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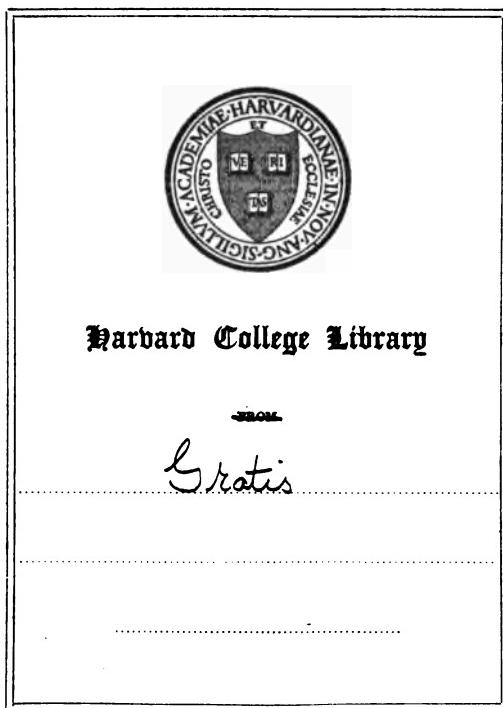
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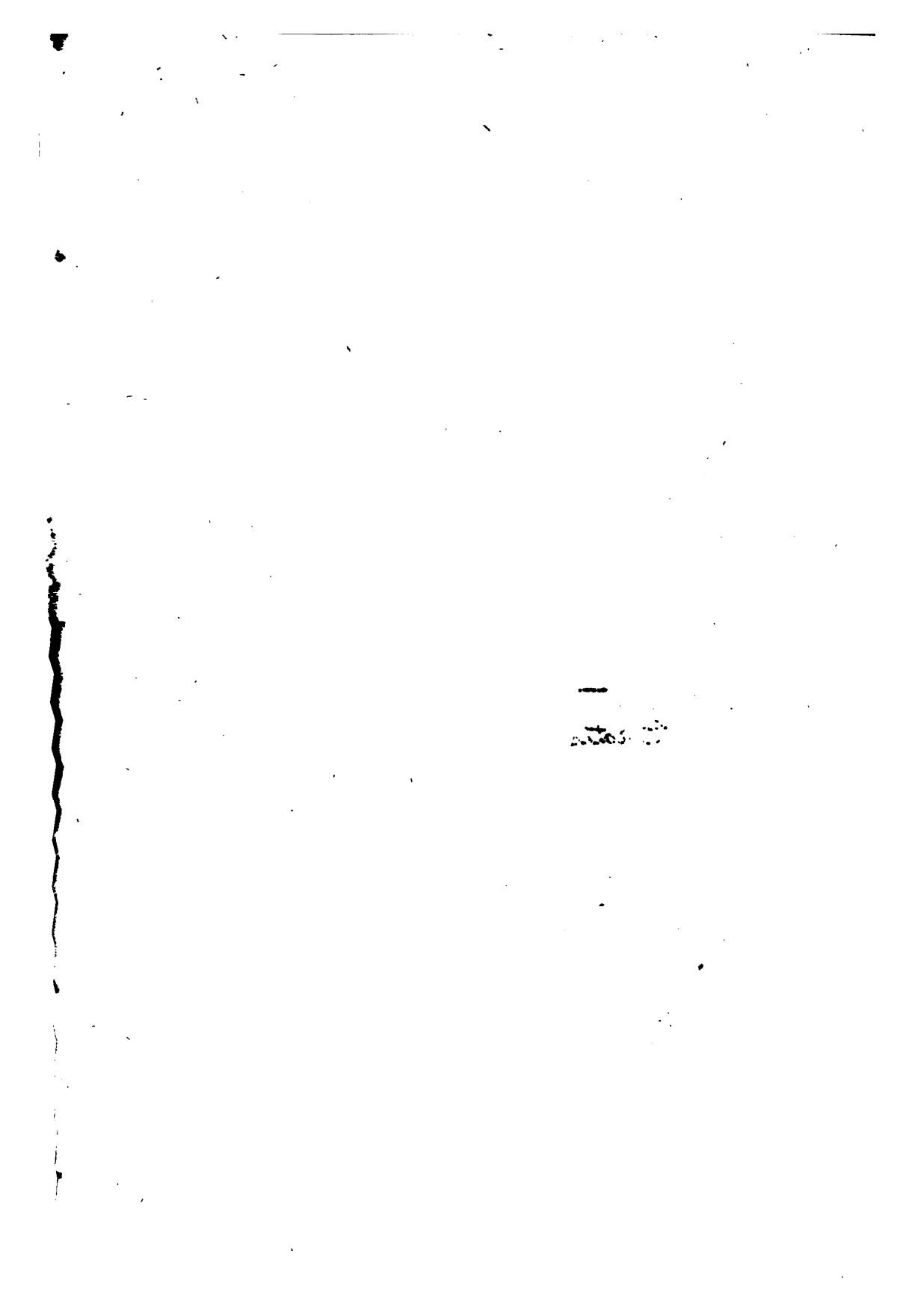
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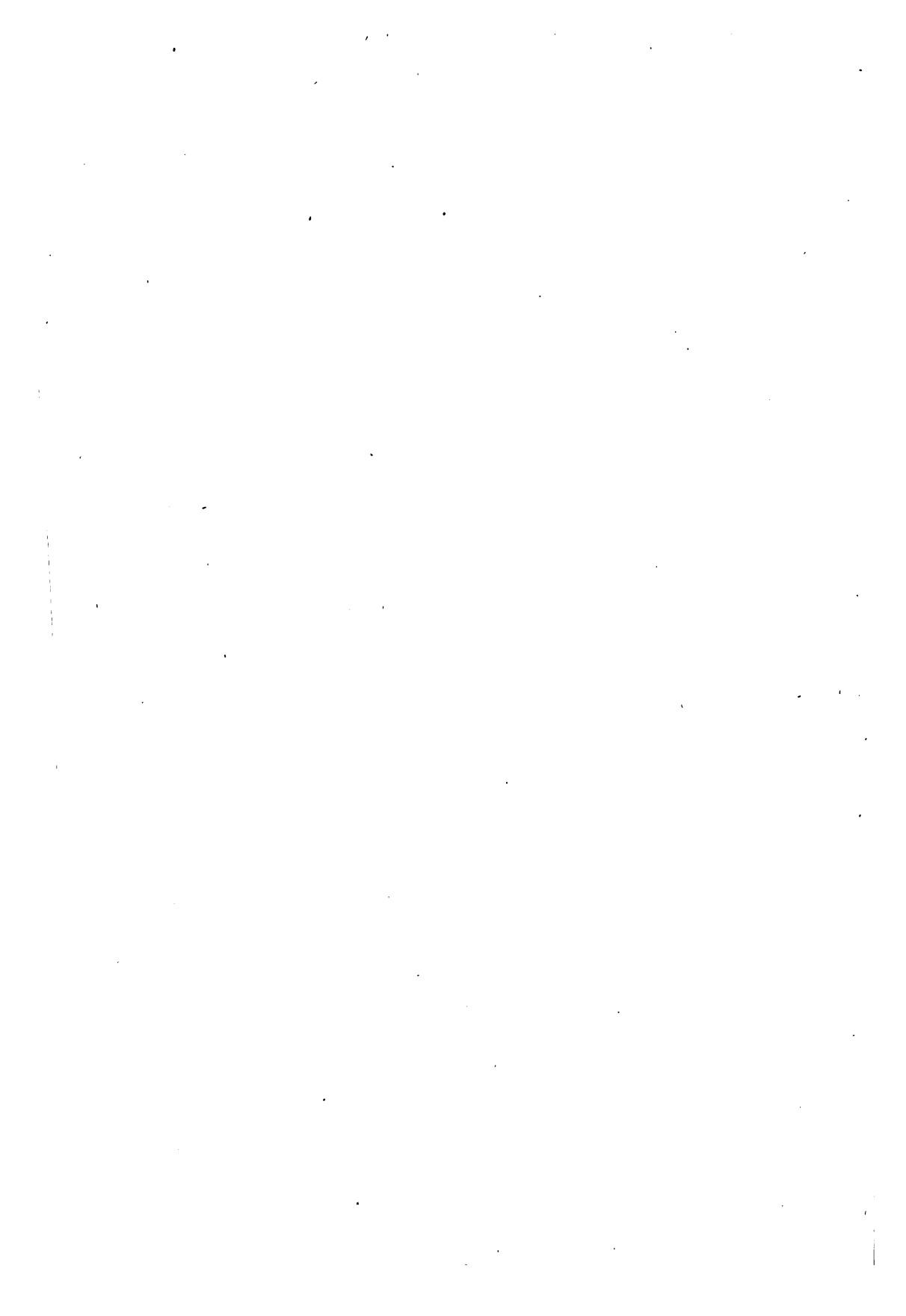
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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**BUREAU OF
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS**

OF

NEW JERSEY

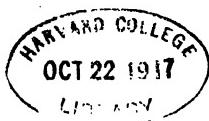
For the Year Ending October 31st

1916

TRENTON, N. J.
MacCrellish & Quigley Co., State Printers

1917

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Letter of Transmittal.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

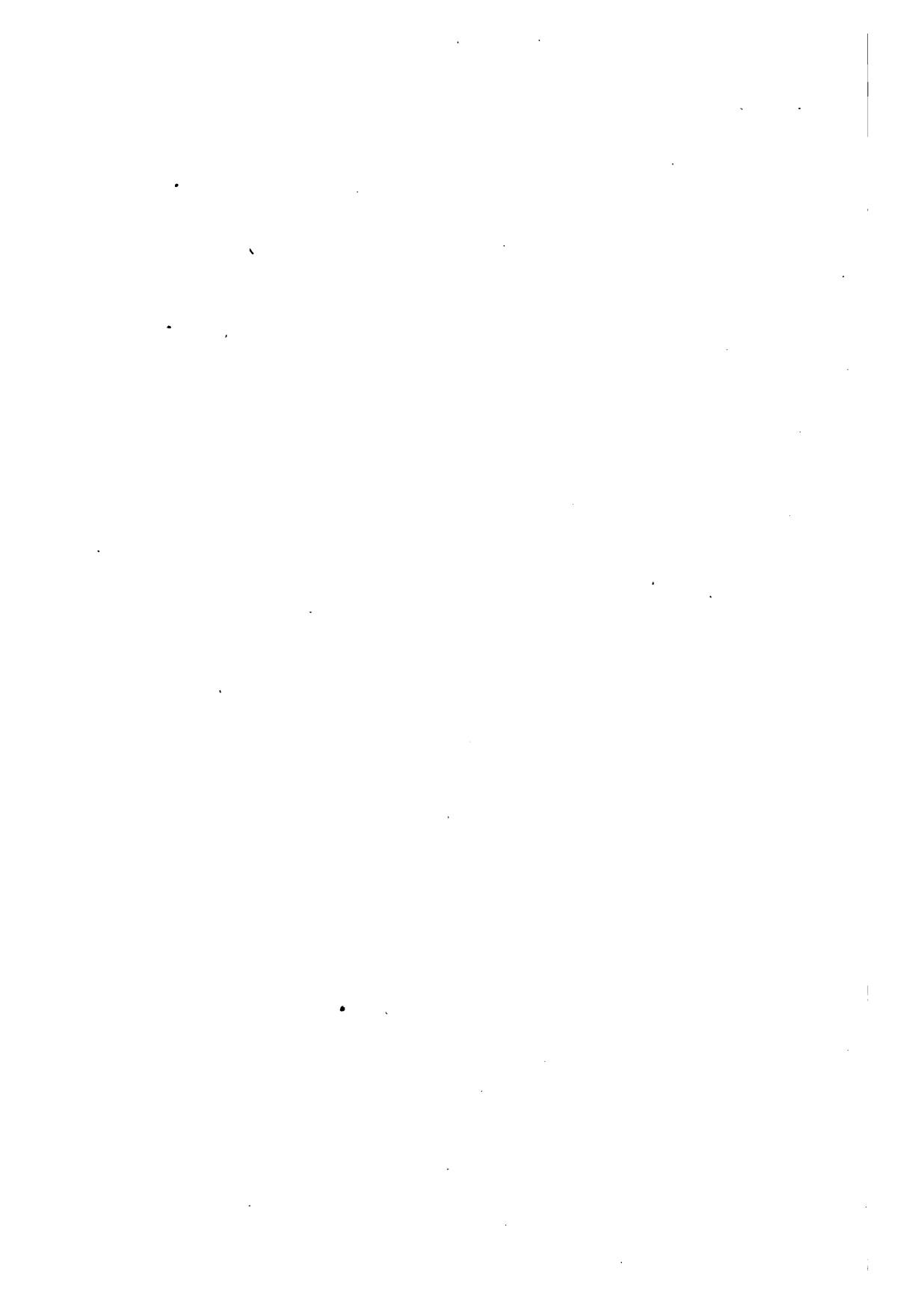
OFFICE OF THE BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

TRENTON, October 31, 1916.

To His Excellency James F. Fielder, Governor:

SIR—In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 105, Laws of 1878, and the several supplements thereto, I have the honor of submitting to the Senate and General Assembly, through you, the thirty-ninth annual report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of New Jersey.

LEWIS T. BRYANT,
Commissioner.



INTRODUCTION.

This report is the thirty-ninth of the series issued annually by the Bureau of Industrial Statistics since the date of its organization in 1878. Like its predecessors, the subject matter of its contents represents the best effort permitted by circumstances, to cover in part the wide range of industrial and sociological investigation designated by the formative act, as the particular field for the Bureau.

The report, like its predecessors of recent years, is divided into three parts, the first of which is occupied wholly by the annual Statistics of Manufactures, a compilation which, in scope and elaborateness of statistical detail, forms a compendium of interesting and valuable information regarding the status of our factory industries for the year to which it refers. The second contains a report and analytical review of steam railroad operations in the State, with particular reference to labor conditions as regards the working time and wages of all classes of labor employed within the geographic limits of New Jersey; a compilation of prices of a selected list of food supplies, based on reports from retail dealers representing all cities, towns and rural trading centers of the State.

This part also contains the statistics of the fruit and vegetable canning industry, which includes the varieties and selling prices of the pack for the season of 1915, with the quantity of each in standard weights or measures. The third part is really a very comprehensive presentation of current industrial history, presenting, as it does, a record of accidents to workmen while on duty, which resulted in injuries of a serious character—suspensions of work, permanent or temporary, in factories and workshops; growth of factory industries as shown by the erection of new buildings for industrial purposes and the enlargements of old establishments; changes in working hours and wages; industrial property destroyed by fire; organization of trade and labor unions, and such interruptions of labor through strikes and lockouts as have occurred during the twelve months covered by the chronological record. That so many of these breaks in the friendly relations of employers and employees cast a shadow on

an otherwise exceptionally prosperous year is much to be regretted.

The Statistics of Manufactures, which occupies all of Part One, 129 pages of the report, fully sustains the forecast made by the Bureau in discussing the condition of industry in 1914 (which showed a very considerable falling off as compared with previous years), that "1915 will prove to be a record year of prosperity for the industries of New Jersey." The selling value of all goods made or work done in 1914 was \$1,090,922,707, a reduction in value as compared with the products of the previous year amounting to \$37,901,682, or 3.4 per cent., while the total selling value of products in 1915 as shown by these statistics is \$1,369,702,299. The increase over the figures for 1914 reaches the impressive total of \$278,779,592, or 25.6 per cent. When the fact is considered that the average annual increase in the value of our factory and workshop products from 1850 to 1914, a period which covers the entire industrial history of our State, is only slightly over 6 per cent., the full significance of the advance recorded for 1915 will become apparent. The increases in the value of material used, capital invested, and the number of wage earners employed during the year, together with all other features of the statistical presentation, are correspondingly large.

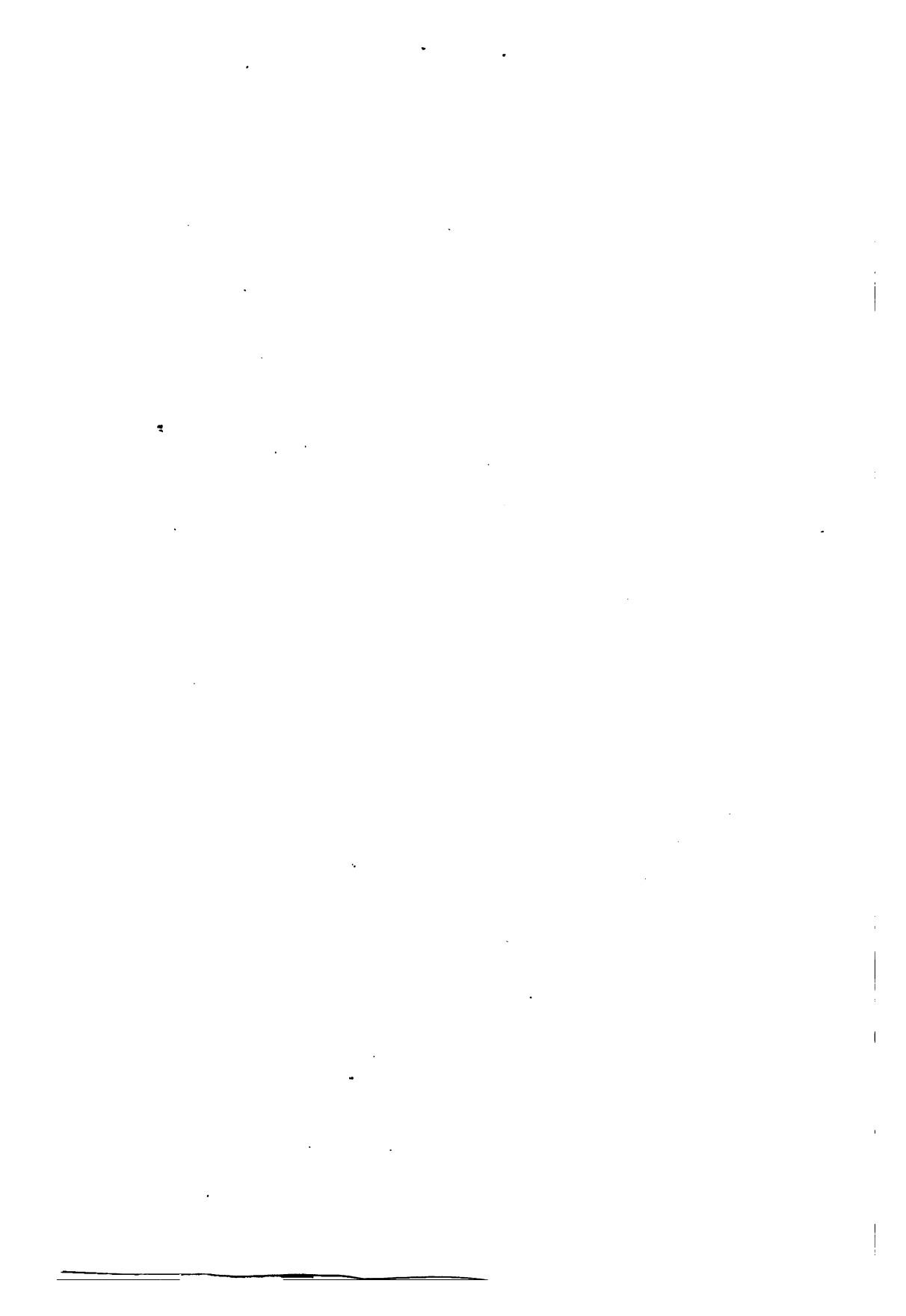
The features of the report next in current interest to the Statistics of Manufactures are the compilation of retail food prices for the year, and the several presentations which appear under the general title—Industrial Chronology of New Jersey, among which the record of strikes occupies the largest space. Omitting the many settled without loss of time or wages, there were 305 strikes during the twelve months covered by the record (very much the largest number that has occurred during any previous year) in which the aggregate number of wage earners involved was 41,446, and the wage loss \$1,426,589. Fully ninety per cent. of the strikes were for wage increases and reductions of working time, generally from ten to eight hours, and in a comparatively small number of instances, from ten to nine.

Of the total number of strikes involving the loss of working time and wages (305) only fifty-eight, or 19.1 per cent., of all that occurred were fully successful; eighty-eight, or 28.8 per cent., were partly successful, and one hundred and fifty-nine, or 52.1 per cent., were failures, in that they did not achieve any of the purposes for which they were undertaken.

With the exception of the year 1913, which witnessed the great strike in the silk industry involving thirty thousand operatives, and resulting in a wage loss of \$4,160,000, there has been nothing approaching the losses resulting from the strike record of the twelve months included in this report, and never before has such a great wage loss, caused by disagreement between employers and wage earners, been offset by such comparatively small gains.

A new feature of the Statistics of Manufactures, introduced for the first time in this report, is a summary compilation showing the volume of factory and workshop industry by localities, in which the data for the ten largest cities in the State are given separately. This number will be added to from year to year as permitted by the Bureau's facilities, until every industrial community in the State, large and small, is included.

The various subjects treated in the report are accompanied by a comprehensive review and analysis of tabular material where such occurs, which brings out clearly the significance of the results shown.



PART I.

**Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey—Capital Invested,
Number of Operatives Employed—Cost Value of Material
Used—Selling Value of Goods Made—Average Working
Hours—Classified Weekly Wages—Average Yearly Earnings
of Labor,**

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES OF NEW JERSEY FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1915.

The Statistics of Manufactures are compiled and published annually under authority of an act of the Legislature of 1899. At that time the population of the State was 1,883,669. The total amount of capital invested in manufacturing industry was \$502,824,082; the total number of wage earners employed was 241,582, and the total value of all products was \$611,749,000.

In 1915, the year covered by these statistics, our population is not less than 3,000,000, probably it exceeds that figure considerably; the increase in fifteen years is therefore not less than 53 per cent. Capital invested in manufacturing industry is now \$1,110,954,402. The increase during the last fifteen years is \$608,130,320, or a fraction more than 120 per cent. The number of wage earners employed in factory and workshop industries is now 358,848, an increase of 117,266, or 48.5 per cent., and the total value of all products is \$1,369,702,229, an increase in the past fifteen years of \$756,953,229, or 123.5 per cent. Our percentage of growth of population during the fifteen years is greater than that of any other State east of the Rocky Mountains, with the single exception of Florida, where the increase is due entirely to agricultural and horticultural expansion. Our increase in both volume and variety of manufacturing industry during the same period is unequalled by that of any other State.

As this bureau is the sole agency provided by the State for assisting these great interests and conveying information regarding them to the public, its work has necessarily not only kept pace with their ever increasing requirements, but it has, in fact, through the medium of these annual statistical reports and

that invaluable compendium of information relating to our State—the Industrial Directory of New Jersey—contributed in no slight degree to the remarkable expansion which our industries have experienced, particularly during the past fifteen years. One of these publications, the Industrial Directory, shows with the clearness of a chart the unused industrial opportunities which our State affords, and the other, the annual statistical report, shows each year the extent to which these have been and are being utilized.

Keeping pace as they have done with the expansion of industry throughout the State, the annual statistics of manufactures has become, in many respects, the most important feature of the Bureau's permanent work, and, therefore, occupies much more space than any other subdivisions of the report. The statistics are based on individual reports from every factory and workshop in New Jersey that keep records from which the required data can be drawn, and the correctness of each statement is certified by the official under whose direction it was filled out. The data is compiled with the utmost care as to completeness and accuracy, and the form of tabular arrangement meets fully all requirements of scientific statistical work.

The data on which this report is based applies to the year 1915; accompanying the review or analysis of the entire compilation which follows are a series of comparison tables in which the totals of twenty-five of the principal industries are compared with those of 1914, so that the changes, whether gains or losses, in these industries during the later year are clearly shown. As has been explained in previous reports, the law of 1899, which established the annual Statistics of Manufactures, did not contemplate a compilation similar to the United States census, which includes every form of productive industry showing an annual product value of not less than \$500 per year, a sum much below the average annual per capita earnings of workmen in the real factory and workshop industries of the State. There are many thousands of these concerns, operated for the most part by the proprietors alone, or at the most by one assistant, usually a member of his or her own family. Included in this class of establishments are small bakeshops, dressmakers, milliners, custom shoemakers and many other lines of small neighborhood industries that abound in all our cities and towns. These show practically no variation in number from year to year, although their prosperity is absolutely dependent on that of the real factory industries of the State, in which approximately seventeen

per cent. of our population are interested as wage earners or employers.

The Statistics of Manufactures as presented in this report follows strictly the forms best calculated for showing every feature of interest relating to our factory and workshop industries from both the business and the sociological viewpoint. The establishments considered are grouped under ninety-four general industry headings, each of which consist of not less than three separate plants, and one large group under the heading "unclassified," made up of individual concerns that were not properly classifiable with any of the general industry groups, and a rule of the department never, under any circumstance, departed from, is that no group under a distinctive heading shall include less than three establishments. The protection of manufacturers from whom these reports are received under a pledge of secrecy regarding their contents requires that there should be no relaxation of vigilance in this respect. It is therefore safe to say that nowhere throughout the entire compilation is it possible to identify the data relating to any one establishment.

The ten general tables included in the presentation show for each industry group, first, the character of management, whether by corporation, partnership or individual owner, and also the number of stockholders, partners and owners; second, the total capital invested in various forms, such as land and buildings, machinery, tools and implements, cash on hand, etc.; third, the cost value of all stock or material used in the processes of manufacture, and also the selling value of all goods made or work done; fourth, the greatest, least and average number of wage earners employed during the year; fifth, the average number of persons, men, women and children, employed by months; sixth, the aggregate amount paid in wages to wage earners by industries; seventh, classified weekly earnings of wage earners by industries; eighth, the average number of working hours per day and per week and the average number of days in operation during the year; ninth, the average proportion of business done by each industry as compared with full capacity—100 per cent.; tenth, the measure and character of power used by all industries.

An interesting and instructive feature of the following review of these statistical tables is the tabular comparisons, in which the data relating to twenty-five of the most important industries are compared with those of the year 1914, showing thereby the increases or decreases that have occurred during 1915, the year covered by the report.

ANALYSIS OF THE TABLES.

Table No. 1 shows the character of business organization and management of all establishments included in each of the general industries, that is to say, the number owned by corporations, by partnerships and by individual proprietors, with the aggregate number of stockholders and partners in corporations and partnerships respectively. As shown by the table, the total number of establishments included in the report is 2,817; the number of these under corporate management is 1,956, and the number of stockholders of record at the time the individual establishment reports were made was 179,877. The number of individual owners and partners included in the 861 establishments under that form of management is 1,285, and the average number of stockholders to each corporation is a small fraction less than 92, and the average number of partners to each non-corporate establishment is 1.5. Sixty-nine and four-tenths of the total number of establishments reporting are under corporate, and 30.6 per cent. under non-corporate management. The total aggregate number of persons having a proprietary interest in the factory and workshop industries of New Jersey, either as stockholders, partners or sole owners, is 181,833.

For the first time in ten years the slow but steadily maintained movement toward the corporate form of management is shown to have experienced a decided reversal in the year 1915, which shows the proprietors of corporate and non-corporate establishments to have been 69.4 per cent., and 30.6 per cent. respectively. In 1914, of the total number of establishments considered, 72.2 per cent. were under corporate management and 27.8 under private control. This change is not due to any decline in the absolute number of corporations, as, in fact, there has been a very considerable increase, but the new establishments added to the list of manufactures during the year were practically all of the non-corporate kind. Previous to 1915 the increase in the proportion of corporate management and the corresponding decline in non-corporate had averaged about one per cent. annually since 1905.

The table which follows presents, in condensed form, a comparison of the statistics of management for 1915 and 1914:

	1914.	1915.
Number of establishments owned by individuals and partnerships,	730	861
Number of individual owners and partners,	1,229	1,285
Average number of owners per establishment,	1.7	1.5
Number of establishments owned by corporations,	1,894	1,956
Number of stockholders,	152,081	179,877
Average number of stockholders per establishment,	80	92
Aggregate number of partners and stockholders,	153,310	181,162

Of the ninety-five general industries there are eleven, including 123 establishments, under exclusively corporate management; the others are divided between the corporate and the non-corporate forms in the ratio of about five of the former to three of the latter.

The table shows the classification of partners in private firms to be as follows: Males, 1,196; females, 61; special, 9, and estates represented by trustees, 19. The 179,877 stockholders of corporations are classified as: males, 104,159; females, 65,691, and banks, 10,027. In 1914 the aggregate number of partners and stockholders was 153,310. In 1915 the number is 181,162; the increase is 27,852, or a little more than 18 per cent. The aggregate number of stockholders and partners who own and manage all the factory and workshop industries of the State is equal to a fraction more than 51 per cent. of the entire force of wage earners employed in them.

Table No. 2 shows the amount of capital invested in each of the ninety-five general industries and the aggregate total for all industries. The capital is divided for each industry and for all industries, so as to show the amounts represented by land and buildings, machinery, tools and implements, cash on hand or in bank, bills receivable, and also the value of all products wholly or partly finished and on hand at the end of the fiscal year covered by the report of each establishment.

The aggregate capital invested in all industries (omitting three establishments that failed to report this item) is \$1,110,954,402, of which \$271,885,691 represents the investments in land and buildings used for factory purposes and owned by the corporations or firms operating them. This amount represents 25.3 per cent. of the total capital invested. The investment in machinery, tools and other equipment is \$232,278,821, or 20.9 per cent. of the total capital. All other forms of invested capital, such as cash on hand, accounts receivable, stock in process of manufacture or finished outright amounts to \$606,789,890, or 46.2 per cent. of the total. The table which follows presents a comparison

of these subdivisions of capital invested in 1915 and 1914, the increases being shown both numerically and by percentages:

	1914.	1915.	Increase in 1915.	
			Amount.	Per Cent.
Total capital invested,	\$1,025,189,694	\$1,110,954,402	+\$85,784,708	+ 8.4
In lands and buildings,	241,784,814	271,885,691	+\$30,100,877	+ 12.4
In machinery, tools and implements,	221,047,135	232,278,821	+\$11,231,686	+ 5.1
In bills receivable, unfinished stock, cash on hand or in bank,	582,337,745	606,789,890	+\$44,452,145	+ 7.9

As shown by the above table, the total capital invested in 1915 is \$85,784,708, or 8.4 per cent. in excess of the figures for the previous year.

The capital represented by land and buildings shows an advance in 1915 over that of 1914 of \$30,100,877, or 12.4 per cent.; for machinery, tools and implements, an increase of \$11,231,686, or 5.1 per cent., is shown, and for capital in all other forms, an increase of \$44,452,145, or 7.9 per cent., is shown in 1915, as compared with the next preceding year.

As stated in previous reports, there is a large quantity of leased or rented property in use for industrial purposes, which escapes inclusion in the value of land and buildings for the reason that tenants are unable or unwilling to place valuations on property which they do not own, and owners or agents, when found, are generally disinclined, for some unavowed reason, to furnish information regarding such properties. A moderate estimate of the value of property of this character places it at approximately \$50,000,000.

Comparisons are made in the table which follows of the total capital invested in manufacturing industry in 1915 and 1914 in the twenty-five leading industries of the State, in "other industries," by which is meant those not included in the selected list, and in "all industries," that is to say, the entire 2,817 establishments considered in the tables:

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Invested.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915 Compared with 1914.	
		1914.	1915.	Amount.	Percentage.
Boilers (steam),	15	\$12,688,621	\$12,857,479	+\$168,858	+ 1.8
Brewery products,	35	42,279,524	43,189,471	+\$909,947	+ 2.1
Brick and terra cotta,	70	24,217,885	23,195,732	- 1,022,153	- 4.2
Chemical products,	91	52,530,658	56,996,421	+\$4,465,763	+ 6.6
Cigars and tobacco,	47	37,891,615	37,554,791	- 336,824	- 0.9
Drawn wire and wire cloth,	14	20,640,998	23,999,516	+\$3,358,518	+ 16.3
Electrical appliances,	32	32,251,683	33,208,787	+\$957,104	+ 3.0
Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	15	8,003,875	8,598,777	+\$594,902	+ 7.4
Glass (window and bottle),	20	6,950,225	6,692,035	- 258,190	- 3.7
Hats (fur and felt),	29	4,515,286	4,690,869	+\$175,583	+ 3.9
High explosives,	13	14,647,997	48,901,627	+\$34,253,630	+ 233.8
Jewelry,	118	10,551,221	10,384,925	- 166,296	- 1.6
Leather (tanned and finished),	76	23,853,014	22,847,019	- 1,005,995	- 4.2
Lamps (electric and other),	18	12,589,184	13,197,112	+\$607,928	+ 4.8
Machinery,	142	55,796,346	60,466,765	+\$4,670,419	+ 8.4
Metal goods,	92	17,756,728	20,340,452	+\$2,583,724	+ 14.4
Oils,	23	85,640,112	81,078,330	- 4,561,782	- 5.3
Paper,	54	15,099,022	15,517,389	+\$418,337	+ 2.8
Pottery,	54	12,227,027	12,385,186	+\$158,159	+ 1.3
Rubber goods (hard and soft),	68	30,276,288	36,104,017	+\$5,827,728	+ 19.2
Shipbuilding,	19	34,286,142	31,237,450	- 3,048,692	- 8.9
Silk (broad and ribbon goods),	238	43,569,099	47,147,271	+\$3,578,172	+ 8.2
Steel and iron (forging),	12	15,629,831	15,335,047	- 294,784	- 1.9
Steel and iron (structural),	35	9,680,168	10,038,944	+\$353,778	+ 3.7
Woolen and worsted goods,	30	40,773,043	45,920,583	+\$5,147,540	+ 12.6
Twenty-five industries,	1,353	\$684,375,591	\$720,880,985	+\$36,505,374	+ 8.5
Other industries,	1,464	360,794,108	390,073,437	+\$29,279,334	+ 8.1
All industries,	2,817	\$1,025,169,694	\$1,110,954,402	+\$85,784,708	+ 8.4

As shown by the comparison table above, seventeen of the twenty-five selected industries show increases of capital for the year 1915, most of them quite large, and several remarkably so. The greatest increase, 233.8 per cent., is shown by "high explosives." Next in the order of increase is the "rubber goods" industry, 19.2 per cent.; "drawn wire and wire cloth," 16.3 per cent.; "metal goods," 14.4 per cent., and "woolen and worsted goods," 12.6 per cent. Other increases range from 1.2 per cent. in "steam boilers" to 8.4 per cent. in machinery. Eight industries show decreases of capital that, with one or two exceptions, are, because of the trifling differences, seemingly due to changes in bookkeeping; these do not affect the investments in land and buildings, machinery, tools, implements, etc. The reductions in capital range from a fraction less than 1 per cent. in "cigars and tobacco" to 8.9 per cent. in shipbuilding.

The twenty-five selected industries, which include 1,353 establishments, reported an aggregate capital invested of \$720,-

880,964 in 1915. In 1914 the same industries reported capital amounting to \$664,375,591; the increase is, therefore, \$56,505,-374, or 8.5 per cent. "Other industries," or those not included in the twenty-five that are individually compared, show a capitalization of \$390,073,437, which is 8.1 per cent. greater than the total amount invested in 1914.

For "all industries," which includes the entire 2,817 establishments considered, the capital invested was \$1,025,169,694 in 1914, while in 1915 the amount reported is \$1,110,954,402, an increase of \$85,784,708, or 8.4 per cent. The greatest increase in capital invested, both numerical and proportionate, is shown by "high explosives." The capital reported by this industry in 1914 was \$14,647,997, while in 1915 the amount is \$48,901,627, an increase of \$34,253,630, or 233.8 per cent. There are 13 establishments engaged in the high explosives industry, and the capital invested per establishment averages \$3,761,663. The industry showing the largest capital invested, \$81,078,330, is oil refining; divided among the 23 establishments engaged in the industry this would amount to an average capitalization of \$3,525,145 for each of them.

The average capitalization per establishment for each of the twenty-five selected industries is shown on the following table:

Boilers, steam,	\$857,165
Brewery products,	1,233,985
Brick and terra cotta,	331,367
Chemical products,	615,345
Cigars and tobacco,	799,038
Drawn wire and wire cloth,	1,710,680
Electrical appliances,	1,037,774
Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	573,256
Glass (window and bottle),	334,602
Hats (fur and felt),	161,754
High explosives,	3,761,663
Jewelry,	88,008
Leather (tanned and finished),	300,628
Lamps (electric and other),	824,819
Machinery,	425,822
Metal goods,	221,092
Oil (refining),	3,525,145
Paper,	287,359
Pottery,	229,355
Rubber goods (hard and soft),	573,080
Shipbuilding,	1,643,919
Silk (broad and ribbon),	198,097
Steel and iron (forgings),	1,277,920
Steel and iron (structural),	286,684
Woolen and worsted goods,	1,530,688

The average capital invested for the 1,353 establishments included in the "twenty-five selected industries" compared in the

table is \$532,728. In 1914 the average for the same establishment was \$499,299. The year 1915, therefore, shows an increase of capital invested per establishment of \$33,429, or 6.6 per cent. "Other industries," that is to say, the 1,464 establishments not included in the twenty-five selected for individual comparison, is \$266,444. In 1914 the average capitalization of these establishments is shown to have been \$246,444. The increase in 1915 averages \$20,000, or 8.1 per cent. per establishment.

The average amount of capital invested for each of the 2,817 establishments included in "all industries" for 1915 is \$387,276, an increase over the average for 1914 of \$23,354, or 6.5 per cent.

The data presented on this table most strikingly illustrates the vastness of the scale on which modern manufacturing industry is now organized; the immense sums required for the equipment of industrial enterprises furnishes a satisfactory explanation of the growth of corporate management of industry, as the necessary funds can be secured only through the coöperation of many investors.

The following table shows the average amount of capital invested per establishment for each of the selected industries, and also the aggregate totals of the establishments included in "other industries" and "all industries":

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Average Amount of Capital Invested per Establishment.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915 Compared with 1914.	
		1914.	1915.	Amount.	Percentage.
Boilers (steam),	15	\$845,901	\$857,165	+\$11,264	+ 1.8
Brewery products,	35	1,207,986	1,233,984	+\$26,998	+ 2.1
Brick and terra cotta,	70	327,269	331,368	+\$4,099	+ 1.3
Chemical products,	91	690,232	615,345	-\$75,113	+ 4.3
Cigars and tobacco,	47	881,200	799,098	-\$82,162	- 9.8
Drawn wire and wire cloth,	14	1,720,083	1,714,251	-\$5,832	- 0.3
Electrical appliances,	32	977,324	1,037,775	+\$60,451	+ 6.2
Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	15	615,688	573,252	-\$42,431	- 6.9
Glass (window and bottle),	20	365,801	334,601	-\$31,200	- 8.5
Hats (fur and felt),	29	145,654	161,754	+\$16,100	+ 11.0
High explosives,	13	1,464,799	3,761,663	+\$2,296,864	+ 156.8
Jewelry,	118	90,959	88,008	-\$2,951	- 3.2
Leather (tanned and finished),	76	280,890	300,619	+\$20,729	+ 3.3
Lamps (electric and other),	16	1,144,471	824,820	-\$319,651	- 27.9
Machinery,	142	419,521	425,822	+\$6,301	+ 1.5
Metal goods,	92	197,630	221,092	+\$23,462	+ 11.9
Oils,	23	3,723,483	3,525,145	-\$198,338	- 5.3
Paper,	54	284,887	287,359	+\$2,472	+ 0.9
Pottery,	54	230,688	229,355	-\$1,343	- 0.6
Rubber goods (hard and soft),	63	522,005	573,060	+\$51,075	+ 9.7
Shipbuilding,	19	1,804,534	1,644,076	-\$160,458	- 8.9
Silk (broad and ribbon goods),	238	228,110	198,098	-\$30,012	- 13.2
Steel and iron (forging),	12	1,202,295	1,277,920	+\$75,625	+ 6.3
Steel and iron (structural),	35	283,338	286,684	+\$3,654	+ 2.3
Woolen and worsted goods,	30	1,405,967	1,530,686	+\$124,719	+ 8.9
Twenty-five industries,	1,353	\$519,855	\$532,802	+\$12,947	+ 2.5
Other industries,	1,464	268,049	266,444	-\$1,605	- 0.6
All industries,	2,817	\$890,890	\$894,375	+\$3,685	+ 0.9

Table No. 3 shows the cost value of all material, stock and merchandize used or consumed in the processes of manufacture for each of the ninety-five general industries, and for all industries combined. The selling values of all products are also given for each industry, and for all industries, on the same table. The cost of material used, as given on this table, for each industry, includes not alone the value of that which entered into and became a part of the product in its finished form, but it also covers the cost of such varieties of merchandise as have been consumed in the processes of manufacture, as fuel, lighting, oil, waste, packing boxes, etc.

The table which follows gives a comparison of the expenditures of 1914 and 1915 for stock or material used by the twenty-five selected industries separately and collectively; the collective value of material used in "other industries" and "all industries" is also given on the same table:

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

II

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments	Value of Stock Used.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915 Compared with 1914.	
		1914.	1915.	Amount.	Per-cent.
Boilers (steam),	15	\$2,616,822	\$2,674,478	+\$57,656	+ 2.2
Brewery products,	35	5,201,297	4,826,805	-374,492	- 7.2
Brick and terra cotta,	70	2,833,384	2,839,379	+ 5,995	+ 0.2
Chemical products,	91	26,171,368	38,522,576	+ 12,351,208	+ 47.2
Cigars and tobacco,	47	17,226,597	16,068,356	-1,158,241	- 6.7
Drawn wire and wire cloth,	14	32,244,209	38,560,227	+ 6,316,018	+ 19.6
Electrical appliances,	32	9,486,224	11,032,971	+ 1,546,747	+ 16.3
Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	15	3,111,583	2,628,539	-483,044	- 15.5
Glass (window and bottle),	20	2,312,853	1,903,514	-409,339	- 17.7
Hats (fur and felt),	29	4,289,388	3,780,055	-509,333	- 11.9
High explosives,	13	8,814,184	29,382,220	+ 20,568,036	+ 233.4
Jewelry,	118	5,502,032	5,347,606	-154,426	- 2.8
Leather (tanned and finished),	76	21,221,427	24,925,495	+ 3,704,068	+ 17.5
Lamps (electric and other),	16	5,258,428	4,755,940	-502,488	- 9.6
Machinery,	142	12,092,019	15,548,496	+ 3,456,477	+ 28.6
Metal goods,	92	9,469,189	13,772,990	+ 4,303,801	+ 45.5
Oils,	23	86,770,233	91,878,404	+ 5,108,171	+ 5.9
Paper,	54	9,051,350	9,483,537	+ 432,187	+ 4.8
Pottery,	54	2,583,437	2,641,741	+ 58,304	+ 2.3
Rubber goods (hard and soft),	63	20,694,260	23,108,803	+ 2,414,543	+ 11.7
Shipbuilding,	19	4,851,539	6,658,518	+ 1,806,979	+ 37.2
Silk (broad and ribbon goods),	238	37,885,748	39,209,022	+ 1,323,274	+ 3.5
Steel and iron (forging),	12	1,572,874	2,295,151	+ 722,277	+ 45.9
Steel and iron (structural),	35	6,135,063	6,829,815	+ 694,752	+ 11.3
Woolen and worsted goods,	30	25,228,644	28,827,335	+ 3,598,691	+ 14.3
Twenty-five industries,	1,353	\$362,624,102	\$427,501,973	+\$64,877,871	+ 17.9
Other industries,	1,464	287,032,974	332,756,748	+ 45,723,774	+ 15.9
All industries,	2,817	\$649,657,076	\$760,258,721	+\$110,601,645	+ 17.0

As shown by the above table, the total value of the stock or material used in the 1,353 establishments included in the "twenty-five selected industries" is, for 1915, \$427,501,973. In 1914 the total value reported by the same establishments was \$362,624,102. The increase shown for 1915 is therefore \$64,877,871, or 17.9 per cent. Other industries, which include 1,464 establishments, reported aggregate expenditures for material amounting to \$332,756,748. The increase shown for 1915 is \$45,723,774, or 15.9 per cent.

The total value of all stock or material used by all industries, including the 2,817 establishments, is \$760,258,721, in 1915; in 1914 the total value was \$649,657,076; the increase in 1915 is therefore \$110,601,645, or 17.0 per cent.

Of the twenty-five selected industries, eighteen show increases in the cost value of material used and seven show decreases. The industries showing decreases in cost of material are: Brewery products, 7.2 per cent.; cigars and tobacco, 6.7 per cent.; Fur-

naces, ranges and heaters, 15.5 per cent.; glass—window and bottle, 17.7 per cent.; hats—fur and felt, 11.9 per cent.; lamps—electric and other, 9.6 per cent., and jewelry, 2.8 per cent.

As shown on the next table, three of these industries, brewery products, glass—window and bottle, and jewelry, show decreases also in the selling value of their respective products which correspond approximately with their reduced expenditures for material, while the others, cigars and tobacco, furnaces, ranges and heaters, hats—fur and felt, and lamps—electric and other, show increases in product value, which can be accounted for only on the theory that while the same or an even somewhat larger quantity of material had been used, it was purchased at much lower prices than usual, or else that selling prices of these goods had been largely increased.

With few exceptions expenditures for stock or material used by each of the twenty-five selected industries are very large. In this respect the refining of oils, in which 23 establishments are engaged, occupies the leading position with an aggregate expenditure of \$91,878,404, for the year 1915, which, as shown by the table, is an increase of \$5,108,171 over the amount paid in 1914 for the material used during that year. Other industries showing large expenditures for material, all very much in excess of those of 1914, are: "Silk goods—broad and ribbon" (not including dyeing), \$39,209,022; "drawn wire and wire cloth," \$38,560,227; "chemical products," \$38,522,576; "high explosives," \$29,382,220; "woolen and worsted goods," \$28,827,335; "leather—tanned and finished," \$24,925,495, and "rubber goods—hard and soft," \$23,108,803. The others show a range of expenditures varying from \$1,903,514 for "glass—window and bottle," to \$16,068,356 for "cigars and tobacco." The greatest increase in expenditure for material is shown by "high explosives," which has advanced from \$8,814,134 in 1914 to \$29,382,220 in 1915.

The average cost of material used in each of the 1,353 establishments included in the twenty-five selected industries is \$315.966; in 1914 the average per establishment for the same group was \$268.015.

"Other industries" show an average expenditure per establishment for 1915 of \$227,428, and for "all industries," that is to say, the entire 2,817 establishments included in the compilation, the average per individual plant is \$269,882. In 1914 "other industries" and "all industries" showed an average expenditure per establishment for material amounting to \$196,061 and \$227,-

425, respectively, which, it will be observed, are much lower than the figures for 1915.

Table No. 3 also shows the selling value of all goods made or work done for each of the ninety-five general industries, together with the totals for all industries combined. On the table which follows, these values are given separately for each of the "twenty-five selected industries" and also for "other industries" and for "all industries" collectively. The totals for 1915 are compared with those of 1914 on this table, the increases and decreases being given numerically and by percentages.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Goods Made.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915 Compared with 1914.	
		1914.	1915.	Amount.	
Boilers (steam),	15	\$5,696,938	\$5,119,381	—	\$567,557
Brewery products,	35	21,312,872	20,215,488	—	1,097,434
Brick and terra cotta,	70	7,976,732	8,259,986	+	283,268
Chemical products,	91	49,500,460	67,820,114	+	18,319,654
Cigars and tobacco,	47	38,227,003	38,381,415	+	154,412
Drawn wire and wire cloth,	14	41,984,048	50,559,295	+	8,575,247
Electrical appliances,	32	21,049,376	22,538,461	+	1,489,085
Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	15	5,982,197	6,478,408	+	516,206
Glass (window and bottle),	20	5,677,905	5,205,038	—	472,867
Hats (fur and felt),	29	8,626,154	7,924,927	—	701,227
High explosives,	13	16,144,130	114,250,758	+	98,106,628
Jewelry,	118	10,285,832	9,904,975	—	390,887
Leather (tanned and finished),	76	33,908,852	36,858,058	+	3,049,406
Lamps (electric and other),	16	11,257,865	12,705,184	+	1,447,319
Machinery,	142	34,176,859	42,828,570	+	8,649,711
Metal goods,	92	19,678,868	25,952,882	+	6,273,984
Oils,	23	101,763,531	118,377,204	+	16,618,673
Paper,	54	17,058,496	17,203,305	+	144,809
Pottery,	54	8,457,745	8,821,964	+	364,219
Rubber goods (hard and soft),	63	38,411,030	45,009,478	+	6,598,448
Shipbuilding,	19	10,475,245	12,758,464	+	2,303,219
Silk (broad and ribbon goods),	238	65,556,307	69,495,470	+	3,939,163
Steel and iron (forging),	12	5,261,385	6,659,446	+	1,398,061
Steel and iron (structural),	35	10,193,903	10,382,606	+	168,703
Woolen and worsted goods,	30	40,431,081	45,072,619	+	4,641,538
Twenty-five industries,	1,353	\$629,064,614	\$808,861,420	+\$179,796,806	+
Other industries,	1,464	461,858,088	560,840,879	+\$98,982,786	+
All industries,	2,817	\$1,090,922,707	\$1,369,702,299	+\$278,779,592	+
					25.6

The above table shows the total selling value of all goods made by the "twenty-five selected industries" in 1915 to have been \$808,861,420. In 1914 the total value of products of the same group of industries was \$629,064,614. The increase for 1915 is therefore \$179,796,806, or 28.6 per cent. The value of all products of the 1,464 establishments included in "other industries" for 1915 is \$560,840,879, which exceeds the value of products

of the same establishments for 1914 by \$98,982,786, or 21.4 per cent.

The comparison of the value of products of "all industries," including the entire 2,817 establishments considered, shows an increase in 1915 over 1914 of \$278,779,592, or 25.6 per cent. This increase far exceeds that of any one year in the history of manufacturing industry in New Jersey.

Measured by the selling value of products, the most important of the industries shown on the foregoing comparison table is oil refining, which produced goods valued at \$118,377,204. A close second is "high explosives," with products valued at \$114,250,758 in 1915. In 1914 the total value of all products of this industry was only \$16,144,130. The increase in 1915, as shown by the table, reaches the surprising total of \$98,106,628, or 607.7 per cent.

Other industries showing high product values are, in the order of their importance: "silk goods—broad and ribbon," \$69,495,470; "chemical products," \$67,820,114; "drawn wire and wire cloth," \$50,559,295; "woolen and worsted goods," \$45,072,619; "rubber goods—hard and soft," \$45,009,478, and "machinery," \$42,826,570.

The value of products of the remaining industries appearing on the comparison table range from \$5,119,381 in the manufacture of "steam boilers," to \$38,381,415 for "cigars and tobacco." Four of the twenty-five selected industries, "boilers—steam;" "brewery products;" "glass—window and bottle," and "jewelry," show decreases in the value of their products in 1915 as compared with 1914. All the others show increases, which, with few exceptions, are quite large.

Table No. 4 shows the greatest, least and average number of persons employed for each of the ninety-five general industries and also shows the same for all industries combined. The classification of employees is as males, 16 years of age and over; females, 16 years of age and over, and children of both sexes, under the age of 16 years. The table is arranged so as to show the excess of greatest over least numbers employed both numerically and proportionately. These figures show accurately the measure of unemployment experienced by the wage earners of each industry during the year 1915.

"Unemployment," as the term is used here, may be illustrated by supposing the case of a certain number of the maximum force of wage earners of an industry having been laid off because of dullness in trade, or for any other reason which rendered their continued employment unprofitable for the time being. The

percentage of the total number of persons employed represented by the number thus displaced would represent for the time they were idle, the percentage of unemployment for that industry.

As shown by the table, the average number of wage earners employed in all industries during 1915 was 353,848; the greatest number, 403,756; and the least number, 306,610. The difference between the greatest and the least number employed is 97,116, or 24.1 per cent. of the total number employed in all industries, who, for one or another reason, were not employed steadily throughout the year. The total average number of wage earners employed is divided into 261,008 males, 89,327 females and 3,513 children who are below the age of 16 years.

The table shows a comparatively small increase in the number of females employed and a very considerable decrease in the number of children. By far the greater part of the increase in the number of employees is therefore composed of males 16 years of age and over. The very marked falling off in the number of children employed is due entirely to restrictive and regulating legislation on that subject, passed by the Legislature of 1914. Previous to the passage of these acts there were 6,670 children below the age of 16 years employed in the factories and workshops of the State. The restrictive acts referred to above reduced this number to 4,757 in 1914, and 3,513 in 1915.

Under normal conditions, the greatest part of the fluctuation in employment, that is to say the difference between the greatest and the least number on the pay rolls at various times, is very largely due to circumstances peculiar to the seasonal industries, which, through necessity or custom, are obliged to suspend or largely curtail their operations during certain parts of the year. The manufacture of glass, which is practically closed down during the summer months, and the production of brick and terra cotta, the outdoor work in which is suspended during the winter months, are industries of this character. The difference between the highest and the lowest number employed in any one year under normal circumstances has never exceeded 12 per cent. of the average number employed, while the table shows the record for 1915 to have been a small fraction over 24 per cent. The increase is due altogether to the gradual enlargement of the numbers employed in our factories and workshops during the year. The extent of this enlargement of the labor force is clearly shown on table No. 5, which gives the number of wage earners employed by months for each industry. One industry, "high explosives," is shown on that table to have had 7,776 employees during the month of January, 1915, which number

was increased each succeeding month until there was a total of 30,878 in December.

The conditions of employment with regard to stability in 1915 and 1914 are shown on the following table:

	1914.	1915.	Increase.	
			Number.	Per Cent.
Greatest number employed,	358,043	408,726	50,683	14.3
Least number employed,	292,883	306,610	13,777	4.7
Average number employed,	325,684	353,848	28,214	8.7

As shown by the above figures, the greatest, least and average number of persons employed in manufacturing industry was 14.3 per cent., 4.7 per cent. and 8.7 per cent. higher, respectively, in 1915 than they were in 1914.

Wage earners, as already explained, are classified in this table and also on tables No. 5 and 7 as males 16 years of age and over, females 16 years of age and over, and youths of both sexes who are below the age of 16 years. The proportions which each of these three classes bear to the total average number employed in 1915 and 1914 are shown by percentages in the following table:

CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES.	Percentages.		Increase (+) Decrease (-)
	1914.	1915.	
Men 16 years old, or over,	71.6	73.8	+
Women 16 years old, or over,	26.9	25.2	-
Children under 16 years old,	1.4	1.0	-
Temporary idleness, or unemployment,	18.5	27.4	+

The stability in the class divisions of wage earners employed in factory and workshop industries of New Jersey is very strikingly shown by the above figures. Notwithstanding the average number of persons employed in 1915 shows an increase over 1914 of 28,214, the percentage of males is only 2.2 per cent. greater; that of females only 1.7 per cent. less, and that of children under 16 years 0.4 per cent. less in 1914 than they were the next preceding year. The percentage of unemployment, or the difference between the greatest and least numbers employed, shows an increase of 8.9 per cent., the reasons for which are explained above. The very small differences which the comparison shows in the percentages of the three classes of labor are at once an evi-

dence of the care with which reports are filled out by manufacturers and the resultant data compiled by the Bureau.

The industries in which women and also children below the age of 16 years are employed in any of the various processes of manufacture, with the absolute numbers and equivalent percentages of men, women and children engaged in each, are shown on the following tables:

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Percentage of		
		Number of Establishments Considered.		Children Under 16 Years.	Total.	Men 16 Years and Over.	Women 16 Years and Over.	Children Under 16 Years.
		Men 16 Years and Over.	Women 16 Years and Over.					
2	Artisans' tools,	41	2,398	94	20	2,512	95.46	3.74
3	Art tile,	12	578	231	9	818	70.66	28.24
4	Asbestos products,	8	991	101	13	1,105	89.68	9.14
6	Boxes (paper),	44	613	1,327	39	1,989	30.82	67.22
7	Boxes (wood),	16	970	156	8	1,134	85.54	13.76
9	Brick and terra cotta,	70	5,949	7	24	5,980	99.48	.12
10	Brushes,	15	278	188	7	423	65.72	32.62
11	Buttons (ivory),	11	502	309	6	817	61.44	37.82
12	Buttons (metal),	12	436	443	31	910	47.91	48.68
13	Buttons (pearl),	28	912	223	40	1,175	77.62	18.98
14	Carpets and rugs,	6	731	388	4	1,123	65.06	34.55
16	Chemical products,	91	8,333	2,484	58	10,885	76.56	22.91
17	Cigars and tobacco,	47	2,132	11,197	745	14,074	15.15	79.56
18	Clothing,	24	942	1,151	7	2,080	45.29	54.38
19	Confectionery,	20	449	610	7	1,068	42.12	57.22
20	Cork and cork specialties,	7	481	35	3	519	92.68	.74
22	Corset and corset waists,	11	271	2,570	69	2,910	9.31	88.32
23	Cotton goods,	47	2,790	4,539	165	7,503	37.30	60.50
24	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	19	2,356	515	6	2,877	81.89	17.90
25	Cutlery,	15	1,110	237	13	1,360	81.62	17.42
26	Drawn wire and wire cloth,	14	7,873	552	9	8,434	93.35	6.54
27	Electrical appliances,	32	6,361	1,295	6	7,662	83.02	16.90
28	Embroideries,	80	879	2,747	146	3,772	23.30	72.83
29	Fertilizers,	13	1,435	151	1	1,451	98.00	1.03
30	Food products,	32	3,372	963	30	4,385	77.25	22.06
31	Foundry (brass),	28	1,349	29	2	1,380	97.75	2.10
32	Foundry (iron),	63	8,721	160	24	8,905	97.93	1.80
33	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	15	2,310	79	1	2,390	96.66	3.30
34	Gas and electric light fixtures,	14	348	13	2	363	95.87	3.58
35	Glass (cut tableware),	12	438	93	25	556	78.78	16.72
36	Glass mirrors,	4	113	141	10	137	82.48	10.22
37	Glass (window and bottle),	20	5,234	216	95	5,545	94.39	3.90
38	Graphite products,	7	1,263	1,256	16	2,535	49.82	49.55
39	Hats (fur and felt),	29	3,475	1,136	7	4,618	75.25	24.60
40	Hats (straw),	3	277	226	.....	503	55.07	44.93
41	High explosives,	13	18,316	209	3	18,528	98.86	1.12
43	Jewelry,	118	2,131	627	22	2,780	76.66	22.55
44	Knit goods,	40	1,508	2,664	139	4,311	34.98	61.80
45	Lamps,	16	1,783	3,967	36	5,756	30.82	68.56
46	Leather,	76	5,534	136	6	5,676	97.50	2.40
47	Leather goods,	24	788	392	7	1,187	66.39	33.02
49	Machinery,	142	18,632	649	9	19,290	96.59	3.38
50	Mattresses and bedding,	8	586	45	15	646	90.71	6.97
51	Metal goods,	92	7,128	1,886	47	9,061	78.67	20.81
52	Metal novelties,	28	1,225	351	32	1,606	76.18	21.83
54	Motor vehicles and parts,	28	4,597	378	14	4,889	92.14	7.58
55	Musical instruments,	22	1,959	388	22	2,389	82.69	16.38
56	Oilcloth and linoleum,	11	2,313	22	19	2,354	98.26	.81

Office Number	INDUSTRIES—Continued.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Percentage of		
			Men 16 Years and Over.	Women 16 Years and Over.	Children Under 16 Years	Total.	Men 16 Years and Over.	Women 16 Years and Over.	Children Under 16 Years
57	Oils,	23	7,546	41	17	7,604	99.24	.54	.22
58	Paints,	21	1,433	113	11	1,557	92.04	7.26	.70
59	Paper,	54	3,916	358	17	4,281	91.28	8.34	.40
60	Pottery,	54	4,906	882	50	5,838	84.04	15.11	.85
61	Printing and bookbinding,	19	939	396	6	1,361	70.48	29.10	.44
64	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	63	10,116	1,422	109	11,647	86.86	12.21	.94
66	Saddlery and harness hardware,	7	576	148	10	734	78.48	20.16	1.36
68	Scientific instruments,	31	10,430	1,382	5	11,817	88.27	11.69	.04
70	Shirts,	28	644	2,869	114	3,627	17.78	79.10	3.14
71	Shirt waists (women's),	4	16	505	21	542	2.95	93.17	3.88
72	Shoes,	28	2,193	1,311	50	3,554	61.71	36.89	1.40
73	Silk (broad and ribbon),	238	11,389	11,420	322	23,131	49.24	49.37	1.39
74	Silk dyeing,	37	6,418	803	19	7,240	88.65	11.09	.26
75	Silk throwing,	32	715	1,115	81	1,911	37.41	58.35	4.24
76	Silk mill supplies,	19	689	180	23	892	77.24	20.18	2.58
77	Silver goods,	22	834	198	11	1,043	79.97	18.98	1.03
79	Soap and tallow,	17	2,123	658	2	2,783	76.28	23.64	.08
80	Steel and iron (bar),	9	1,289	60	14	1,363	94.57	4.40	....
83	Textile products,	14	1,059	568	3	1,630	64.97	34.85	.18
84	Thread,	9	1,867	3,853	236	5,956	31.35	64.69	3.96
85	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	365	32	.....	397	91.94	8.06	....
86	Trunk and bag hardware,	8	1,088	421	21	1,530	71.11	27.52	1.37
87	Typewriters and supplies,	8	243	31	.....	274	88.68	11.31	....
88	Underwear (women's and children's),	31	243	2,539	21	2,803	8.67	90.58	.75
90	Watches, cases and material,	10	1,367	636	6	2,009	68.04	31.66	.30
93	Wooden goods,	46	1,800	53	11	1,864	96.57	2.84	.59
94	Woolen and worsted goods,	30	7,881	8,454	276	16,611	47.45	50.89	1.66
95	Unclassified,	114	7,467	1,486	30	8,983	83.12	16.54	.34
Seventy-six industries,		2,512	232,751	89,197	3,505	325,453	71.52	27.41	1.07
Other industries,		305	28,257	130	8	28,385	99.51	.46	.03
All industries,		2,817	261,008	89,327	3,513	353,848	73.76	25.23	.99

The foregoing table shows all the factory industries in the State at which women and children are employed directly in any of the processes of manufacture, or at any thing other than some form of clerical or office work. There are 76 of these industries in all, and the number of establishments included in them is 2,512, which is only 305 less than the total number included in all industries.

The average number of persons employed in these industries is 325,453, of which 232,751, or 71.50 per cent., are males; 89,197, or 27.41 per cent., females, and 3,505, or 1.07 per cent., children. Thirty-eight of these seventy-six industries show working forces composed of from 20 to 93 per cent. women, and in fourteen of these, women constitute upwards of 50 per cent. of

the total number employed. The proportion of children employed is very limited in all but a comparatively small number of the seventy-six industries. Forty-four show less than one per cent.; 13 show 1 but under 2 per cent.; 4 have 2 but under 3 per cent.; 7 report 3 but under 4 per cent.; 2 show 4 but under 5 per cent., and 2, "cigars and tobacco" and "glass mirrors," show working forces composed of children under 16 years of age, in proportions of 5.29 per cent. and 7.30 per cent., respectively.

The number of men, women and children per 1,000 wage earners employed in these seventy-six industries is shown on the following table for 1915, in comparison with the same classification for 1914:

Classification of Wage Earners in Seventy-six Industries Employing Women and Children.	Number per 1,000 Wage Earners.		Increase (+). Decrease (-).	
	1914.	1915.	Number.	Per Cent.
Men 16 years old and over,	690	715	+ 25	+ 3.6
Women 16 years old and over,	294	274	- 20	- 6.8
Young persons under 16 years of age,	16	11	- 5	- 31.2

The above table shows that of every 1,000 wage earners employed in the industries of New Jersey during 1915, 715 were males, 274 females, and 11 children below the age of 16 years. The number of males shows an increase of 25, or 3.6 per cent. per 1,000; the number of females shows a decrease of 20, or 6.8 1,000; and the number of children—which, it will be observed, is very small—shows a decrease of 5, or 31.2 per cent. in 1915 as compared with 1914. The tendency for many years back has been toward an increase in the proportion of male labor, with, of course, a corresponding decrease in that of women and children. The change has been very slight, seldom amounting heretofore to more than a small fraction of 1 per cent. The increase in several lines of industry, such as "chemical products," "high explosives," and other peculiarly men's industries, in the products of which a large export trade has grown up, accounts for the change. Although the absolute number of women employed during 1915 shows a considerable increase, their proportionate relation to the total number of wage earners employed during the year shows a very considerable decline, due, of course, to the decided preponderance of men in the additions made to the labor forces of all industries during the year.

Investigators of female and child labor in New Jersey will find in this table a chart which will furnish a reliable guide as to the factory and workshop industries in which they are employed, with all details of numbers and percentages required for an understanding of their numerical and proportionate status from year to year.

Resuming the consideration of wage earners without distinction of sex or age, a comparison is made of the numbers reported by the "twenty-five selected industries" in 1915 and 1914. The increases and decreases are noted numerically and by percentages for each industry.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Average Number of Persons Employed by Industries.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915 Compared with 1914.	
		1914.	1915.	Number.	Percentage.
Binders (steam),	15	1,644	1,429	- 215	- 13.1
Brewery products,	35	2,534	2,432	- 102	- 4.0
Brick and terra cotta,	70	6,906	5,980	- 928	- 13.4
Chemical products,	91	9,824	10,885	+ 1,061	+ 10.8
Cigars and tobacco,	47	15,612	14,074	- 1,538	- 9.9
Drawn wire and wire cloth,	14	8,773	8,434	- 339	- 3.9
Electrical appliances,	32	7,485	7,662	+ 177	+ 2.4
Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	15	2,353	2,390	+ 37	+ 1.6
Glass (window and bottle),	20	6,139	5,545	- 594	- 9.7
Hats (fur and felt),	29	4,850	4,618	- 232	- 4.8
High explosives,	13	2,765	18,528	+ 15,763	+ 570.1
Jewelry,	118	3,090	2,780	- 310	- 10.0
Leather (tanned and finished),	76	6,265	5,676	- 589	- 9.4
Lamps (electric and other),	16	5,919	5,786	- 133	- 2.3
Machinery,	142	18,077	19,290	+ 1,213	+ 6.7
Metal goods,	92	8,713	9,061	+ 348	+ 4.0
Oils,	23	6,602	7,604	+ 1,002	+ 15.2
Paper,	54	4,291	4,291	.....	.....
Pottery,	54	5,944	5,838	- 106	- 1.8
Rubber goods (hard and soft),	63	9,604	11,847	+ 2,043	+ 21.3
Shipbuilding,	19	6,014	6,527	+ 513	+ 8.5
Silk (broad and ribbon goods),	238	22,823	23,131	+ 308	+ 1.4
Steel and iron (forging),	12	2,226	2,517	+ 291	+ 13.1
Steel and iron (structural),	35	3,530	3,159	- 371	- 10.5
Woolen and worsted goods,	30	16,287	16,611	+ 324	+ 2.0
Twenty-five industries,	1,353	188,272	205,895	+ 17,623	+ 9.4
Other industries,	1,464	137,362	147,953	+ 10,591	+ 7.7
All industries,	2,817	325,634	353,848	+ 28,214	+ 8.7

As shown by the above table, the average number of persons employed in the "twenty-five selected industries" in 1915 was 205,895, against 188,272 in 1914. The increase in this group of industries, which includes 1,353 establishments, is 17,623, or 9.4 per cent. The average number of wage earners per establish-

ment, which was 139 in 1914, is shown to have increased to a small fraction over 152 in 1915. Of the twenty-five industries compared on the table, 12 show decreases in the average number of persons employed; 12 show increases; and one—the manufacture of "paper"—shows precisely the same number of employees for both years.

The falling off in the number of wage earners in the industries showing that result in the comparison, should not be attributed to a decline in activity, but rather to a scarcity of labor which has grown out of the great expansion of industry throughout the country. The industries engaged in the production of war material were in a position to offer wages so attractively high that other lines, for the time being, not so profitable, were not only unable to compete with them for such unemployed labor as was available; but found their ordinary working forces depleted by the superior wage inducements held out to them elsewhere. If the help could have been obtained, it seems safe to say that the table would show no-falling off in any of the industries named on the table in 1915 compared with 1914. The increases are for the most part much larger than the decreases, one of them, "high explosives," being phenomenally large. This industry employed 2,765 men in 1914 and 18,528 in 1915, an increase of 15,763 or more than 570 per cent. Fifty-six per cent. of the increase in the total number of wage earners employed in all industries is credited to this industry.

Other industries showing large increases are: "Rubber goods, hard and soft," 21.3 per cent; "steel and iron forgings," 13.1 per cent, and "oil refining," 15.2 per cent. "Silk goods, broad and ribbon," shows a remarkably close balance in the number of wage earners employed for both years. Excluding the dye houses, in which nearly 8,000 men are employed, there are, as shown by the table, 238 mills engaged in the industry; the number of wage earners employed in 1914 was 22,823, and in 1915 the number is 23,131, an increase of only 308, or 1.4 per cent. The silk industry has enjoyed a year of very marked prosperity, and all mills are working nearly up to their full capacity.

Table No. 5 shows for each industry the average number of persons employed by months, the same being classified as men, women and children. Such fluctuations of employment as occur during the year in each industry are shown by the table, the periods of greatest and least activity being indicated by the months during which the greatest and smallest numbers of wage earners were respectively employed.

Appended to this table is a summary which shows the average number employed in all industries by months, from which the state of employment throughout the year in the industries of the State as a whole may be seen at a glance. This summary gives the total numbers employed in "all industries" by months in the same form as that by which like data for each individual industry is presented. The period of least activity as shown by the summary was January, when a total of 316,755 wage earners were employed; a steadily maintained progressive increase in the number of employees is shown for each succeeding month of the year until in December, the last month of the year, the number of wage earners reported was 394,030. December was, therefore, the month of greatest activity in all industries. Considering the three classes of labor separately, the same result is shown. January witnessed the smallest number of each class employed, and December the greatest.

Table No. 6 shows the total amount paid in wages by each industry, and also the average yearly earnings of wage earners engaged in them. Salaries of officers, managers, superintendents and other officials not in the wage-earning classes are not included in these totals and averages. The earnings given are averages based on the compensation paid to men, women and children alike, which are arrived at by the simple process of dividing the aggregate amount paid in wages as reported for each industry by the total number of wage earners employed. Officials or employees whose compensations are fixed by the year and not subject to deduction on any account are not considered in calculating the averages given on this table.

The industries employing few or no women or children show, as a matter of course, the highest average earnings; among these are "brewery products," average, \$968.41; "furnaces, ranges and heaters," average, \$833.99; "cornice and skylights," \$818.18; "shipbuilding," \$810.82; "quarrying stone," \$779.12; "high explosives," \$777.44; "smelting and refining precious metals," \$768.38; "motor vehicles and parts," \$766.34; and the manufacture of "varnishes," \$740.94. Nine other industries, in addition to the above, show average earnings in excess of \$700, but under \$800; all these are in the class known as men's occupations, and a large proportion of the workmen employed are skilled mechanics.

Of the ninety-five general industries considered, twenty-two show average yearly earnings below \$500. Twenty-eight, in which the averages are between \$500 and \$600; twenty-three in which the averages are between \$600 and \$700; eighteen show

averages between \$700 and \$800, and four average various amounts in excess of \$800.

The following table gives a comparison of average yearly earnings of 1915 and 1914 for each of the "twenty-five selected industries," for "other industries," and for "all industries," the increases and decreases being shown in absolute numbers and their equivalent percentages:

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Average Yearly Earnings Per Employee.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915 Compared with 1914.	
		1914.	1915.	Amount.	Percentage.
Boilers (steam),	15	\$700 80	\$731 65	+ \$30 85	+ 4.4
Brewery products,	35	962 94	968 41	+ 5 47	+ 0.6
Brick and terra cotta,	70	539 85	539 57	- 28	-
Chemical products,	91	583 22	607 28	+ 24 06	+ 4.1
Cigars and tobacco,	47	328 48	348 02	+ 19 55	+ 6.0
Drawn wire and wire cloth,	14	536 74	629 65	+ 92 91	+ 17.3
Electrical appliances,	32	637 31	656 79	+ 21 48	+ 3.4
Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	15	842 39	833 99	- 8 40	- 10.0
Glass (window and bottle),	20	616 10	586 18	- 29 92	- 4.9
Hats (fur and felt),	29	561 92	578 32	+ 16 40	+ 2.9
High explosives,	13	671 20	777 44	+ 106 24	+ 15.8
Jewelry,	118	678 32	784 24	+ 55 92	+ 8.2
Leather (tanned and finished),	76	597 21	654 44	+ 57 23	+ 9.6
Lamps (electric and other),	16	449 44	462 30	+ 12 86	+ 2.9
Machinery,	142	675 80	725 05	+ 49 25	+ 7.3
Metal goods,	92	531 71	572 60	+ 40 89	+ 7.7
Oils,	23	713 95	730 90	+ 16 95	+ 2.4
Paper,	54	601 07	592 90	- 8 17	- 1.4
Pottery,	54	679 68	715 36	+ 35 68	+ 5.2
Rubber goods (hard and soft),	63	572 74	604 45	+ 31 71	+ 5.5
Shipbuilding,	19	763 90	810 82	+ 26 92	+ 8.4
Silk (broad and ribbon goods),	238	566 34	574 84	+ 18 50	+ 3.5
Steel and iron (forging),	12	712 00	677 99	- 34 01	- 4.8
Steel and iron (structural),	85	608 14	714 25	+ 111 11	+ 18.4
Woolen and worsted goods,	30	454 98	479 12	+ 24 14	+ 5.3
Twenty-five industries,	1,353	\$577 31	\$622 87	+ \$45 56	+ 7.9
Other industries,	1,464	544 88	565 23	+ 20 40	+ 3.7
All industries,	2,817	\$563 61	\$598 77	+ \$35 16	+ 6.2

The above table shows that in 1915 four of the twenty-five industries experienced decreases in average earnings as compared with 1914; twenty show increases, and one, "brick and terra cotta," shows that average earnings were practically the same for both years. The decreases range from 10 per cent. in "furnaces, ranges and heaters" to 1.4 per cent. in the manufacture of "paper." Of the twenty industries reporting increases, the largest proportionately and numerically is the manufacture of "structural steel and iron," which shows an advance

over 1914 of \$111.11, or 18.4 per cent. The smallest increase, \$5.47, or 0.6 per cent., is shown by "brewery products."

The average yearly earnings of workmen in the "twenty-five selected industries" for 1915 is shown by the table to have been \$622.87 against \$577.31 in 1914. The increase in 1915 is, therefore, \$45.56, or 7.9 per cent. In "other industries," the average earnings were \$565.23 in 1915 and \$544.83 in 1914; the increase in 1915 is shown to have been \$20.40, or 3.7 per cent. In "all industries," which includes the entire 2,817 establishments considered, the average earnings in 1915 shows an increase over those of 1914 of \$35.16, or 6.2 per cent.

Table No. 7 shows under separate headings the actual weekly earnings of men, women and children for each of the ninety-five industries considered. A summary is appended to the table, which gives the same kind of classification of earnings for all industries combined. This table presents the actual number of wage earners employed, and divides them into separate groups, according to weekly earnings, beginning with "under \$3 a week" and advancing through twelve successively higher amounts to the maximum "\$25 a week and over." This table is based on reports of weekly earnings from individual establishments for the week during the year when the largest number of wage earners were on their respective pay rolls.

As stated above, the last division of the table consists of a summary which classifies the wage earners in all industries according to the weekly rates received. The total number of workers included in this summary is 418,876. Of these, 315,055 are men, 99,799 are women and 4,022 are young persons of both sexes below the age of 16 years. The range of weekly earnings in the factory and workshop industries of New Jersey is clearly shown for each particular industry by this table, and for all industries combined the same details are given on the summary. The plan of combining all wage workers whose weekly earnings differ but slightly into separate groups seems to be the only possible one by which a reasonably correct understanding of the status of wages, or rather earnings, can be obtained.

A calculation based on the average weekly earnings for all industries, as shown by this summary, in which the middle figures between the highest and lowest in each column is taken as representing the average for the group, shows the average weekly earnings for men to have been \$13.98; for women, \$8.13, and for children, \$4.60. The average weekly earnings of men, women and children in 1914 were \$13.55, \$7.92 and \$4.58, respectively. The weekly average earnings of men employed in all industries

shows an increase of 43 cents for men; for women, 21 cents, and for children under 16 years of age, 2 cents. These are very small increases in the earning of labor, considering the enormous advances made in the volume and value of factory and workshop products in New Jersey during the year 1915. In considering these earnings, however, it should be borne in mind that all male workers sixteen years of age and over are classified as men, and all females sixteen years and over are classified as women, and that consequently a large proportion of both these classes of wage earners are under twenty years of age, and may be, particularly with regard to men, still in the training stages of their employment, and, therefore, not yet in a position to claim the maximum wages of the industries in which they are engaged.

An absolutely correct understanding of weekly earnings will be obtained from the following table, which gives the percentages of the total number of wage earners employed in all industries, who are included in each of the wage groups:

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Percentage of Wage Earners Receiving Specified Rates.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Under \$3.00,	0.3	1.4	9.8	0.7
\$3.00 but under \$4.00,	0.4	2.8	28.0	1.2
4.00 but under 5.00,	0.7	6.8	28.9	2.3
5.00 but under 6.00,	1.6	12.6	20.0	4.4
6.00 but under 7.00,	2.4	17.3	8.4	6.0
7.00 but under 8.00,	3.0	16.0	3.6	6.1
8.00 but under 9.00,	4.5	12.7	1.3	6.4
9.00 but under 10.00,	8.3	9.5	.....	8.5
10.00 but under 12.00,	17.2	10.8	.....	15.2
12.00 but under 15.00,	23.2	7.3	.....	19.2
15.00 but under 20.00,	23.3	2.8	.....	18.2
20.00 but under 25.00,	10.2	0.4	.....	7.8
25.00 and over,	4.9	0.1	.....	3.7
Total,	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The table above shows that of the total number of wage earners employed, 12.9 per cent. of the men, 61.1 per cent. of the women, and all the children, are found in the seven wage groups who received less than \$9 per week; 25.5 per cent. of the men and 20.3 per cent. of the women are in the two wage groups who received \$9, but less than \$12 per week; 56.7 per cent. of the men and 10.5 per cent. of the women are in groups who received \$12, but under \$25 per week, and 4.9 per cent. of the men and 0.1 per cent. of the women earned weekly wages in excess of \$25.

Table No. 8 shows the average number of days in operation for

each of the ninety-five general industries, together with the aggregate average for "all industries." The average working hours per day and per week and the aggregate number of hours of overtime worked by each industry are also shown on this table.

The aggregate average number of days of active operation by all industries is shown by the table to have been 285.59; the average number of hours per day, 9.64, and average per week, 54.69. The number of establishments that reported having worked overtime is 423, and the aggregate number of hours thus employed is 1,842,803. In 1914 the aggregate average number of days in operation reported by all industries was 280.17. The increase in 1915 is, therefore, 5.42 days.

Deducting Sundays and all generally observed holidays from the 365 days of the year, there are 306 remaining; the average number of days in operation, as shown above, is 285.59, or 20.41 less than the maximum number of working days. Nine industries, included in which are 270 establishments, employing between them 30,358 wage earners, report having been in operation upwards of 300 days during the year 1915. One of these, "smelting and refining precious metals," 14 establishments reports, as it did in 1914, having been in operation 326 days. Certain departments of this industry are necessarily operated continuously seven days a week, with, in some instances, two, and even three, shifts of workmen. The seasonal industries, such as quarrying stone, brick and terra cotta and glass, show, as a matter of course, the lowest record of days in operation.

The average working time per day as shown by the table for all industries is 9.64 hours, a slight increase over that of 1914, which was 9.58 hours, and the average per week is 54.69 hours, which in its turn is a slight increase over the record for 1914. Five industries, including 111 establishments, report an average working day of less than 9, but over 8 hours; eight industries, including 163 establishments and 38,879 wage earners, work 10 hours or more per day, and upwards of 60 hours per week. Two of these, "lime and cement" and "mining and smelting iron ore," work 64.87 and 68.67 hours, respectively, per week. Four hundred and twenty-three establishments, distributed among 78 of the general industries, report having worked overtime in varying numbers of hours, the aggregate total of which is equal to 1,842,803 hours for a single wage earner. This is almost double the quantity of overtime reported for 1914.

Reduced to working days of average duration, 9.64 hours, the overtime is a little in excess of 191,162 days, which practically

equals the labor of 669 persons employed 285.59 days—the average time in operation for all industries during the year 1915, which is less than two-tenths of one per cent. of the total aggregate average number of wage earners employed. Manifestly, this proportion is so small that the abolition of overtime would not appreciably increase the opportunities for permanent employment.

Table No. 9 shows the average proportion of business done by each of the ninety-five general industries, and also shows the total average for all industries combined. The purpose of this table is to show how nearly each of the ninety-five general industries was operated to their full capacity during the year. Regarding 100 per cent. as representing "full capacity," the extent to which the year's operation of the various industries fell short of that standard, shows the percentage of productive power not required to meet the business demands of the year. The aggregate average proportion of "business done" by "all industries" during the year 1915 was 70.75 per cent., or 29.25 per cent. below full capacity. It is, however, 3.59 per cent. greater than the record for 1914 (67.06).

Operated to only 70.75 per cent. of full capacity, the manufacturing plants of New Jersey included in this compilation produced goods totaling \$1,369,702,299 in value. If run to full capacity their joint products would, on the same valuation basis, have been worth \$1,772,340,221.

Several individual establishments in each of the ninety-five industries report 100 per cent. business done, but others fell far enough below that figure to bring the averages down to the percentages shown by the table.

Comparisons of the "proportion of business done" in 1915 and 1914 are given on the following table for the "twenty-five selected industries," and also for "other industries" and for "all industries." Such increases or decreases as have taken place during the year 1915 are shown on the table by percentages.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Average Proportion of Business Done. Per Cent.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915 Compared with 1914.	
		1914.	1915.		
Boilers (steam),	15	71.67	70.00	—	1.67
Brewery products,	35	68.33	69.83	+	1.50
Brick and terra cotta,	70	57.63	61.33	+	3.70
Chemical products,	91	72.06	78.30	+	6.22
Cigars and tobacco,	47	76.05	76.02	—	.03
Drawn wire and wire cloth,	14	78.75	87.14	+	8.39
Electrical appliances,	32	55.39	62.81	+	7.42
Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	15	65.77	72.00	+	6.23
Glass (window and bottle),	20	60.53	60.26	—	.27
Hats (fur and felt),	29	62.42	59.28	—	3.14
High explosives,	13	62.00	78.15	+	14.15
Jewelry,	118	54.48	55.25	+	.77
Leather (tanned and finished),	76	68.44	74.66	+	6.22
Lamps (electric and other),	16	71.36	75.00	+	3.64
Machinery,	142	58.71	64.54	+	5.83
Metal goods,	92	67.86	71.54	+	3.88
Oils,	23	67.96	81.58	+	13.62
Paper,	54	79.78	81.49	+	1.71
Pottery,	54	65.43	59.61	—	5.82
Rubber goods (hard and soft),	63	60.40	74.76	+	5.36
Shipbuilding,	19	65.53	67.37	+	1.84
Silk (broad and ribbon goods),	238	73.40	74.83	+	1.43
Steel and iron (forging),	12	64.58	75.00	+	10.42
Steel and iron (structural),	35	57.88	62.14	+	4.26
Woolen and worsted goods,	30	77.93	82.00	+	4.07
Twenty-five industries,	1,353	66.27	69.96	+	3.89
Other industries,	1,464	67.81	71.46	+	3.65
All industries,	2,817	67.06	70.75	+	3.89

The above table shows that twenty of the "twenty-five selected industries" have experienced increases in their respective proportions of business done, and five show decreases. In one of these, cigars and tobacco, the decline, .03 per cent., is too minute to make any real difference between the proportions of business done for both years; "glass, window and bottle" shows a falling off of a small fraction more than one-quarter of one per cent., and three others, "boilers, steam" "hats, fur and felt" and "pottery" show reductions of 1.67 per cent., 3.14 per cent. and 5.82 per cent., respectively.

The industries showing the largest increases in "proportion of business done" are: "high explosives," 14.15 per cent.; "oils (refining)," 13.62 per cent., and "steel and iron forgings," 10.42 per cent.

Table No. 10, the last of the series in the tabular presentation of the Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey for the year 1915, shows the several forms of power used in the factory and

workshop industries of the State as these were reported by individual establishments. The following table gives a comparison of the power employed in 1915 and 1914:

CHARACTER OF POWER.	Number of Motors.		Horse Power.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915.	
	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.	Motor.	Horse Power,
Steam engines,	4,464	4,359	557,681	567,409	—	105 + 9,728
Gas and gasoline engines,	390	390	17,650	18,168	—	+ 518
Water wheels (turbine),	127	115	8,233	7,661	—	- 12 - 574
Water motors,	6	9	38	71	+	+ 33
Electric motors,	25,139	30,420	277,609	329,549	+ 5,281	+ 51,940
Compressed air motors,	92	74	3,854	4,798	—	+ 944
Oil engines, . . . . .	.....	38	.....	2,256	+	+ 2,256
	30,218	35,405	865,067	929,912	+ 5,187	+ 64,845

The above table shows the number of steam engines, gas and gasoline engines, oil engines, water wheels, electric and compressed air motors in use for manufacturing purposes during the year 1915 in comparison with the number reported for 1914.

The total number of power generating motors of all kinds in use in 1915 is 35,405, and the aggregate horse power produced by the same is 929,912. In 1914 the number of motors and engines of all kinds was 30,218, with an aggregate horse power of 865,067. The number of motors has increased 5,187, and the aggregate horse power 64,845. Steam engines are less numerous by 105 than they were in 1914, but, notwithstanding that the aggregate horse power of this variety of motor has increased 9,728. Apparently this can be accounted for only on the theory that many of the smaller engines in use in 1914 were replaced by much larger ones in 1915. Next in importance to steam engines as primary power motors comes gas and gasoline engines, of which there were 390 both years, but the horse power, 18,168, was 518 greater in 1915 than it was in 1914. Turbine and overshot water wheels have, for several years back, shown a steadily maintained decline both in number and aggregate power.

The increase in the number of electric motors for driving individual machines or groups of machinery is really remarkable. In 1914 there were 25,139 of these motors in use with an aggregate capacity of 277,609 horse power, while in 1915 the number in use is 30,420, with an average capacity of 329,549 horse power. The increase in number of this variety of motor during 1915 is 5,281, and the increase of horse power is 51,940.

SUMMARY.

In the table below a comprehensive summary of the Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey, as presented in detail by this review and analysis, and also in more minute and all-including form on the general tables that follow is given. The statistics of 1914 is given in comparison with the same data for 1915, the increases or decreases shown by 1915 are given numerically and by percentages.

PARTICULARS.	1914.	1915.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).		
			Number.	Per Cent.	
Number of establishments operated under the factory system,	2,624	2,817	+ 196	+ 7.3	
Number of these owned by individuals and by partnerships,	730	861	+ 131	+ 17.9	
Number of individual owners and partners,	1,229	1,285	+ 56	+ 4.5	
Number owned by corporations,	1,894	1,956	+ 62	+ 3.3	
Number of stockholders in these corporations,	152,081	179,877	+ 27,796	+ 18.3	
Total number of stockholders and partners,	153,810	181,162	+ 27,352	+ 18.2	
Total amount of capital invested,	\$1,025,169,694	\$1,110,984,402	+ \$85,784,708	+ 8.4	
Amount invested in land and buildings,	\$241,784,814	\$271,885,691	+ \$30,100,877	+ 12.4	
Amount invested in machinery, tools and implements,	\$221,047,185	\$232,278,821	+ \$11,231,686	+ 5.1	
Amount invested in other forms; cash on hand, etc.,	\$562,337,745	\$606,789,890	+ \$44,452,145	+ 7.9	
Cost value of all stock and material used,	\$649,637,076	\$760,258,721	+ \$110,601,645	+ 17.0	
Selling value of all goods made or work done,	\$1,090,922,707	\$1,369,702,290	+ \$278,779,592	+ 25.6	
Average number of persons employed,	325,634	353,848	+ 28,214	+ 8.7	
Number of these who are males 16 years old and over,	233,208	261,008	+ 27,800	+ 11.9	
Number of these who are females 16 years old and over,	87,669	89,327	+ 1,658	+ 1.9	
Number of these who are children below the age of 16 years,	4,757	8,518	- 1,244	- 26.2	
Total amount paid in wages,	\$183,530,980	\$211,874,296	+ \$28,343,316	+ 15.4	
Average yearly earnings,	\$563.61	\$598.77	+ \$35.16	+ 6.2	
Average number of days in operation,	280.17	285.59	+ 5.42	+ 1.9	
Average number of hours worked per day,	9.58	9.64	+ .06	+ ...	
Average number of hours worked per week,	54.42	54.69	+ .27	+ 0.5	
Average proportion of business done,	67.06	70.75	+ 3.69	+ 5.5	
Total horse power of all kinds used,	865,067	929,912	+ 64,845	+ 7.5	

Table No. 1.—*Private Firms and Corporations, Partners and Stockholders, by Industries, 1915.*

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

Table No. 1.—Private Firms and Corporations, Partners and Stockholders by Industries, 1915—Continued.

OFFICE NUMBER.	INDUSTRIES.	Proprietors and Firm Members.		Restaurants.	Males.	Females.	Banks and Trustees.	Stockholders.	Total.	Partners and Stockholders.	Aggregate.
		Total.	Number of Firms.								
333	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	15	1	2	1	1	2	14	701	590	1,344
334	Gas and electric light fixtures,	14	3	2	1	1	3	11	120	28	149
335	Glass (cut tableware),	12	5	6	1	1	6	7	87	53	152
336	Glass mirrors,	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	22	2	145
337	Glass (window and bottle,)	20	3	7	1	1	8	17	163	3	24
338	Graphic products,	7	2	2	2	2	2	6	139	78	246
339	Hats (fur and felt),	29	7	14	5	5	14	5	234	77	248
40	Hats (straw),	3	2	5	1	1	5	1	30	28	333
41	High explosives,	13	1	1	1	1	1	12	5,750	29	35
42	Links and unclaspage,	8	1	3	1	1	3	3	385	12	1
43	Jewelry,	118	46	84	4	4	88	73	261	60	151
44	Knit goods,	40	14	22	1	1	1	25	26	1	54
45	Lamps,	16	2	6	1	1	6	14	5,043	97	410
46	Leather,	76	25	37	3	3	40	51	232	59	371
47	Leather goods,	24	14	25	1	1	25	10	96	11	12,547
48	Lime and cement,	9	1	1	1	1	1	9	380	185	100
49	Machinery,	142	111	43	6	6	1	60	31	8,888	1,060
50	Mattresses and bedding,	8	2	3	1	1	3	6	48	60	2
51	Metal goods,	92	18	26	1	1	1	28	74	1,318	110
52	Metal novelties,	28	6	6	1	1	7	22	102	21	134
53	Mining and smelting (iron ore),	7	1	1	1	1	1	7	458	330	112
54	Motor vehicles and parts,	28	2	3	1	1	3	26	380	51	900
55	Musical instruments,	22	2	3	1	1	3	20	174	52	451
56	Oilcloth and linoleum,	11	2	4	1	1	4	9	415	311	242
57	Oils,	23	1	1	1	1	1	23	6,888	6,223	167
58	Paints,	21	4	6	1	1	5	17	244	163	127
59	Paper,	54	11	17	9	1	1	27	43	1,036	138
60	Pottery,	54	7	10	1	1	11	47	411	205	56
61	Printing and bookbinding,	19	4	5	1	1	5	15	501	373	672
62	Quarrying stone,	21	2	2	1	1	2	18	57	12	685
63	Roofing (metal and tar),	8	1	2	1	1	2	7	522	7	73
	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	63	3	6	1	1	1	7	10,547	60	62
									253	18,062	18,038

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

TWO establishments not reporting these items.
All Industries, 2,817

Table No. 2.—Capital Invested, by Industries, 1915.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Capital Invested in			Total Amount of Capital Invested.
			Land and Buildings.	Machinery and Tools.	Bills Receivable; Stock in Process of Manufacture; Cash on hand.	
1	Agricultural machinery and implements,	7	\$589,866	\$412,776	\$2,409,844	\$3,412,486
2	Artisans' tools,	41	960,856	1,296,212	1,875,067	4,132,135
3	Art tile,	12	308,002	324,546	487,499	1,115,047
4	Asbestos products,	8	572,764	500,103	402,122	1,474,991
5	Boilers, tanks, etc.,	15	2,976,964	1,749,979	8,130,536	12,857,479
6	Boxes (paper),	44	427,484	537,288	531,590	1,496,362
7	Boxes (wood),	16	729,093	513,861	777,111	2,020,065
8	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	35	13,018,228	6,405,815	23,765,428	43,189,471
9	Brick and terra cotta,	70	13,155,307	2,803,180	7,287,245	23,195,732
10	Brushes,	15	79,339	85,080	211,348	375,767
11	Buttons (ivory),	11	154,584	301,569	450,250	906,403
12	Buttons (metal),	12	389,625	577,981	794,206	1,761,792
13	Buttons (pearl),	28	153,962	182,695	563,376	900,033
14	Carpets and rugs,	6	504,431	810,318	1,921,577	3,236,326
15	Carriages and wagons,	28	379,589	207,250	428,008	1,014,847
16	Chemical products,	91	12,831,026	15,472,441	27,892,054	55,996,421
17	Cigars and tobacco,	47	4,572,636	2,277,010	30,705,145	37,554,791
18	Clothing,	24	212,658	100,950	849,748	1,163,352
19	Confectionery,	20	889,362	669,338	907,004	2,465,704
20	Corks and cork specialties,	7	497,590	297,906	826,302	1,621,797
21	Cornices and skylights,	24	245,462	207,262	454,404	907,128
22	Corsets and corset waists,	11	361,327	295,874	1,930,340	2,587,541
23	Cotton goods,	47	2,439,388	3,009,652	6,058,952	11,507,992
24	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	19	2,444,578	3,158,787	1,736,068	7,359,453
25	Cutlery,	15	322,294	482,143	2,278,837	3,083,274
26	Drawn wire and wire cloth,	14	4,465,715	6,154,001	13,379,710	23,999,516
27	Electrical appliances,	32	5,208,743	6,744,622	21,255,422	33,208,787
28	Embroideries,	80	1,116,544	1,958,794	1,849,490	4,924,828
29	Fertilizers,	13	1,375,624	877,719	6,698,915	b8,952,258
30	Food products,	32	6,063,836	2,879,846	9,925,422	18,869,124
31	Foundry (brass),	26	1,773,739	907,506	1,823,581	4,504,826
32	Foundry (iron),	63	6,354,800	4,988,943	11,426,755	22,770,498
33	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	15	1,548,304	1,218,859	5,831,614	8,598,777
34	Gas and electric light fixtures,	14	207,193	222,802	735,861	1,165,856
35	Glass (cut tableware),	12	53,037	67,117	524,226	644,380
36	Glass mirrors,	4	79,088	51,292	251,162	381,492
37	Glass (window and bottle),	20	1,798,663	1,007,233	3,886,139	c6,692,035
38	Graphite products,	7	1,740,156	1,532,535	5,430,990	8,723,681
39	Hats (fur and felt),	29	1,112,302	783,806	2,794,671	4,690,869
40	Hats (straw),	3	168,000	146,187	486,231	800,418
41	High explosives,	13	d30,817,685	18,083,942	48,901,627	
42	Inks and mucilage,	8	327,263	132,329	532,928	1,012,520
43	Jewelry,	118	594,012	1,102,154	8,688,759	e10,384,925
44	Knit goods,	40	1,056,543	2,141,961	2,909,002	6,107,596
45	Lamps,	16	2,544,727	2,008,868	8,648,517	13,197,112
46	Leather,	76	4,172,697	4,016,869	14,857,453	22,847,019
47	Leather goods,	24	389,637	185,407	832,406	1,407,453
48	Lime and cement,	9	4,770,106	4,496,369	2,064,528	11,331,008
49	Machinery,	142	13,201,736	15,591,363	31,673,666	60,486,765
50	Mattress and bedding,	8	456,908	313,211	829,380	1,599,499
51	Metal goods,	92	4,973,746	5,446,449	9,920,257	20,340,452
52	Metal novelties,	28	632,381	795,904	1,112,807	2,541,092
53	Mining and smelting iron ore,	7	1,691,490	811,326	2,888,580	5,391,396

Table No. 2.—Capital Invested, by Industries, 1915—Continued.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Capital Invested in			Total Amount of Capital Invested.
			Land and Buildings.	Machinery and Tools.	Bills Receivable; Stock in Process of Manufacture; Cash on hand.	
54	Motor vehicles and parts,	28	\$1,615,388	\$2,875,886	\$18,012,000	\$17,503,224
55	Musical instruments,	22	1,299,502	1,108,812	2,181,229	4,589,543
56	Oilcloth and linoleum,	11	8,373,517	2,441,075	5,270,302	11,084,894
57	Oils,	23	15,570,623	19,382,443	46,125,264	81,078,330
58	Paints,	21	2,570,861	1,927,399	5,454,130	9,952,380
59	Paper,	54	4,109,769	5,131,298	6,276,292	15,517,359
60	Pottery,	54	8,653,592	1,980,516	6,781,078	12,385,186
61	Printing and bookbinding,	19	1,183,481	2,076,951	8,572,555	6,832,987
62	Quarrying stone,	21	813,541	525,587	1,285,582	2,624,710
63	Roofing (metal and tar),	8	768,695	1,107,138	607,081	2,482,914
64	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	63	7,218,942	7,708,826	21,176,249	36,104,017
65	Saddles and harness,	4	9,000	8,300	28,000	45,300
66	Saddlery and harness hardware,	7	354,388	423,208	1,404,789	2,182,335
67	Sash, blinds and doors,	29	535,435	904,506	1,737,182	2,577,123
68	Scientific instruments,	31	6,914,959	4,204,081	20,380,043	31,479,093
69	Shipbuilding,	19	5,374,451	3,944,082	21,918,917	31,237,450
70	Shirts,	28	433,017	352,758	3,202,690	3,988,465
71	Shirt waists (women's),	4	4,000	17,500	75,900	97,400
72	Shoes,	28	465,337	672,008	2,263,966	3,401,306
73	Silk (broad and ribbon),	288	6,816,604	18,459,179	28,871,398	47,147,271
74	Silk dyeing,	37	4,558,284	5,826,485	13,703,318	24,090,087
75	Silk throwing,	32	350,802	927,252	113,402	1,391,436
76	Silk mill supplies,	19	222,331	266,362	379,799	868,492
77	Silver goods,	22	219,973	538,066	1,431,907	2,189,946
78	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	14	4,677,233	9,135,665	10,962,211	24,775,109
79	Soap and tallow,	17	3,667,153	1,967,181	10,665,557	16,299,891
80	Steel and iron (bar),	9	1,226,891	1,985,087	1,264,882	4,806,810
81	Steel and iron (forging),	12	6,192,311	5,325,421	3,817,315	15,335,047
82	Steel and iron (structural),	35	1,949,946	4,843,670	3,240,328	10,083,944
83	Textile products,	14	1,246,865	1,039,306	3,078,606	5,364,867
84	Thread,	9	688,385	1,449,028	2,704,335	4,841,748
85	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	60,093	39,709	278,500	378,302
86	Trunk and bag hardware,	8	273,694	527,728	587,904	1,389,326
87	Typewriters and supplies,	8	167,765	251,345	799,874	1,218,984
88	Underwear (women's and children's),	31	213,344	266,848	1,094,310	1,574,502
89	Varnishes,	22	1,580,494	589,538	2,575,359	4,745,391
90	Watches, cases and material,	10	1,105,587	1,687,937	2,127,897	4,921,501
91	Welding and cutting appliances (gas),	4	404,723	255,888	707,791	1,368,402
92	Window shades,	4	59,800	13,277	72,756	145,833
93	Wooden goods,	46	1,101,191	552,856	1,442,032	3,098,079
94	Woolen and worsted goods,	30	9,086,942	10,743,884	26,089,757	45,920,583
95	Unclassified,	114	11,840,677	5,186,221	17,057,724	c g34,094,622
	All industries,	2,817	\$271,885,691	\$232,278,821	\$606,789,890	\$1,110,954,402

a—Two establishments. Capital not subdivided.

b—Three establishments. Capital not subdivided.

c—One establishment. Capital not reported.

d—Including machinery, tools and equipment.

e—Two establishments. Capital not reported.

f—Six establishments. Capital not subdivided.

g—One establishment. Capital not subdivided.

Table No. 3.—Stock, or Material Used, Goods Made or Work Done, by Industries, 1915.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Cost Value of Stock Used.	Selling Value at Manufactury of Goods Made.
1	Agricultural machinery and implements,	7	\$498,834	\$1,542,767
2	Artisans' tools,	41	1,116,522	4,167,388
3	Art tile,	12	282,947	926,024
4	Asbestos products,	8	2,068,277	8,718,329
5	Boilers, tanks, etc.,	15	2,674,478	5,119,381
6	Boxes (paper),	44	944,122	2,296,997
7	Boxes (wood),	16	1,600,345	2,466,120
8	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	85	4,826,805	20,216,488
9	Brick and terra cotta,	70	2,889,879	8,250,995
10	Brushes,	15	848,198	783,965
11	Buttons (ivory),	11	407,197	1,090,179
12	Buttons (metal),	12	527,881	1,654,177
13	Buttons (pearl),	28	788,908	1,672,256
14	Carpets and rugs,	6	1,804,249	3,151,333
15	Carriages and wagons,	28	604,717	1,815,363
16	Chemical products,	91	88,522,576	67,820,114
17	Cigars and tobacco,	47	16,068,386	38,881,415
18	Clothing,	24	8,887,981	16,999,495
19	Confectionery,	20	2,905,142	3,998,474
20	Corks and cork specialties,	7	385,288	1,622,070
21	Cornices and skylights,	24	619,514	1,314,530
22	Corsets and corset waists,	11	2,170,701	4,850,908
23	Cotton goods,	47	10,078,855	16,087,250
24	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	19	8,325,537	7,122,697
25	Cutlery,	15	529,705	2,166,210
26	Drawn wire and wire cloth,	14	88,560,227	50,569,295
27	Electrical appliances,	32	11,032,971	22,588,461
28	Embroideries,	80	2,881,270	7,220,725
29	Fertilizers,	18	6,837,881	9,319,848
30	Food products,	32	81,886,878	44,425,088
31	Foundry (brass),	26	8,158,268	5,111,432
32	Foundry (iron),	68	9,980,590	19,663,911
33	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	15	2,628,539	6,478,403
34	Gas and electric light fixtures,	14	627,038	1,072,540
35	Glass (cut tableware),	12	883,684	801,411
36	Glass mirrors,	4	201,948	308,477
37	Glass (window and bottle),	20	1,908,514	*5,205,088
38	Graphite products,	7	2,737,200	6,009,809
39	Hats (fur and felt),	29	8,780,055	7,924,927
40	Hats (straw),	3	518,081	1,017,284
41	High explosives,	18	29,882,220	114,250,758
42	Inks and mucilage,	8	526,082	1,347,585
43	Jewelry,	118	5,847,606	9,904,975
44	Knit goods,	40	10,055,298	14,084,142
45	Lamps,	16	4,755,940	12,705,184
46	Leather,	76	24,925,495	36,958,058
47	Leather goods,	24	1,571,474	2,477,536
48	Lime and cement,	9	1,808,941	2,290,368
49	Machinery,	142	15,548,496	42,826,570
50	Mattresses and bedding,	8	1,022,426	2,089,684
51	Metal goods,	92	18,772,990	25,952,852
52	Metal novelties,	28	1,102,778	2,769,169
53	Mining and smelting iron ore,	7	984,205	2,212,196
54	Motor vehicles and parts,	28	7,886,123	14,545,819
55	Musical instruments,	22	1,624,939	4,663,760
56	Oilcloth and linoleum,	11	8,021,958	11,851,674
57	Oils,	28	91,878,404	118,377,204
58	Paints,	21	9,888,801	15,240,597
59	Paper,	54	9,488,587	17,203,805
60	Pottery,	54	2,841,741	8,821,964

Table No. 3.—Stock, or Material Used, Goods Made or Work Done, by Industries, 1915—Continued.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Cost Value of Stock Used.	Selling Value at Manufactory of Goods Made.
61	Printing and bookbinding,	19	\$1,802,133	\$3,815,886
62	Quarrying stone,	21	750,070	2,805,507
63	Roofing (metal and tar),	8	2,624,938	4,077,781
64	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	63	23,108,808	45,009,478
65	Saddles and harness,	4	28,538	60,259
66	Saddlery and harness hardware,	7	897,498	1,780,111
67	Sash, blinds and doors,	29	1,461,696	2,378,487
68	Scientific instruments,	81	13,149,237	41,978,533
69	Shipbuilding,	19	6,658,518	12,758,464
70	Shirts,	28	2,275,650	4,128,332
71	Shirt waists (women's),	4	191,140	448,215
72	Shoes,	28	4,191,043	7,259,577
73	Silk (broad and ribbon),	238	39,209,022	69,495,470
74	Silk dyeing,	87	4,568,111	13,502,399
75	Silk throwing,	82	2,291,839	8,846,718
76	Silk mill supplies,	19	472,102	1,268,785
77	Silver goods,	22	1,022,713	2,596,597
78	Smelting and refining (gold silver, copper, etc.),	14	47,952,700	68,118,900
79	Soap and tallow,	17	22,142,769	32,820,524
80	Steel and Iron (bar),	9	1,465,628	3,127,403
81	Steel and iron (forging),	12	2,285,151	6,659,446
82	Steel and iron (structural),	35	6,829,815	10,862,606
83	Textile products,	14	4,148,087	6,189,092
84	Thread,	9	†3,158,496	†4,672,683
85	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	515,285	1,085,524
86	Trunks and bag hardware,	8	846,096	2,008,852
87	Typewriters and supplies,	8	489,387	977,374
88	Underwear (women's and children's),	81	1,862,656	3,818,789
89	Varnishes,	22	2,513,104	5,871,480
90	Watches, cases and material,	10	1,326,848	2,678,756
91	Welding and cutting appliances (gas),	4	821,898	2,009,072
92	Window shades,	4	869,649	508,922
93	Wooden goods,	46	2,001,325	4,273,998
94	Woolen and worsted goods,	80	28,827,335	45,072,619
95	Unclassified,	114	†70,328,472	†86,883,256
All industries,		2,817	\$760,258,721	\$1,369,702,299

* One establishment not reporting this item.

† Two establishments not reporting these items.

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

Aggregates. Table No. 4.—Average, Greatest and Least Number of Wage Earners Employed, by Industries, 1915.

INDUSTRIES.	GREATEST NUMBER.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AT PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT OF THE	LEAST NUMBER.	EXCESS OF GREATEST OVER LEAST NUMBER.	PER CENT.
		Men 16 Years and Over.	Women 16 Years and Over.				
1 Agricultural machinery and implements	7	886	.....	386	504	268	48.6
2 Artisans' tools	41	2,988	94	2,512	2,864	2,333	235
3 Art tile	12	678	231	818	864	531	18.5
4 Asbestos products	8	981	101	1,016	1,381	776	10.2
5 Rollers, tanks, etc.	16	1,425	4	1,429	1,574	500	38.2
6 Boxes (paper)	44	613	1,387	39	1,989	368	23.4
7 Boxes (wood)	16	970	156	8	1,134	1,844	350
8 Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter)	35	2,432	.....	2,432	1,191	1,039	10.2
9 Brick and terra cotta	70	6,949	7	24	5,980	7,203	66
10 Brushes	16	278	138	7	423	4,261	2,842
11 Buttons (ivory)	11	502	809	6	817	396	40.8
12 Buttons (metal)	12	486	445	31	910	921	52
13 Buttons (pearl)	28	912	223	40	1,175	980	11.6
14 Carpets and rugs	6	731	388	4	1,123	1,240	22.6
15 Carriages and wagons	28	566	.....	1	567	921	14.9
16 Chemical products	91	8,333	2,494	58	10,885	12,327	308
17 Cigars and tobacco	47	2,132	11,197	745	14,074	14,385	2,052
18 Clothing	24	942	1,131	7	2,080	13,833	16.9
19 Confectionery	20	449	610	7	1,066	2,354	3.8
20 Corks and cork specialties	7	481	35	3	519	796	795
21 Corsets and stays	24	526	.....	.....	526	332	31.1
22 Corsets and corset waistks	11	271	2,570	60	607	772	49.7
23 Cotton goods	47	2,130	4,539	167	2,010	6,932	12.4
24 Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing)	19	2,386	515	6	2,877	3,021	354
25 Cutlery	15	1,110	237	13	1,360	2,667	11.7
26 Drawn wire and wire cloth	14	7,873	552	9	8,434	1,527	245
27 Electrical appliances	32	6,361	1,286	6	7,662	7,748	18.2
						6,802	2,587

28	Embroideries,	879	2,747	146	3,430	3,955	3,772	3,430	325
29	Fertilizers,	1,435	15	1	2,071	903	1,168	56,4	13,3
30	Food products,	3,372	963	30	4,865	5,200	3,987	1,203	23,1
31	Foundry (brass),	26	1,349	20	1,350	1,528	1,285	2,260	17,0
32	Foundry (iron),	63	8,721	180	24	8,905	10,114	7,822	2,191
33	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	16	2,310	79	1	2,390	2,549	2,166	393
34	Gas and electric light fixtures,	14	348	13	2	363	431	483	107
35	Glass (cut tableware),	12	438	93	25	556	634	483	171
36	Glass mirrors,	4	113	14	10	137	144	120	27,0
37	Glass (window and bottle),	20	5,224	216	95	5,545	6,215	4,295	10,4
38	Graphite products,	7	1,268	1,256	16	2,635	2,714	2,336	978
39	Hats (fur and felt),	29	3,475	1,136	7	4,618	4,781	4,413	7,9
40	Hats (straw),	3	277	226	.....	503	634	267	387
41	High explosives,	13	18,316	209	3	18,528	30,378	23,102	57,9
42	Inks and mucilage,	8	1,120	2	.....	181	140	126	14
43	Jewelry,	118	2,181	627	222	2,180	3,940	2,660	390
44	Knit goods,	40	1,608	2,964	139	4,311	4,375	3,719	856
45	Lamps,	16	1,753	3,867	36	5,736	7,022	5,216	18,7
46	Leather,	76	5,534	1,186	6	6,876	6,286	5,070	1,216
47	Leather goods,	24	758	392	7	1,187	1,342	1,068	279
48	Lime and cement,	9	675	28	.....	708	913	451	462
49	Machinery,	142	18,632	649	9	19,280	25,164	16,089	7,075
50	Mattresses and bedding,	8	538	45	15	646	787	541	246
51	Metal goods,	92	7,128	1,886	47	9,061	9,387	8,504	888
52	Metal novelties,	28	1,225	1,351	32	1,608	1,818	1,292	536
53	Mining and smelting iron ore,	7	1,185	.....	.....	1,185	1,249	1,108	26,5
54	Motor vehicles and parts,	28	4,697	377	14	4,988	5,384	4,281	11,3
55	Musical instruments,	22	1,989	388	22	2,368	2,648	2,238	415
56	Oilcloth and linoleum,	11	2,313	22	19	2,354	2,642	2,105	537
57	Oils,	23	7,546	41	17	7,604	8,620	6,175	2,445
58	Paints,	21	1,432	113	11	1,557	1,706	1,362	344
59	Paper,	54	3,916	3,858	17	4,281	4,537	4,151	8,5
60	Pottery,	54	4,906	582	50	5,858	6,187	5,600	687
61	Printing and bookbinding,	19	959	396	6	1,381	1,465	1,253	212
62	Quarrying stone,	21	1,327	.....	.....	1,927	1,550	921	40,6
63	Roofing (metal and tar),	8	739	16	.....	755	923	590	324
64	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	63	10,116	1,422	109	11,647	12,477	10,121	2,366
65	Saddles and harness,	4	26	6	.....	31	33	28	15,2
66	Saddlery and harness hardware,	7	578	148	10	734	802	689	113
67	Sash, blinds and doors,	20	758	11	1	770	830	711	14,1
68	Scientific instruments,	31	10,430	1,382	5	11,817	13,680	10,981	14,3
69	Shipbuilding,	19	6,527	.....	.....	6,627	7,185	2,719	19,9
70	Shirts,	28	644	2,866	114	3,627	3,781	3,496	20,6
71	Shirt waists (women's),	4	18	506	21	542	580	491	7,8
72	Shoes,	28	2,103	1,311	50	3,554	3,705	3,372	9,0
73	Silk (broad and ribbon),	238	11,338	11,420	322	22,131	24,624	21,934	2,690
74	Silk dyeing,	37	6,418	803	19	7,240	7,848	6,688	15,1

* Closing down for the months of July and August is an established practice in all glass factories.

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

Table No. 4.—Average, Greatest and Least Number of Wage Earners Employed, by Industries, 1915.
Aggregates—(Continued).

INDUSTRIES.	Average Number of Persons Employed.			Number of Persons Employed at Period of Employment of the			Excess of Greatest Over Least Number.	
	Office Number.	Men and Women and Over 16 Years	Women and 16 Years	Children Under 16 Years	Total.	Greatest Number.	Least Number.	Per Cent.
73 Silk throwing,	32	715	1,115	81	1,911	2,149	1,643	506 22.5
76 Silk mill supplies,	19	689	180	23	895	854	801	10.6
77 Silver goods,	22	834	198	11	1,049	1,133	987	146 12.9
78 Smelting and refining (gold silver, copper, etc.),	14	5,048	19	.....	5,067	6,002	4,116	886 81.4
79 Soap and tallow,	17	2,123	658	2	2,788	3,104	2,587	537 17.8
80 Steel and iron (bar),	9	1,289	60	14	1,383	1,890	1,045	845 88.2
81 Steel and iron (forging),	12	2,509	4	4	2,517	2,889	2,127	862 28.8
82 Steel and iron (structural),	35	3,154	5	.....	3,159	4,026	2,666	1,481 38.3
83 Textile products,	14	1,039	568	3	1,630	1,479	1,030	281 18.0
84 Thread,	9	1,867	3,853	238	5,956	6,103	5,802	201 3.8
85 Trunks and traveling bags,	10	385	32	.....	387	451	343	108 23.9
86 Trunk and bag hardware,	8	1,088	421	21	1,530	1,635	1,301	354 21.4
87 Typewriters and supplies,	8	243	31	.....	274	306	248	58 19.0
88 Underwear (women's and children's),	31	243	2,639	21	2,803	3,126	2,653	473 15.1
89 Varnishes, cases and material,	22	418	17	2	437	453	415	38 8.4
90 Watches, cases and material,	10	1,367	636	6	2,006	2,247	1,789	458 20.4
91 Welding and cutting appliances (gas),	4	343	10	.....	323	482	290	203 42.0
92 Window shades,	4	94	9	.....	98	101	87	14 13.8
93 Wooden goods,	46	1,804	53	11	1,864	1,958	1,795	168 8.3
94 Woolen and worsted goods,	30	7,881	8,454	276	16,611	17,157	15,980	1,167 6.8
95 Unclassified,	114	7,467	1,486	30	8,983	9,019	7,778	1,341 19.1
All industries,	2,817	261,008	58,327	3,513	353,948	403,726	306,610	97,116 24.1

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1915.—Aggregates by Months.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	448	....	....	448
February,	485	....	....	485
March,	504	....	....	504
April,	473	....	....	473
May,	451	....	....	451
June,	408	....	....	408
July,	382	....	....	382
August,	289	....	....	289
September,	288	....	....	288
October,	278	....	....	278
November,	309	....	....	309
December,	384	....	....	384

ARTISANS' TOOLS—FORTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	2,226	87	25	2,338
February,	2,221	88	24	2,333
March,	2,237	87	26	2,350
April,	2,237	88	17	2,342
May,	2,256	90	17	2,363
June,	2,311	93	17	2,421
July,	2,344	91	17	2,452
August,	2,414	96	17	2,527
September,	2,515	96	17	2,628
October,	2,608	101	19	2,728
November,	2,675	104	23	2,802
December,	2,730	110	24	2,864

ART TILE—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	593	210	6	809
February,	612	243	9	864
March,	579	212	7	798
April,	587	226	8	821
May,	571	230	10	811
June,	547	232	10	789
July,	560	239	6	805
August,	604	248	10	862
September,	581	246	11	838
October,	582	236	10	828
November,	572	232	8	812
December,	552	216	8	776

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1915.—Aggregate by Months.—(Continued.)

ASBESTOS PRODUCTS—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	789	78	14	881
February,	847	93	14	954
March,	837	91	15	943
April,	835	86	14	985
May,	879	87	10	976
June,	833	85	12	1,030
July,	974	99	17	1,090
August,	1,041	98	12	1,151
September,	1,116	120	10	1,246
October,	1,161	129	14	1,804
November,	1,235	125	14	1,874
December,	1,248	121	12	1,881

BOILERS, TANKS, ETC.—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	1,202	4	....	1,206
February,	1,232	4	....	1,236
March,	1,258	4	....	1,262
April,	1,344	5	....	1,349
May,	1,391	5	....	1,396
June,	1,441	4	....	1,445
July,	1,518	4	....	1,522
August,	1,569	4	1	1,574
September,	1,491	4	1	1,496
October,	1,561	4	1	1,566
November,	1,546	4	1	1,551
December,	1,550	4	1	1,555

BOXES (PAPER)—FORTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	592	1,296	88	1,926
February,	586	1,265	89	1,890
March,	591	1,217	86	1,844
April,	583	1,304	34	1,921
May,	595	1,251	35	1,881
June,	590	1,263	36	1,889
July,	596	1,264	41	1,901
August,	613	1,369	38	2,020
September,	614	1,398	87	2,049
October,	653	1,470	47	2,170
November,	673	1,478	48	2,194
December,	689	1,465	49	2,188

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1915.—Aggregate by Months.—(Continued.)

BOXES (WOOD)—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	915	185	8	1,088
February,	908	156	13	1,077
March,	912	149	8	1,069
April,	935	153	11	1,099
May,	942	143	7	1,082
June,	990	146	9	1,145
July,	990	169	14	1,178
August,	992	167	7	1,166
September,	1,010	168	5	1,188
October,	1,035	150	6	1,191
November,	1,025	153	6	1,184
December,	990	147	6	1,148

BREWING (LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER)—THIRTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	2,448	....	....	2,448
February,	2,440	....	....	2,440
March,	2,437	....	....	2,437
April,	2,444	....	....	2,444
May,	2,444	....	....	2,444
June,	2,451	....	....	2,451
July,	2,435	....	....	2,435
August,	2,438	....	....	2,438
September,	2,438	....	....	2,438
October,	2,420	....	....	2,420
November,	2,408	....	....	2,408
December,	2,385	....	....	2,385

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA—SEVENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	4,247	3	18	4,263
February,	4,247	2	12	4,261
March,	4,751	2	18	4,766
April,	6,067	9	28	6,099
May,	6,556	9	24	6,589
June,	6,980	10	29	7,019
July,	7,153	10	40	7,203
August,	6,969	10	42	7,021
September,	6,901	10	32	6,943
October,	6,400	10	28	6,433
November,	5,908	3	19	5,930
December,	5,211	2	15	5,228

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1915.—Aggregate by Months.—(Continued.)

BRUSHES—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	281	131	8	420
February,	277	139	8	424
March,	275	135	8	418
April,	278	142	9	420
May,	271	137	7	415
June,	267	128	6	396
July,	268	130	6	404
August,	272	142	6	420
September,	288	142	7	437
October,	291	145	7	443
November,	289	152	7	448
December,	280	143	7	430

BUTTONS (IVORY)—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	481	278	6	718
February,	449	286	6	741
March,	479	287	6	772
April,	481	300	6	787
May,	483	316	6	805
June,	480	309	6	795
July,	495	297	5	797
August,	516	316	5	837
September,	556	330	6	872
October,	578	342	6	921
November,	548	318	5	871
December,	554	326	6	886

BUTTONS (METAL)—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	452	360	30	842
February,	458	376	33	867
March,	465	419	33	917
April,	455	427	35	917
May,	432	453	34	919
June,	425	492	29	946
July,	444	502	29	975
August,	436	524	30	990
September,	436	458	30	919
October,	418	452	28	893
November,	421	426	29	876
December,	401	427	29	857

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Pièce-Workers Employed by Industries, 1915.—Aggregate by Months.—(Continued.)**BUTTONS (PEARL)—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.**

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	691	191	32	914
February,	770	191	34	995
March,	867	226	87	1,130
April,	944	231	41	1,216
May,	957	234	35	1,226
June,	965	228	36	1,229
July,	958	225	37	1,220
August,	975	231	41	1,247
September,	968	225	41	1,229
October,	969	230	49	1,248
November,	948	227	47	1,217
December,	941	222	54	1,227

CARPETS AND RUGS—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	711	849	4	1,064
February,	723	889	4	1,098
March,	744	844	3	1,091
April,	698	883	4	1,095
May,	788	402	4	1,139
June,	788	415	8	1,151
July,	732	412	6	1,150
August,	745	877	6	1,128
September,	729	392	4	1,125
October,	724	889	5	1,118
November,	757	405	5	1,167
December,	743	405	5	1,153

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	520	....	1	521
February,	533	....	1	534
March,	568	....	1	569
April,	590	....	1	591
May,	606	....	1	607
June,	593	....	1	594
July,	594	....	....	594
August,	578	....	....	578
September,	543	....	....	543
October,	543	....	....	543
November,	558	....	....	558
December,	565	....	1	566

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1915.—Aggregate by Months.—(Continued.)

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—NINETY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	18 years and over.	18 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	7,614	2,542	72	10,258
February,	7,563	2,604	73	10,245
March,	7,592	2,588	67	10,247
April,	7,744	2,452	56	10,252
May,	7,890	2,442	52	10,393
June,	8,256	2,381	43	10,680
July,	8,082	2,401	50	10,533
August,	8,744	2,416	49	11,209
September,	8,837	2,441	51	11,329
October,	8,591	2,452	62	11,105
November,	9,398	2,579	61	12,088
December,	9,638	2,626	63	12,327

CIGARS AND TOBACCO—FORTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	18 years and over.	18 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	2,101	11,314	729	14,144
February,	2,100	11,223	763	14,095
March,	2,122	11,148	746	14,016
April,	2,128	11,112	706	13,946
May,	2,103	11,192	719	14,014
June,	2,111	11,003	759	13,873
July,	2,145	11,123	770	14,047
August,	2,164	11,247	769	14,180
September,	2,188	11,003	763	14,024
October,	2,188	11,454	743	14,385
November,	2,183	11,411	738	14,332
December,	2,061	11,051	721	13,833

CLOTHING—TWENTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	18 years and over.	18 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	943	1,117	4	2,064
February,	1,139	1,392	4	2,535
March,	859	1,010	5	1,883
April,	817	1,068	6	1,891
May,	835	1,050	7	1,892
June,	921	1,111	12	2,044
July,	831	1,018	13	1,862
August,	801	948	15	1,759
September,	985	1,303	6	2,296
October,	1,169	1,379	6	2,554
November,	1,175	1,152	2	2,329
December,	830	1,019	2	1,851

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1915.—Aggregate by Months.—(Continued.)**CONFECTIONERY—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.**

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	416	485	2	903
February,	421	483	4	908
March,	410	434	4	848
April,	378	434	4	816
May,	363	413	5	781
June,	377	454	5	836
July,	405	501	4	910
August,	461	604	4	1,069
September,	534	707	8	1,249
October,	547	859	15	1,421
November,	557	979	17	1,553
December,	514	960	13	1,496

CORKS AND CORK SPECIALITIES—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	315	16	1	332
February,	374	20	1	395
March,	386	23	2	411
April,	480	29	3	512
May,	548	38	3	589
June,	739	54	3	796
July,	506	56	4	566
August,	510	49	4	563
September,	488	42	3	513
October,	478	34	4	516
November,	492	33	4	529
December,	475	25	4	504

CORNICES AND SKYLIGHTS—TWENTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	533	....	....	533
February,	480	....	....	480
March,	467	....	....	467
April,	473	....	....	473
May,	481	....	....	481
June,	504	....	....	504
July,	521	....	....	521
August,	542	....	....	542
September,	539	....	....	539
October,	585	....	....	585
November,	607	....	....	607
December,	577	....	....	577

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1915.—Aggregate by Months.—(Continued.)

CORSETS AND CORSET WAISTS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	262	2,404	67	2,738
February,	271	2,513	77	2,863
March,	286	2,718	70	3,074
April,	286	2,623	72	2,981
May,	278	2,773	65	3,116
June,	287	2,675	69	3,011
July,	275	2,578	70	2,923
August,	279	2,639	71	2,989
September,	286	2,565	69	2,900
October,	288	2,537	74	2,879
November,	288	2,505	63	2,836
December,	244	2,307	59	2,610

COTTON GOODS—FORTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	2,540	4,227	165	6,982
February,	2,587	4,304	166	7,057
March,	2,600	4,412	157	7,169
April,	2,670	4,548	157	7,275
May,	2,628	4,587	153	7,348
June,	2,711	4,611	160	7,482
July,	2,790	4,626	155	7,580
August,	2,980	4,644	151	7,775
September,	2,890	4,715	155	7,760
October,	3,071	4,596	177	7,844
November,	3,053	4,684	192	7,909
December,	3,154	4,549	195	7,988

COTTON GOODS (FINISHING AND DYEING)—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	2,284	490	4	2,778
February,	2,139	523	5	2,667
March,	2,355	527	4	2,886
April,	2,409	543	4	2,956
May,	2,453	563	5	3,021
June,	2,518	450	6	2,974
July,	2,368	520	8	2,896
August,	2,364	521	7	2,892
September,	2,398	517	6	2,921
October,	2,364	522	6	2,892
November,	2,310	505	7	2,822
December,	2,308	501	10	2,819

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1915.—Aggregate by Months.—(Continued.)

CUTLERY—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	1,088	231	13	1,282
February,	1,080	217	12	1,289
March,	1,073	207	12	1,292
April,	1,083	201	12	1,296
May,	1,090	204	12	1,306
June,	1,088	215	13	1,297
July,	1,078	235	12	1,325
August,	1,101	249	13	1,383
September,	1,135	253	15	1,403
October,	1,185	272	15	1,452
November,	1,196	281	17	1,494
December,	1,233	278	16	1,527

DRAWN WIRE AND WIRE CLOTH—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	7,516	566	8	8,080
February,	7,272	467	10	7,749
March,	7,334	488	8	7,830
April,	7,236	489	6	7,731
May,	7,611	510	10	8,131
June,	7,499	535	8	8,042
July,	7,760	544	10	8,314
August,	8,058	541	7	8,606
September,	8,321	546	9	8,876
October,	8,665	611	9	9,285
November,	8,413	664	7	9,084
December,	8,793	670	10	9,473

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES—THIRTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	5,778	1,310	5	7,093
February,	5,764	1,249	5	7,018
March,	5,746	1,218	5	6,989
April,	5,591	1,210	4	6,805
May,	5,887	1,182	4	7,023
June,	5,933	1,246	5	7,184
July,	6,223	1,260	8	7,491
August,	6,399	1,301	8	7,708
September,	6,729	1,360	7	8,096
October,	6,903	1,193	8	8,194
November,	7,493	1,467	8	8,968
December,	7,852	1,541	9	9,402

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1915.—Aggregate by Months.—(Continued.)

EMBROIDERIES—EIGHTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	803	2,501	128	3,430
February,	859	2,673	148	3,680
March,	892	2,807	147	3,846
April,	898	2,838	151	3,887
May,	900	2,828	152	3,880
June,	905	2,838	151	3,894
July,	831	2,670	150	3,651
August,	843	2,560	152	3,555
September,	854	2,674	144	3,672
October,	914	2,802	148	3,964
November,	932	2,868	146	3,946
December,	912	2,901	142	3,955

FERTILIZERS—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	894	9	....	908
February,	1,775	20	....	1,795
March,	2,051	20	....	2,071
April,	1,938	20	....	1,958
May,	1,623	20	1	1,644
June,	1,319	9	1	1,329
July,	1,232	7	2	1,241
August,	1,296	9	2	1,307
September,	1,342	11	1	1,354
October,	1,326	16	1	1,343
November,	1,217	16	1	1,234
December,	1,210	17	1	1,228

FOOD PRODUCTS—THIRTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	3,247	961	27	4,235
February,	3,206	974	27	4,207
March,	3,228	959	27	4,214
April,	3,278	834	18	4,130
May,	3,183	793	21	3,997
June,	3,270	904	20	4,194
July,	3,208	798	22	4,028
August,	3,410	930	29	4,378
September,	3,972	1,186	42	5,200
October,	3,487	1,003	42	4,532
November,	3,443	1,105	43	4,591
December,	3,529	1,106	42	4,677

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1915.—Aggregate by Months.—(Continued.)**FOUNDRY (BRASS)—TWENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.**

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	1,235	32	1	1,268
February,	1,259	32	1	1,292
March,	1,273	32	....	1,305
April,	1,319	32	....	1,351
May,	1,330	30	2	1,362
June,	1,344	30	2	1,376
July,	1,385	31	2	1,398
August,	1,363	28	2	1,398
September,	1,332	25	2	1,359
October,	1,422	29	2	1,453
November,	1,446	28	2	1,476
December,	1,497	29	2	1,528

FOUNDRY (IRON)—SIXTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	7,760	144	19	7,923
February,	8,081	158	20	8,239
March,	8,185	165	20	8,370
April,	8,245	158	22	8,425
May,	8,249	165	23	8,437
June,	8,380	160	22	8,562
July,	8,765	157	23	8,945
August,	8,906	151	29	9,086
September,	9,172	159	29	9,380
October,	9,440	160	31	9,631
November,	9,567	171	30	9,768
December,	9,922	169	28	10,114

FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	2,087	89	1	2,177
February,	2,284	90	1	2,375
March,	2,276	84	1	2,361
April,	2,306	82	1	2,389
May,	2,261	79	1	2,341
June,	2,340	80	1	2,421
July,	2,079	76	1	2,156
August,	2,277	76	1	2,354
September,	2,398	79	1	2,473
October,	2,467	61	1	2,529
November,	2,471	77	1	2,549
December,	2,471	71	2	2,540

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1915.—Aggregate by Months.—(Continued.)

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	323	13	1	337
February,	336	14	1	351
March,	347	14	1	362
April,	353	14	1	368
May,	327	14	1	342
June,	311	13	....	324
July,	328	13	2	343
August,	323	12	4	339
September,	361	13	2	376
October,	366	13	3	382
November,	385	13	3	401
December,	415	13	3	431

GLASS (CUT TABLEWARE)—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	450	86	37	573
February,	464	87	31	582
March,	470	89	27	586
April,	442	93	23	558
May,	390	89	21	509
June,	398	88	21	507
July,	363	85	15	463
August,	408	88	17	513
September,	429	96	20	545
October,	462	104	25	591
November,	480	104	31	615
December,	496	105	33	634

GLASS MIRRORS—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	113	12	9	134
February,	108	12	10	130
March,	111	15	8	134
April,	114	15	5	134
May,	108	16	5	130
June,	107	14	8	129
July,	111	15	10	136
August,	115	15	12	142
September,	112	15	15	142
October,	119	13	12	144
November,	116	14	11	141
December,	121	14	8	143

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1915.—Aggregate by Months.—(Continued.)

GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE)—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	5,585	220	98	5,903
February,	5,640	213	95	5,948
March,	5,726	199	96	6,021
April,	5,680	211	103	5,994
May,	5,848	234	102	6,182
June,	5,527	236	107	5,870
July,	4,981	200	107	5,288
August,	2,347	142	42	2,531
September,	3,155	180	75	3,390
October,	5,779	251	100	6,130
November,	6,098	280	108	6,461
December,	6,455	263	108	6,826

GRAPHITE PRODUCTS—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	1,156	1,165	15	2,336
February,	1,174	1,185	15	2,374
March,	1,186	1,199	18	2,408
April,	1,220	1,219	19	2,458
May,	1,238	1,240	17	2,495
June,	1,248	1,241	18	2,507
July,	1,279	1,268	16	2,561
August,	1,298	1,288	16	2,602
September,	1,301	1,294	18	2,613
October,	1,339	1,318	15	2,672
November,	1,349	1,319	15	2,688
December,	1,365	1,334	15	2,714

HATS (FUR AND FELT)—TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	3,500	1,119	7	4,626
February,	3,492	1,136	7	4,635
March,	3,454	1,129	7	4,590
April,	3,387	1,112	7	4,486
May,	3,323	1,083	7	4,413
June,	3,376	1,098	7	4,481
July,	3,519	1,125	7	4,651
August,	3,587	1,178	6	4,771
September,	3,606	1,178	7	4,791
October,	3,547	1,164	6	4,717
November,	3,485	1,159	6	4,630
December,	3,462	1,153	6	4,621

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1915.—Aggregate by Months.—(Continued.)

HATS (STRAW)—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	326	286	....	612
February,	340	294	....	634
March,	324	288	....	612
April,	282	260	....	522
May,	213	230	....	443
June,	182	85	....	267
July,	201	78	....	279
August,	186	153	....	339
September,	275	227	....	502
October,	326	248	....	574
November,	341	283	....	624
December,	353	279	....	632

HIGH EXPLOSIVES—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	7,637	139	....	7,776
February,	7,843	156	....	7,999
March,	8,991	149	....	9,140
April,	11,798	152	....	11,950
May,	13,894	164	4	14,062
June,	15,897	159	7	16,063
July,	19,783	197	9	19,989
August,	22,353	214	7	22,574
September,	24,883	241	6	24,930
October,	27,115	247	3	27,365
November,	29,263	347	2	29,612
December,	30,533	342	3	30,878

INKS AND MUCILAGE—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	188	2	....	140
February,	183	1	....	134
March,	131	1	....	132
April,	128	1	....	129
May,	132	2	....	134
June,	129	2	....	131
July,	128	3	....	131
August,	127	3	....	130
September,	128	3	....	131
October,	125	1	....	126
November,	128	2	....	128
December,	128	2	....	130

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1915.—Aggregate by Months.—(Continued.)

JEWELRY—ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	2,112	688	19	2,769
February,	2,093	593	20	2,706
March,	2,069	619	20	2,708
April,	2,046	598	20	2,664
May,	2,055	588	19	2,662
June,	2,049	594	20	2,663
July,	2,048	583	19	2,650
August,	2,078	604	21	2,703
September,	2,158	635	19	2,812
October,	2,263	674	28	2,965
November,	2,318	694	28	3,040
December,	2,282	705	30	3,017

KNIT GOODS—FORTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.*	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	1,507	2,613	141	4,261
February,	1,471	2,695	138	4,304
March,	1,458	2,624	131	4,218
April,	1,494	2,648	131	4,278
May,	1,497	2,700	137	4,343
June,	1,506	2,706	134	4,345
July,	1,507	2,685	140	4,382
August,	1,510	2,720	143	4,378
September,	1,582	2,776	137	4,445
October,	1,541	2,041	137	3,719
November,	1,583	2,868	146	4,547
December,	1,589	2,888	148	4,575

LAMPS—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	1,742	8,695	47	5,484
February,	1,727	3,713	44	5,484
March,	1,711	3,803	44	5,558
April,	1,645	3,781	41	5,467
May,	1,639	3,680	39	5,358
June,	1,600	3,676	30	5,366
July,	1,708	3,738	26	5,471
August,	1,711	3,475	30	5,216
September,	1,808	4,107	38	5,943
October,	1,908	4,386	35	6,329
November,	2,032	4,669	36	6,787
December,	2,104	4,882	36	7,022

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1915.—Aggregate by Months.—(Continued.)

LEATHER—SEVENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	5,100	187	6	5,282
February,	5,120	187	4	5,281
March,	5,206	147	4	5,357
April,	4,990	77	3	5,070
May,	5,217	189	4	5,390
June,	5,410	142	7	5,559
July,	5,516	143	10	5,669
August,	5,691	189	9	5,839
September,	5,872	140	6	6,018
October,	6,058	189	6	6,203
November,	6,185	146	5	6,286
December,	6,082	146	5	6,233

LEATHER GOODS—TWENTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	708	852	9	1,069
February,	718	347	6	1,071
March,	723	836	4	1,063
April,	738	337	5	1,080
May,	777	370	5	1,152
June,	786	389	5	1,180
July,	789	400	6	1,195
August,	796	414	6	1,216
September,	829	437	6	1,272
October,	847	439	11	1,297
November,	854	439	18	1,306
December,	884	447	11	1,342

LIME AND CEMENT—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	422	29	....	451
February,	475	28	....	503
March,	655	28	....	683
April,	705	28	....	823
May,	849	28	....	877
June,	878	28	....	906
July,	885	28	....	913
August,	714	27	....	741
September,	717	27	....	744
October,	601	27	....	628
November,	572	27	....	599
December,	541	27	....	568

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1915.—Aggregate by Months.—(Continued.)

MACHINERY—ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	15,500	582	7	16,089
February,	15,819	596	7	16,422
March,	16,312	606	7	16,925
April,	16,524	606	6	17,185
May,	17,193	614	8	17,815
June,	18,068	625	9	18,702
July,	18,903	621	14	19,588
August,	20,144	649	18	20,806
September,	20,207	691	11	20,909
October,	20,845	722	11	21,578
November,	21,656	737	11	22,404
December,	22,416	738	10	23,164

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	505	46	1	552
February,	494	46	1	541
March,	535	44	9	588
April,	560	43	9	612
May,	537	43	9	589
June,	545	43	8	596
July,	543	42	8	593
August,	549	44	8	601
September,	693	47	9	749
October,	691	49	41	781
November,	695	51	41	787
December,	681	46	41	768

METAL GOODS—NINETY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	6,641	1,825	38	8,504
February,	6,879	1,813	42	8,734
March,	7,132	1,837	44	9,013
April,	7,266	1,873	44	9,188
May,	7,443	1,843	44	9,330
June,	7,492	1,850	45	9,387
July,	7,272	1,868	51	9,191
August,	6,978	1,796	54	8,828
September,	6,958	1,923	42	8,923
October,	7,074	2,002	46	9,122
November,	7,100	2,001	57	9,158
December,	7,902	1,996	59	9,357

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1915.—Aggregate by Month.—(Continued.)

METAL NOVELTIES—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	971	292	19	1,282
February,	1,087	314	23	1,424
March,	1,153	329	30	1,312
April,	1,154	337	43	1,534
May,	1,182	336	50	1,568
June,	1,196	332	36	1,564
July,	1,284	348	35	1,667
August,	1,289	336	32	1,657
September,	1,280	379	31	1,690
October,	1,359	388	34	1,781
November,	1,369	404	26	1,799
December,	1,370	420	28	1,818

MINING AND SMELTING IRON ORE—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	1,185	....	....	1,185
February,	1,226	....	....	1,226
March,	1,217	....	....	1,217
April,	1,284	....	....	1,284
May,	1,249	....	....	1,249
June,	1,214	....	....	1,214
July,	1,108	....	....	1,108
August,	1,112	....	....	1,112
September,	1,184	....	....	1,184
October,	1,178	....	....	1,178
November,	1,178	....	....	1,178
December,	1,184	....	....	1,184

MOTOR VEHICLES AND PARTS—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	3,205	305	14	3,524
February,	3,625	325	18	3,963
March,	4,000	350	18	4,363
April,	4,384	375	14	4,728
May,	4,695	370	14	5,079
June,	4,686	362	18	5,061
July,	4,765	366	18	5,144
August,	4,841	301	14	5,156
September,	4,927	385	15	5,327
October,	5,280	437	14	5,681
November,	5,378	467	15	5,860
December,	5,478	492	14	5,984

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1915.—Aggregate by Months.—(Continued.)

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	1,924	386	20	2,330
February,	1,902	380	18	2,300
March,	1,953	380	18	2,351
April,	2,080	369	18	2,467
May,	1,966	347	18	2,331
June,	1,929	358	21	2,306
July,	1,861	372	21	2,254
August,	1,893	369	22	2,284
September,	1,811	395	27	2,233
October,	2,004	423	27	2,454
November,	2,014	437	21	2,472
December,	2,176	445	27	2,648

OILCLOTH AND LINOLEUM—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	2,074	22	20	2,116
February,	2,084	22	19	2,105
March,	2,087	22	19	2,108
April,	2,119	22	19	2,180
May,	2,116	22	19	2,157
June,	2,204	21	18	2,243
July,	2,412	21	17	2,450
August,	2,474	21	17	2,512
September,	2,518	22	20	2,580
October,	2,600	22	20	2,642
November,	2,545	22	21	2,588
December,	2,559	21	20	2,600

OILS—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	6,129	33	18	6,175
February,	6,578	33	15	6,626
March,	6,797	34	14	6,845
April,	7,218	43	15	7,276
May,	7,377	46	16	7,439
June,	7,451	48	17	7,511
July,	7,496	43	22	7,501
August,	7,790	45	20	7,855
September,	8,284	45	21	8,350
October,	8,436	45	20	8,501
November,	8,562	39	19	8,620
December,	8,494	39	20	8,553

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1915.—Aggregate by Months.—(Continued.)

PAINTS—TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	1,243	109	10	1,362
February,	1,264	122	10	1,396
March,	1,304	113	10	1,430
April,	1,409	111	11	1,531
May,	1,459	116	10	1,585
June,	1,426	109	12	1,547
July,	1,508	114	12	1,634
August,	1,531	108	11	1,650
September,	1,499	109	11	1,619
October,	1,491	118	12	1,621
November,	1,477	114	12	1,603
December,	1,575	118	13	1,706

PAPER—FIFTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	3,905	384	17	4,306
February,	3,833	391	16	4,240
March,	3,872	370	14	4,256
April,	3,828	331	14	4,173
May,	3,809	329	13	4,151
June,	3,859	338	15	4,212
July,	3,881	338	17	4,236
August,	3,828	312	18	4,158
September,	3,835	328	16	4,179
October,	4,115	379	21	4,515
November,	4,122	394	21	4,537
December,	4,103	402	22	4,527

POTTERY—FIFTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	4,630	837	38	5,560
February,	4,723	820	39	5,582
March,	4,778	826	40	5,644
April,	4,780	823	41	5,644
May,	4,853	819	45	5,717
June,	4,873	870	58	5,801
July,	4,855	892	57	5,804
August,	4,980	900	58	5,938
September,	5,072	928	57	6,057
October,	5,071	939	57	6,067
November,	5,107	949	57	6,113
December,	5,148	981	58	6,187

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1915.—Aggregate by Months.—(Continued.)

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	1,006	450	4	1,460
February,	976	364	4	1,344
March,	910	339	4	1,253
April,	972	368	4	1,344
May,	924	337	5	1,266
June,	1,014	379	8	1,401
July,	929	401	8	1,338
August,	873	421	9	1,303
September,	923	407	7	1,337
October,	1,022	407	6	1,435
November,	957	428	7	1,387
December,	1,004	455	6	1,463

QUARRYING STONE—TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	921	....	....	921
February,	941	....	....	941
March,	1,182	....	....	1,182
April,	1,415	....	....	1,415
May,	1,481	....	....	1,481
June,	1,502	....	....	1,502
July,	1,439	....	....	1,439
August,	1,442	....	....	1,442
September,	1,550	....	....	1,550
October,	1,465	....	....	1,465
November,	1,323	....	....	1,323
December,	1,235	....	....	1,235

ROOFING (METAL AND TAR)—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	581	18	....	599
February,	622	15	....	637
March,	651	17	....	668
April,	669	16	....	685
May,	682	18	....	700
June,	707	17	....	724
July,	819	14	....	833
August,	796	16	....	812
September,	795	16	....	811
October,	794	17	....	811
November,	908	15	....	923
December,	838	15	....	853

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1915.—Aggregate by Months.—(Continued.)

RUBBER GOODS (HARD AND SOFT)—SIXTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	8,849	1,888	84	10,121
February,	9,107	1,412	80	10,599
March,	9,825	1,474	88	11,887
April,	10,289	1,478	98	11,865
May,	10,850	1,495	107	12,452
June,	10,911	1,457	100	12,477
July,	10,888	1,399	128	12,210
August,	10,146	1,365	130	11,641
September,	10,021	1,365	119	11,505
October,	10,143	1,349	111	11,603
November,	10,887	1,404	128	11,884
December,	10,898	1,479	145	12,022

SADDLES AND HARNESS—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	26	5	....	31
February,	25	5	....	30
March,	23	5	....	28
April,	27	5	....	32
May,	26	5	....	31
June,	28	5	....	33
July,	25	5	....	30
August,	24	5	....	29
September,	25	5	....	30
October,	26	5	....	31
November,	26	5	....	31
December,	26	5	....	31

SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	649	143	10	802
February,	642	141	10	793
March,	628	142	10	790
April,	594	138	10	742
May,	550	136	10	696
June,	540	139	10	689
July,	535	145	10	690
August,	549	152	10	711
September,	548	154	10	712
October,	561	158	10	729
November,	553	163	10	726
December,	556	167	10	733

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1915.—Aggregate by Months.—(Continued.)

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS—TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	717	11	....	728
February,	701	10	....	711
March,	724	10	....	734
April,	707	11	....	718
May,	720	11	....	731
June,	798	11	1	810
July,	763	11	1	775
August,	778	11	1	790
September,	818	11	1	830
October,	782	11	1	794
November,	805	11	1	817
December,	789	11	1	801

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—THIRTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	9,835	1,152	6	10,993
February,	9,655	1,800	6	10,861
March,	9,970	1,808	7	11,285
April,	10,205	1,831	6	11,542
May,	10,144	1,253	6	11,403
June,	10,097	1,849	4	11,450
July,	10,095	1,894	4	11,493
August,	10,258	1,854	5	11,617
September,	10,482	1,442	6	11,930
October,	10,978	1,468	6	12,447
November,	11,440	1,560	5	13,005
December,	12,001	1,674	5	13,680

SHIPBUILDING—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	6,088	....	....	6,088
February,	5,686	....	....	5,686
March,	5,928	....	....	5,928
April,	6,422	....	....	6,422
May,	6,484	....	....	6,484
June,	6,685	....	....	6,685
July,	7,185	....	....	7,185
August,	7,135	....	....	7,135
September,	6,729	....	....	6,729
October,	6,713	....	....	6,713
November,	6,659	....	....	6,659
December,	6,693	....	....	6,693

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1915.—Aggregate by Months.—(Continued.)

SHIRTS—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	635	2,888	147	3,665
February,	640	2,903	128	3,671
March,	644	2,913	122	3,679
April,	619	2,838	114	3,571
May,	613	2,825	103	3,541
June,	625	2,810	106	3,541
July,	637	2,768	109	3,509
August,	661	2,747	88	3,496
September,	658	2,813	97	3,568
October,	656	2,935	117	3,708
November,	669	2,998	119	3,781
December,	672	3,000	119	3,791

SHIRT WAISTS (WOMEN'S)—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	16	526	21	563
February,	16	513	21	550
March,	16	532	20	568
April,	16	531	21	568
May,	16	544	20	580
June,	16	518	22	551
July,	16	454	21	491
August,	16	494	20	530
September,	16	508	21	540
October,	15	506	21	542
November,	17	483	20	520
December,	16	468	21	505

SHOES—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	2,265	1,373	43	3,681
February,	2,293	1,367	45	3,703
March,	2,258	1,354	48	3,660
April,	2,217	1,275	47	3,589
May,	2,107	1,221	44	3,372
June,	2,061	1,256	48	3,395
July,	2,101	1,303	49	3,453
August,	2,194	1,335	50	3,579
September,	2,192	1,311	52	3,555
October,	2,179	1,288	58	3,525
November,	2,232	1,312	57	3,601
December,	2,183	1,342	59	3,584

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1915.—Aggregate by Months.—(Continued.)**SILK (BROAD AND RIBBON)—TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.**

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	10,663	10,954	317	21,934
February,	10,900	11,250	316	22,475
March,	11,034	11,441	313	22,788
April,	10,666	11,099	310	22,075
May,	10,839	11,035	311	22,185
June,	10,907	10,982	322	22,211
July,	11,134	11,096	333	22,563
August,	12,582	11,718	324	24,624
September,	11,680	11,562	319	23,561
October,	11,912	11,741	315	23,968
November,	12,204	12,066	340	24,610
December,	12,135	12,091	346	24,572

SILK DYEING—THIRTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	5,889	732	22	6,663
February,	6,135	765	22	6,922
March,	6,219	819	16	7,064
April,	6,243	772	14	7,029
May,	6,247	777	12	7,036
June,	6,185	762	12	6,959
July,	6,141	759	15	6,915
August,	6,371	801	18	7,190
September,	6,740	851	22	7,618
October,	6,961	858	25	7,844
November,	6,930	853	29	7,812
December,	6,959	864	26	7,849

SILK THROWING—THIRTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	615	947	81	1,643
February,	695	1,022	81	1,798
March,	706	1,055	78	1,839
April,	676	1,054	78	1,808
May,	639	1,046	76	1,781
June,	678	1,091	78	1,842
July,	700	1,088	72	1,860
August,	706	1,152	83	1,941
September,	766	1,210	79	2,065
October,	765	1,236	79	2,080
November,	826	1,237	86	2,148
December,	792	1,237	110	2,139

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1915.—Aggregate by Months.—(Continued.)

SILK MILL SUPPLIES—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	701	183	25	909
February,	685	180	24	889
March,	606	164	22	882
April,	670	167	22	859
May,	637	180	17	854
June,	672	176	20	868
July,	682	177	19	878
August,	669	180	19	868
September,	676	175	24	875
October,	706	185	26	919
November,	721	198	25	944
December,	734	189	32	955

SILVER GOODS—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	834	211	10	1,055
February,	822	199	9	1,030
March,	806	191	12	1,009
April,	800	179	8	987
May,	824	190	8	1,031
June,	823	195	10	1,027
July,	820	191	9	1,020
August,	804	198	9	1,011
September,	799	201	9	1,009
October,	895	208	14	1,117
November,	908	209	16	1,133
December,	880	193	15	1,088

SMELTING AND REFINING (GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, ETC.)—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	4,106	10	....	4,116
February,	4,191	13	....	4,204
March,	4,383	16	....	4,399
April,	4,381	20	....	4,401
May,	4,696	10	....	4,715
June,	5,152	19	....	5,171
July,	5,083	19	....	5,102
August,	5,432	24	....	5,456
September,	5,555	23	....	5,578
October,	5,670	21	....	5,691
November,	5,943	22	....	5,965
December,	5,979	23	....	6,002

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1915.—Aggregate by Months.—(Continued.)**SOAP AND TALLOW—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.**

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	2,010	554	3	2,567
February,	2,048	587	2	2,637
March,	2,034	633	2	2,669
April,	2,316	786	2	3,104
May,	2,035	637	2	2,674
June,	2,036	632	2	2,670
July,	2,054	596	2	2,652
August,	2,029	642	2	2,673
September,	2,103	701	2	2,806
October,	2,156	713	2	2,871
November,	2,220	718	3	2,950
December,	2,402	692	2	3,096

STEEL AND IRON (BAR)—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	1,061	52	10	1,123
February,	984	51	10	1,045
March,	1,134	51	11	1,196
April,	1,196	53	12	1,261
May,	1,254	56	12	1,322
June,	1,202	61	14	1,277
July,	1,232	65	15	1,312
August,	1,318	66	15	1,399
September,	1,355	65	17	1,437
October,	1,904	69	17	1,990
November,	1,573	65	17	1,655
December,	1,553	61	17	1,631

STEEL AND IRON (FORGING)—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	2,120	4	3	2,127
February,	2,166	4	3	2,173
March,	2,249	4	4	2,257
April,	2,252	4	3	2,259
May,	2,348	4	4	2,356
June,	2,415	4	5	2,424
July,	2,485	4	5	2,494
August,	2,598	4	3	2,603
September,	2,689	3	3	2,695
October,	2,875	3	5	2,883
November,	2,928	3	6	2,937
December,	2,981	3	5	2,989

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1915.—Aggregate by Months.—(Continued.)**STEEL AND IRON (STRUCTURAL)—THIRTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.**

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	2,560	4	1	2,565
August,	2,658	4	1	2,658
March,	2,734	4	1	2,739
April,	2,800	4	1	2,805
May,	2,811	5	....	2,816
June,	2,932	6	....	2,938
July,	3,202	7	....	3,209
August,	3,342	7	....	3,349
September,	3,517	6	....	3,523
October,	3,550	5	....	3,555
November,	3,721	5	....	3,726
December,	4,021	5	....	4,026

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	967	631	1	1,479
February,	1,018	523	2	1,543
March,	1,017	548	2	1,567
April,	1,020	560	1	1,581
May,	1,090	590	1	1,690
June,	1,090	589	2	1,681
July,	1,068	567	3	1,636
August,	1,026	568	3	1,597
September,	1,061	581	5	1,627
October,	1,079	605	5	1,689
November,	1,110	602	5	1,717
December,	1,174	581	5	1,760

THREAD—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	1,891	3,964	248	6,103
February,	1,868	3,924	237	6,029
March,	1,869	3,868	240	5,977
April,	1,875	3,808	231	5,914
May,	1,871	3,808	228	5,907
June,	1,865	3,839	234	5,938
July,	1,875	3,871	236	5,982
August,	1,857	3,819	228	5,904
September,	1,864	3,844	232	5,940
October,	1,854	3,809	239	5,902
November,	1,856	3,810	238	5,904
December,	1,864	3,866	237	5,967

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1915.—Aggregate by Months.—(Continued.)**TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.**

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	321	22	....	343
February,	389	25	....	384
March,	344	25	....	369
April,	344	25	....	369
May,	348	25	....	368
June,	346	26	....	372
July,	375	35	....	410
August,	362	35	....	427
September,	392	35	....	427
October,	408	37	....	445
November,	405	46	....	451
December,	367	44	....	411

TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	964	380	7	1,301
February,	1,064	389	12	1,465
March,	1,076	418	15	1,500
April,	1,091	434	17	1,542
May,	1,049	405	16	1,470
June,	1,086	395	14	1,445
July,	1,052	401	16	1,409
August,	1,119	450	32	1,601
September,	1,158	468	29	1,655
October,	1,187	463	31	1,681
November,	1,157	450	29	1,686
December,	1,137	449	28	1,614

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	263	32	....	285
February,	253	32	....	286
March,	249	32	....	282
April,	244	32	....	276
May,	225	31	....	256
June,	231	31	....	252
July,	219	29	....	248
August,	224	29	....	253
September,	238	32	....	270
October,	248	31	....	279
November,	274	32	....	306
December,	272	32	....	304

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers, Employed by Industries, 1915.—Aggregate by Months.—(Continued.)

UNDERWEAR (WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S)—THIRTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	232	2,412	19	2,663
February,	257	2,614	23	2,894
March,	261	2,754	23	3,038
April,	256	2,847	23	3,126
May,	250	2,611	23	2,884
June,	243	2,562	21	2,826
July,	235	2,432	20	2,687
August,	240	2,392	21	2,658
September,	231	2,415	20	2,666
October,	233	2,452	20	2,705
November,	239	2,423	20	2,682
December,	239	2,549	19	2,807

VARNISHES—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	398	16	1	415
February,	398	17	1	416
March,	397	17	1	415
April,	412	17	1	430
May,	425	18	1	444
June,	430	18	2	450
July,	418	18	2	438
August,	423	17	3	443
September,	424	17	2	443
October,	428	17	2	447
November,	428	17	2	447
December,	433	17	3	453

WATCHES, CASES AND MATERIAL—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	1,504	738	5	2,247
February,	1,490	724	5	2,219
March,	1,439	712	5	2,156
April,	1,288	682	5	1,920
May,	1,267	606	6	1,882
June,	1,221	586	6	1,813
July,	1,209	573	7	1,789
August,	1,250	578	6	1,824
September,	1,301	552	6	1,889
October,	1,403	607	6	2,016
November,	1,481	639	7	2,127
December,	1,557	658	7	2,222

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

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TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1915.—Aggregate by Months.—(Continued.)

WELDING AND CUTTING APPLIANCES (GAS)—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	328	24	....	352
February,	322	20	....	342
March,	279	5	....	284
April,	277	3	....	280
May,	290	4	....	294
June,	288	4	....	292
July,	313	3	....	316
August,	370	6	....	376
September,	388	4	....	392
October,	368	4	....	372
November,	424	19	....	443
December,	465	18	....	483

WINDOW SHADES—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	85	8	....	93
February,	86	8	....	94
March,	85	8	....	93
April,	89	10	....	99
May,	90	11	....	101
June,	87	11	....	98
July,	82	9	....	91
August,	79	8	....	87
September,	79	8	....	87
October,	83	8	....	91
November,	81	8	....	89
December,	82	8	....	90

WOODEN GOODS—FORTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	1,752	36	7	1,795
February,	1,767	43	7	1,817
March,	1,754	47	6	1,807
April,	1,780	41	8	1,829
May,	1,787	52	8	1,847
June,	1,744	51	10	1,805
July,	1,736	50	15	1,801
August,	1,855	53	18	1,926
September,	1,880	56	22	1,958
October,	1,842	68	15	1,925
November,	1,860	74	11	1,945
December,	1,841	63	9	1,913

TABLE No. 5—Number of Wage Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1915.—Aggregate by Months.—(Continued.)

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	7,810	8,450	230	15,990
February,	7,840	8,422	231	15,983
March,	7,810	8,715	238	16,758
April,	7,918	8,824	238	16,480
May,	7,850	8,213	259	16,322
June,	7,837	8,278	259	16,374
July,	8,004	8,401	266	16,751
August,	8,223	8,403	292	16,918
September,	8,123	8,479	300	16,911
October,	7,982	8,539	329	16,860
November,	7,834	8,602	340	16,826
December,	8,200	8,619	338	17,157

UNCLASSIFIED—ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	6,513	1,240	25	7,778
February,	6,686	1,386	25	8,086
March,	7,042	1,418	25	8,485
April,	7,146	1,474	28	8,648
May,	7,305	1,531	26	8,862
June,	7,520	1,549	27	9,096
July,	7,398	1,546	31	9,175
August,	7,815	1,514	35	9,364
September,	7,990	1,594	35	9,619
October,	7,939	1,551	38	9,588
November,	8,039	1,543	35	9,617
December,	7,941	1,508	32	9,481

ALL INDUSTRIES—TWO THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men	Women	Children	Total
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	Number Employed.
January,	227,087	86,328	3,340	316,755
February,	231,533	87,842	3,392	322,767
March,	238,430	88,618	3,854	330,887
April,	345,595	87,848	3,319	336,757
May,	351,448	87,390	3,337	342,175
June,	256,926	87,378	3,431	347,735
July,	262,806	87,453	3,545	353,906
February,	369,166	88,416	3,532	361,114
September,	273,734	90,782	3,564	370,080
October,	283,355	91,596	3,741	380,692
November,	291,515	94,101	3,802	389,418
December,	296,068	94,116	3,846	394,030

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are				Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Receiving Specified Amounts.	
Under \$3, .....	....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4, .....	....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5,	2	....	....	....	2
5 " " 6,	7	....	....	....	7
6 " " 7,	7	....	1	....	8
7 " " 8,	16	....	....	....	16
8 " " 9,	20	....	....	....	20
9 " " 10,	35	....	....	....	35
10 " " 12,	106	....	....	....	106
12 " " 15,	113	....	....	....	113
15 " " 20,	68	....	....	....	68
20 " " 25,	20	....	....	....	20
25 and over,	3	....	....	....	3
Total,	397	....	1	....	398

ARTISANS' TOOLS—FORTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are				Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Receiving Specified Amounts.	
Under \$3,	3	1	....	....	4
\$3 but under \$4,	13	1	1	....	15
4 " " 5,	30	6	7	....	43
5 " " 6,	43	7	8	....	58
6 " " 7,	60	14	2	....	76
7 " " 8,	93	25	10	....	128
8 " " 9,	167	16	2	....	185
9 " " 10,	206	15	....	....	220
10 " " 12,	487	12	....	....	449
12 " " 15,	589	5	....	....	594
15 " " 20,	651	1	....	....	652
20 " " 25,	321	....	....	....	321
25 and over,	157	....	....	....	157
Total,	2,769	103	30	....	2,902

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

ART TILE—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	1	....	1
\$3 but under \$4, .....	....	3	1	4
4 " " 5,	17	54	9	80
5 " " 6,	97	68	....	165
6 " " 7,	16	74	....	90
7 " " 8,	23	16	1	40
8 " " 9,	40	18	1	54
9 " " 10,	95	10	....	105
10 " " 12,	122	15	....	187
12 " " 15,	117	8	....	120
15 " " 20,	64	1	....	65
20 " " 25,	24	....	....	24
25 and over,	59	1	....	60
Total,	674	259	12	945

ASBESTOS PRODUCTS—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	5	....	6	11
\$3 but under \$4,	2	....	....	2
4 " " 5,	3	1	....	4
5 " " 6,	11	1	5	17
6 " " 7,	36	70	....	106
7 " " 8,	30	21	....	51
8 " " 9,	14	1	....	15
9 " " 10,	264	26	....	290
10 " " 12,	353	....	....	353
12 " " 15,	363	....	....	363
15 " " 20,	129	....	....	129
20 " " 25,	57	....	....	57
25 and over,	17	....	....	17
Total,	1,284	120	11	1,415

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

BOILERS, TANKS, ETC.—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4, .....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5,	6	....	....	6
5 " " 6,	9	....	1	10
6 " " 7,	4	....	....	4
7 " " 8,	41	....	....	41
8 " " 9,	36	1	....	37
9 " " 10,	54	....	....	54
10 " " 12,	807	....	....	807
12 " " 15,	416	8	....	419
15 " " 20,	421	....	....	421
20 " " 25,	230	....	....	230
25 and over,	119	....	....	119
Total,	1,648	4	1	1,648

BOXES (PAPER)—FORTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	3	7	5	15
\$3 but under \$4,	30	115	21	166
4 " " 5,	35	212	19	266
5 " " 6,	36	231	6	273
6 " " 7,	41	209	....	250
7 " " 8,	35	225	....	260
8 " " 9,	41	143	....	184
9 " " 10,	72	123	....	195
10 " " 12,	103	106	....	209
12 " " 15,	152	61	....	213
15 " " 20,	132	22	....	154
20 " " 25,	80	2	....	82
25 and over,	10	....	....	10
Total,	720	1,456	51	2,227

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

BOXES (WOOD)—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$2, .....	.....	9	.....	9
\$2 but under \$4,	6	14	3	23
4 " " 5,	41	19	2	62
5 " " 6,	32	21	.....	53
6 " " 7,	64	17	.....	81
7 " " 8,	45	17	.....	62
8 " " 9,	72	10	.....	82
9 " " 10,	145	17	.....	162
10 " " 12,	151	45	.....	196
12 " " 15,	193	28	.....	221
15 " " 20,	217	2	.....	219
20 " " 25,	48	.....	.....	48
25 and over,	20	.....	.....	20
Total,	1,034	199	5	1,238

BREWING (LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER)—THIRTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$3 but under \$4, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 " " 5,	12	.....	.....	12
5 " " 6,	7	.....	.....	7
6 " " 7,	23	.....	.....	23
7 " " 8,	19	.....	.....	19
8 " " 9,	12	.....	.....	12
9 " " 10,	11	.....	.....	11
10 " " 12,	54	.....	.....	54
12 " " 15,	214	.....	.....	214
15 " " 20,	1,500	.....	.....	1,500
20 " " 25,	497	.....	.....	497
25 and over,	131	.....	.....	131
Total,	2,480	.....	.....	2,480

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA—SEVENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are				Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.		
Under \$3.	7	....	....	....	7
\$3 but under \$4.	31	....	4	....	35
4 " " 5.	25	....	10	....	35
5 " " 6.	184	....	15	....	179
6 " " 7.	123	1	5	....	129
7 " " 8.	199	....	6	....	205
8 " " 9.	463	2	....	....	465
9 " " 10.	1,816	2	....	....	1,818
10 " " 12.	2,800	2	....	....	2,802
12 " " 15.	1,464	....	....	....	1,464
15 " " 20.	765	....	....	....	765
20 " " 25.	218	....	....	....	218
25 and over,	122	....	....	....	122
Total,	7,797	7	40	....	7,844

BRUSHES—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are				Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.		
Under \$3. ....	....	14	....	....	14
\$3 but under \$4.	1	21	1	....	23
4 " " 5.	12	13	1	....	26
5 " " 6.	20	19	....	....	39
6 " " 7.	16	16	....	....	32
7 " " 8.	14	26	....	....	40
8 " " 9.	20	9	5	....	34
9 " " 10.	24	23	....	....	47
10 " " 12.	60	4	....	....	64
12 " " 15.	72	2	....	....	74
15 " " 20.	52	1	....	....	53
20 " " 25.	12	....	....	....	12
25 and over,	11	....	....	....	11
Total,	314	148	7	....	469

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

BUTTONS (IVORY)—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4, .....	....	24	....	24
4 " " 5,	1	26	2	29
5 " " 6,	23	56	....	79
6 " " 7,	27	71	3	101
7 " " 8,	38	70	....	108
8 " " 9,	48	80	....	73
9 " " 10,	26	88	....	59
10 " " 12,	80	20	....	100
12 " " 15,	84	16	....	100
15 " " 20,	100	8	....	108
20 " " 25,	59	....	....	59
25 and over,	51	....	....	51
Total,	592	349	5	946

BUTTONS (METAL)—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	....	2	2
\$3 but under \$4,	2	8	13	23
4 " " 5,	9	87	22	68
5 " " 6,	31	94	1	126
6 " " 7,	34	144	1	179
7 " " 8,	22	115	....	137
8 " " 9,	22	76	....	98
9 " " 10,	42	32	....	74
10 " " 12,	43	31	....	74
12 " " 15,	71	12	....	83
15 " " 20,	86	8	....	89
20 " " 25,	59	....	....	59
25 and over,	58	....	....	58
Total,	479	552	39	1,070

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

BUTTONS (PEARL)—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	.....	1	.....	1
\$3 but under \$4,	4	13	5	22
4 " " 5,	17	15	14	46
5 " " 6,	37	43	30	110
6 " " 7,	60	45	6	111
7 " " 8,	98	37	.....	135
8 " " 9,	93	41	.....	134
9 " " 10,	109	28	.....	187
10 " " 12,	163	15	.....	178
12 " " 15,	230	13	.....	243
15 " " 20,	172	8	.....	180
20 " " 25,	27	1	.....	28
25 and over,	2	.....	.....	2
Total,	1,012	280	55	1,327

CARPETS AND RUGS—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	8	12	2	22
\$3 but under \$4,	3	20	3	26
4 " " 5,	11	28	.....	39
5 " " 6,	23	81	1	105
6 " " 7,	43	51	.....	94
7 " " 8,	34	41	.....	75
8 " " 9,	118	45	.....	163
9 " " 10,	94	27	.....	121
10 " " 12,	81	43	.....	124
12 " " 15,	101	50	.....	151
15 " " 20,	146	21	.....	167
20 " " 25,	62	.....	.....	62
25 and over,	45	.....	.....	45
Total,	769	419	6	1,194

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

BUTTONS (IVORY)—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Receiving Specified Amounts.	Total Number
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.		
Under \$3, . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4, . . . . .	....	24	....	....	24
4 " " 5,	1	26	2	29	29
5 " " 6,	23	56	....	79	79
6 " " 7,	27	71	8	101	101
7 " " 8,	38	70	....	108	108
8 " " 9,	48	80	....	73	73
9 " " 10,	26	38	....	59	59
10 " " 12,	80	20	....	100	100
12 " " 15,	84	16	....	100	100
15 " " 20,	100	8	....	163	163
20 " " 25,	59	....	....	59	59
25 and over,	51	....	....	51	51
Total,	592	849	5	946	

BUTTONS (METAL)—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Receiving Specified Amounts.	Total Number
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.		
Under \$3, . . . . .	....	....	2	2	2
\$3 but under \$4,	2	8	13	23	23
4 " " 5,	9	87	22	68	68
5 " " 6,	31	94	1	126	126
6 " " 7,	34	144	1	179	179
7 " " 8,	22	115	....	137	137
8 " " 9,	22	76	....	98	98
9 " " 10,	42	32	....	74	74
10 " " 12,	43	31	....	74	74
12 " " 15,	71	12	....	83	83
15 " " 20,	86	8	....	89	89
20 " " 25,	59	....	....	59	59
25 and over,	58	....	....	58	58
Total,	479	552	39	1,070	

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

BUTTONS (PEARL)—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	1	....	1
\$3 but under \$4,	4	13	5	22
4 " " 5,	17	15	14	46
5 " " 6,	37	43	30	110
6 " " 7,	60	45	6	111
7 " " 8,	98	37	....	135
8 " " 9,	93	41	....	134
9 " " 10,	109	28	....	137
10 " " 12,	163	15	....	178
12 " " 15,	230	18	....	243
15 " " 20,	172	8	....	180
20 " " 25,	27	1	....	28
25 and over,	2	....	....	2
Total,	1,012	260	55	1,327

CARPETS AND RUGS—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	8	12	2	22
\$3 but under \$4,	3	20	3	26
4 " " 5,	11	28	....	39
5 " " 6,	23	81	1	105
6 " " 7,	43	51	....	94
7 " " 8,	34	41	....	75
8 " " 9,	118	45	....	163
9 " " 10,	94	27	....	121
10 " " 12,	81	43	....	124
12 " " 15,	101	50	....	151
15 " " 20,	146	21	....	167
20 " " 25,	62	....	....	62
25 and over,	45	....	....	45
Total,	769	419	6	1,194

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners,¹ by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

CONFECTIONERY—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4, .....	....	33	6	39
4 " " 5,	10	290	11	311
5 " " 6,	35	348	1	385
6 " " 7,	45	203	....	248
7 " " 8,	53	54	....	107
8 " " 9,	62	26	1	89
9 " " 10,	81	30	....	111
10 " " 12,	78	21	....	99
12 " " 15,	97	13	....	110
15 " " 20,	64	9	....	73
20 " " 25,	31	....	....	31
25 and over,	23	1	....	24
Total,	579	1,029	19	1,627

CORKS AND CORK SPECIALTIES—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4, .....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5,	1	....	....	1
5 " " 6,	2	28	3	33
6 " " 7,	18	13	1	32
7 " " 8,	7	3	....	10
8 " " 9,	5	6	....	11
9 " " 10,	109	3	....	112
10 " " 12,	263	1	....	264
12 " " 15,	83	2	....	85
15 " " 20,	73	....	....	73
20 " " 25,	34	....	....	34
25 and over,	6	....	....	6
Total,	601	56	4	661

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

CORNICES AND SKYLIGHTS—TWENTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4,	2	....	....	2
4 " " 5,	5	....	....	5
5 " " 6,	8	....	....	8
6 " " 7,	16	....	....	16
7 " " 8,	15	....	....	15
8 " " 9,	16	....	....	16
9 " " 10,	24	....	....	24
10 " " 12,	75	....	....	75
12 " " 15,	88	....	....	88
15 " " 20,	101	....	....	101
20 " " 25,	138	....	....	138
25 and over,	146	....	....	146
Total,	634	....	....	634

CORSETS AND CORSET WAISTS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	98	11	104
\$3 but under \$4,	1	114	12	127
4 " " 5,	1	149	20	170
5 " " 6,	15	285	8	308
6 " " 7,	21	366	1	388
7 " " 8,	12	360	....	372
8 " " 9,	12	391	....	403
9 " " 10,	24	296	....	320
10 " " 12,	20	494	....	514
12 " " 15,	46	812	....	858
15 " " 20,	63	54	....	117
20 " " 25,	50	5	....	55
25 and over,	29	5	....	34
Total,	294	2,924	52	3,270

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners,¹ by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

CONFECTIONERY—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4, .....	....	33	6	39
4 " " 5,	10	290	11	311
5 " " 6,	35	349	1	385
6 " " 7,	45	203	....	248
7 " " 8,	53	54	....	107
8 " " 9,	62	28	1	89
9 " " 10,	81	30	....	111
10 " " 12,	78	21	....	99
12 " " 15,	97	13	....	110
15 " " 20,	64	9	....	73
20 " " 25,	31	....	....	31
25 and over,	23	1	....	24
Total,	579	1,029	19	1,627

CORKS AND CORK SPECIALTIES—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4, .....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5,	1	....	....	1
5 " " 6,	2	28	3	33
6 " " 7,	18	13	1	32
7 " " 8,	7	3	....	10
8 " " 9,	5	6	....	11
9 " " 10,	109	3	....	112
10 " " 12,	268	1	....	264
12 " " 15,	83	2	....	85
15 " " 20,	73	....	....	73
20 " " 25,	34	....	....	34
25 and over,	6	....	....	6
Total,	601	56	4	661

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

CORNICES AND SKYLIGHTS—TWENTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.	2	....	....	2
4 " " 5.	5	....	....	5
5 " " 6.	8	....	....	8
6 " " 7.	16	....	....	16
7 " " 8.	15	....	....	15
8 " " 9.	16	....	....	16
9 " " 10.	24	....	....	24
10 " " 12.	75	....	....	75
12 " " 15.	88	....	....	88
15 " " 20.	101	....	....	101
20 " " 25.	138	....	....	138
25 and over,	146	....	....	146
Total.	634	....	....	634

CORSETS AND CORSET WAISTS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.	....	93	11	104
\$3 but under \$4.	1	114	12	127
4 " " 5.	1	149	20	170
5 " " 6.	15	285	8	308
6 " " 7.	21	366	1	388
7 " " 8.	12	360	....	372
8 " " 9.	12	391	....	403
9 " " 10.	24	296	....	320
10 " " 12.	20	494	....	514
12 " " 15.	46	312	....	358
15 " " 20.	63	54	....	117
20 " " 25.	50	5	....	55
25 and over,	29	5	....	34
Total.	204	2,924	52	3,270

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES—THIRTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.	75	68	....	188
\$3 but under \$4.	53	44	....	97
4 " " 5.	71	63	4	138
5 " " 6.	128	105	4	327
6 " " 7.	205	484	....	689
7 " " 8.	359	287	....	646
8 " " 9.	449	169	....	618
9 " " 10.	646	110	....	756
10 " " 12.	1,308	178	....	1,486
12 " " 15.	1,750	85	....	1,835
15 " " 20.	1,839	12	....	1,851
20 " " 25.	785	....	....	786
25 and over.	722	....	....	722
Total.	8,390	1,690	8	10,088

EMBROIDERIES—EIGHTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.	2	34	8	89
\$3 but under \$4.	8	152	92	247
4 " " 5.	21	234	43	298
5 " " 6.	27	368	19	409
6 " " 7.	33	491	14	537
7 " " 8.	50	428	8	481
8 " " 9.	88	310	....	343
9 " " 10.	66	260	....	326
10 " " 12.	75	441	....	516
12 " " 15.	118	395	....	508
15 " " 20.	125	37	....	162
20 " " 25.	121	13	....	134
25 and over.	867	14	....	381
Total.	1,005	3,172	174	4,381

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

FERTILIZERS—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, . . . . .	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4,	7	....	....	7
4 " " 5,	6	....	....	6
5 " " 6,	8	....	....	8
6 " " 7,	11	3	....	14
7 " " 8,	35	....	....	35
8 " " 9,	15	7	....	22
9 " " 10,	349	....	....	349
10 " " 12,	1,045	9	....	1,054
12 " " 15,	516	....	....	516
15 " " 20,	223	1	....	224
20 " " 25,	43	....	....	43
25 and over,	22	....	....	22
Total,	2,280	20	....	2,300

FOOD PRODUCTS—THIRTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, . . . . .	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4,	1	2	24	27
4 " " 5,	16	76	14	106
5 " " 6,	38	363	....	401
6 " " 7,	78	582	1	661
7 " " 8,	76	182	....	258
8 " " 9,	418	89	1	508
9 " " 10,	631	27	....	658
10 " " 12,	1,148	41	....	1,189
12 " " 15,	814	25	....	839
15 " " 20,	784	7	....	791
20 " " 25,	239	2	....	241
25 and over,	123	....	....	123
Total,	4,366	1,396	40	5,802

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

FOUNDRY (BRASS)—TWENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	19	4	....	23
\$3 but under \$4,	16	....	....	16
4 " " 5,	16	....	....	16
5 " " 6,	42	3	1	46
6 " " 7,	39	2	1	42
7 " " 8,	34	6	....	40
8 " " 9,	104	2	....	106
9 " " 10,	162	2	....	164
10 " " 12,	312	7	....	319
12 " " 15,	262	3	....	265
15 " " 20,	317	....	....	317
20 " " 25,	178	....	....	178
25 and over,	62	....	....	62
Total,	1,563	29	2	1,504

FOUNDRY (IRON)—SIXTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	18	....	2	20
\$3 but under \$4,	42	1	2	45
4 " " 5,	40	10	20	70
5 " " 6,	116	21	7	144
6 " " 7,	187	15	....	182
7 " " 8,	270	25	....	295
8 " " 9,	495	28	....	521
9 " " 10,	1,281	24	....	1,305
10 " " 12,	2,064	21	....	2,105
12 " " 15,	1,999	18	....	2,017
15 " " 20,	1,869	....	....	1,869
20 " " 25,	1,227	....	....	1,227
25 and over,	322	....	....	322
Total,	9,930	161	81	10,122

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	7	....	....	7
\$3 but under \$4,	3	....	....	3
4 " " 5,	27	....	....	27
5 " " 6,	46	37	1	84
6 " " 7,	57	35	1	93
7 " " 8,	57	6	....	63
8 " " 9,	88	1	....	89
9 " " 10,	224	3	....	227
10 " " 12,	445	5	....	450
12 " " 15,	388	2	....	390
15 " " 20,	492	1	....	493
20 " " 25,	531	....	....	531
25 and over,	216	....	....	216
Total,	2,581	90	2	2,678

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	7	....	....	7
\$3 but under \$4,	6	....	....	6
4 " " 5,	7	....	....	7
5 " " 6,	10	....	....	10
6 " " 7,	7	3	....	10
7 " " 8,	15	5	....	20
8 " " 9,	18	2	....	20
9 " " 10,	28	2	....	30
10 " " 12,	53	1	....	54
12 " " 15,	104	....	....	104
15 " " 20,	81	....	....	81
20 " " 25,	61	....	....	61
25 and over,	15	....	....	15
Total,	412	13	....	425

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

GLASS (CUT TABLEWARE)—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.	3	2	....	5
\$3 but under \$4.	13	6	16	35
4 " " 5.	24	6	13	43
5 " " 6.	18	19	2	39
6 " " 7.	20	22	2	44
7 " " 8.	33	11	....	44
8 " " 9.	35	13	....	48
9 " " 10.	43	9	....	52
10 " " 12.	90	12	....	102
12 " " 15.	94	4	....	98
15 " " 20.	126	1	....	127
20 " " 25.	18	....	....	18
25 and over.	12	....	....	12
Total.	529	106	33	667

GLASS MIRRORS—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.	....	....	1	1
4 " " 5.	....	3	8	11
5 " " 6.	5	2	....	7
6 " " 7.	4	3	....	7
7 " " 8.	7	4	....	11
8 " " 9.	5	....	....	5
9 " " 10.	16	1	....	17
10 " " 12.	19	....	....	19
12 " " 15.	33	....	....	33
15 " " 20.	29	....	....	29
20 " " 25.	2	....	....	2
25 and over.	4	....	....	4
Total.	124	13	9	146

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE)—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men	Women	Children under 16 years.	
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	16 years.	
Under \$3,	5	...	1	6
\$3 but under \$4,	41	...	...	41
4 " " 5,	42	18	13	73
5 " " 6,	315	146	71	532
6 " " 7,	1,075	66	19	1,160
7 " " 8,	711	18	4	733
8 " " 9,	314	8	1	323
9 " " 10,	965	4	...	969
10 " " 12,	619	3	...	622
12 " " 15,	555	3	...	558
15 " " 20,	757	5	...	762
20 " " 25,	540	...	...	540
25 and over,	865	...	...	865
Total,	6,804	271	109	7,184

GRAPHITE PRODUCTS—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men	Women	Children under 16 years.	
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	16 years.	
Under \$3, . . . . .	...	...	1	1
\$3 but under \$4, . . . . .	...	2	5	7
4 " " 5,	12	50	11	73
5 " " 6,	58	344	2	404
6 " " 7,	111	242	...	353
7 " " 8,	140	206	...	346
8 " " 9,	101	167	...	268
9 " " 10,	147	103	...	250
10 " " 12,	154	102	...	256
12 " " 15,	347	52	...	399
15 " " 20,	159	6	...	165
20 " " 25,	65	1	...	66
25 and over,	52	...	...	52
Total,	1,346	1,275	19	2,640

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

HATS (FUR AND FELT)—TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	3	8	....	11
\$3 but under \$4,	29	14	....	43
4 " " 5,	28	40	....	68
5 " " 6,	58	74	5	132
6 " " 7,	76	100	1	177
7 " " 8,	89	102	....	191
8 " " 9,	90	159	....	239
9 " " 10,	150	105	....	255
10 " " 12,	331	189	....	520
12 " " 15,	567	207	....	774
15 " " 20,	949	129	....	1,078
20 " " 25,	753	45	....	798
25 and over,	587	17	....	604
Total,	3,695	1,189	6	4,890

HATS (STRAW)—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	3	....	3
\$3 but under \$4,	4	5	....	9
4 " " 5,	6	16	....	22
5 " " 6,	12	37	....	49
6 " " 7,	17	82	....	99
7 " " 8,	16	35	....	51
8 " " 9,	42	39	....	81
9 " " 10,	70	29	....	99
10 " " 12,	35	26	....	61
12 " " 15,	50	13	....	63
15 " " 20,	36	2	....	65
20 " " 25,	85	....	....	85
25 and over,	28	....	....	28
Total,	378	287	....	665

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

HIGH EXPLOSIVES—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men	Women	Children	
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	
Under \$3, . . . . .	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4,	1	3	1	5
4 " " 5,	4	4	1	9
5 " " 6,	43	11	2	56
6 " " 7,	52	33	....	85
7 " " 8,	57	103	....	160
8 " " 9,	100	41	....	141
9 " " 10,	325	76	....	401
10 " " 12,	4,914	28	....	4,942
12 " " 15,	8,048	18	....	8,061
15 " " 20,	11,211	....	....	11,211
20 " " 25,	8,777	....	....	3,777
25 and over,	1,414	....	....	1,414
Total,	20,946	312	4	30,262

INKS AND MUCILAGE—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men	Women	Children	
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	
Under \$3, . . . . .	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4,	1	....	....	1
4 " " 5,	1	1	....	2
5 " " 6,	2	....	....	2
6 " " 7,	2	....	....	2
7 " " 8,	5	....	....	5
8 " " 9,	3	....	....	3
9 " " 10,	11	1	....	12
10 " " 12,	31	....	....	31
12 " " 15,	33	....	....	33
15 " " 20,	27	....	....	27
20 " " 25,	10	....	....	10
25 and over,	12	....	....	12
Total,	188	2	....	140

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

JEWELRY—ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men	Women	Children under 16 years.	
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	16 years.	
Under \$3,	14	....	3	17
\$3 but under \$4,	28	7	14	49
4 " " 5,	58	19	5	82
5 " " 6,	59	37	4	100
6 " " 7,	72	91	1	164
7 " " 8,	59	48	....	108
8 " " 9,	47	77	....	124
9 " " 10,	48	87	....	135
10 " " 12,	127	159	....	286
12 " " 15,	300	136	....	436
15 " " 20,	676	60	....	736
20 " " 25,	527	4	....	581
25 and over,	459	....	....	459
Total,	2,474	726	27	3,227

KNIT GOODS—FORTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men	Women	Children under 16 years.	
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	16 years.	
Under \$3,	1	22	18	36
\$3 but under \$4,	5	112	26	143
4 " " 5,	13	172	18	198
5 " " 6,	43	223	7	273
6 " " 7,	41	401	5	447
7 " " 8,	45	477	5	527
8 " " 9,	57	367	3	427
9 " " 10,	71	403	....	474
10 " " 12,	174	384	....	558
12 " " 15,	243	239	....	482
15 " " 20,	344	88	....	432
20 " " 25,	193	7	....	200
25 and over,	367	1	....	368
Total,	1,597	2,896	72	4,565

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

LAMPS—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men	Women	Children	
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	2	2	4
\$3 but under \$4,	7	18	1	26
4 " " 5,	21	100	4	134
5 " " 6,	88	315	4	402
6 " " 7,	105	1,042	3	1,150
7 " " 8,	175	890	....	1,065
8 " " 9,	131	814	1	946
9 " " 10,	295	744	....	1,039
10 " " 12,	351	868	....	1,219
12 " " 15,	314	256	....	570
15 " " 20,	379	31	....	410
20 " " 25,	120	2	....	122
25 and over,	63	....	....	63
Total,	2,044	5,091	15	7,150

LEATHER—SEVENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men	Women	Children	
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	6	3	....	9
\$3 but under \$4,	9	1	....	10
4 " " 5,	34	24	4	62
5 " " 6,	49	60	1	110
6 " " 7,	136	37	3	176
7 " " 8,	156	15	....	171
8 " " 9,	200	7	....	207
9 " " 10,	523	6	....	529
10 " " 12,	1,480	9	....	1,489
12 " " 15,	1,898	3	....	1,901
15 " " 20,	1,373	1	....	1,374
20 " " 25,	414	1	....	415
25 and over,	209	....	....	209
Total,	6,487	167	8	6,662

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

LEATHER GOODS—TWENTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	20	....	20
\$3 but under \$4,	6	12	....	18
4 " " 5,	105	92	11	208
5 " " 6,	66	142	2	210
6 " " 7,	69	68	....	137
7 " " 8,	71	48	....	119
8 " " 9,	61	33	....	94
9 " " 10,	48	12	....	60
10 " " 12,	88	18	....	96
12 " " 15,	153	7	....	160
15 " " 20,	157	5	....	162
20 " " 25,	33	....	....	33
25 and over,	20	....	....	20
Total,	872	452	18	1,337

LIME AND CEMENT—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	6	....	....	6
\$3 but under \$4,	6	....	....	6
4 " " 5,	6	1	....	7
5 " " 6,	8	6	....	14
6 " " 7,	9	9	....	18
7 " " 8,	32	10	....	42
8 " " 9,	39	1	....	40
9 " " 10,	62	1	....	63
10 " " 12,	260	....	....	260
12 " " 15,	872	....	....	372
15 " " 20,	156	....	....	156
20 " " 25,	51	....	....	51
25 and over,	24	....	....	24
Total,	1,081	28	....	1,059

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

MACHINERY—ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men	Women	Children	
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	157	....	....	157
\$3 but under \$4,	173*	1	5	179
4 " " 5,	238	20	7	265
5 " " 6,	354	69	1	424
6 " " 7,	403	94	....	497
7 " " 8,	868	112	....	480
8 " " 9,	561	112	2	675
9 " " 10,	1,073	132	....	1,205
10 " " 12,	2,904	168	....	3,067
12 " " 15,	4,034	34	....	4,068
15 " " 20,	7,358	5	....	7,363
20 " " 25,	4,053	....	....	4,053
25 and over,	1,300	....	....	1,300
Total,	22,976	742	15	23,733

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men	Women	Children	
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	1	....	....	1
\$3 but under \$4, .....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5,	3	3	23	34
5 " " 6,	2	2	13	17
6 " " 7,	22	9	....	31
7 " " 8,	28	7	....	30
8 " " 9,	48	4	....	52
9 " " 10,	114	12	....	126
10 " " 12,	147	7	....	154
12 " " 15,	135	5	....	140
15 " " 20,	187	1	....	188
20 " " 25,	54	....	....	54
25 and over,	82	....	....	82
Total,	718	50	41	809

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

METAL GOODS—NINETY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.	17	14	...	31
\$3 but under \$4.	33	24	6	63
4 " " 5.	73	286	27	336
5 " " 6.	182	329	17	528
6 " " 7.	347	322	10	679
7 " " 8.	459	278	4	741
8 " " 9.	601	296	...	897
9 " " 10.	776	167	...	943
10 " " 12.	1,020	170	...	1,190
12 " " 15.	1,879	52	...	1,931
15 " " 20.	1,883	15	...	1,848
20 " " 25.	658	...	...	658
25 and over.	285	2	...	287
Total,	8,163	1,906	64	10,132

METAL NOVELTIES—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.	9	2	2	13
\$3 but under \$4.	3	4	3	10
4 " " 5.	36	33	11	83
5 " " 6.	51	73	2	126
6 " " 7.	109	115	...	224
7 " " 8.	145	69	1	215
8 " " 9.	146	36	...	182
9 " " 10.	126	30	...	156
10 " " 12.	226	29	...	275
12 " " 15.	212	10	...	222
15 " " 20.	247	3	...	250
20 " " 25.	98	98
25 and over.	52	52
Total,	1,460	404	22	1,886

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

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TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

MINING AND SMELTING (IRON ORE)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 18 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.	42	....	....	42
\$3 but under \$4.	32	....	....	32
4 " " 5.	57	....	....	57
5 " " 6.	26	....	....	26
6 " " 7.	65	....	....	65
7 " " 8.	36	....	....	36
8 " " 9.	33	....	....	33
9 " " 10.	93	....	....	93
10 " " 12.	319	....	....	319
12 " " 15.	267	....	....	267
15 " " 20.	372	....	....	372
20 " " 25.	72	....	....	72
25 and over,	33	....	....	33
Total,	1,447	....	....	1,447

MOTOR VEHICLES AND PARTS—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 18 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.	7	....	....	7
4 " " 5.	9	1	4	14
5 " " 6.	128	47	3	178
6 " " 7.	109	123	7	239
7 " " 8.	144	45	....	189
8 " " 9.	277	52	....	329
9 " " 10.	586	48	....	634
10 " " 12.	911	102	....	1,013
12 " " 15.	1,092	88	....	1,180
15 " " 20.	1,653	4	....	1,657
20 " " 25.	909	....	....	909
25 and over,	176	1	....	177
Total,	6,001	511	14	6,526

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.	2	....	....	2
\$3 but under \$4.	1	1	11	13
4 " " 5.	7	14	10	31
5 " " 6.	52	71	4	127
6 " " 7.	75	84	....	159
7 " " 8.	57	77	....	134
8 " " 9.	146	89	....	235
9 " " 10.	209	49	....	258
10 " " 12.	269	44	....	313
12 " " 15.	522	21	....	543
15 " " 20.	876	1	....	377
20 " " 25.	184	....	....	134
25 and over.	100	....	....	100
Total,	1,950	451	25	2,426

OILCLOTH AND LINOLEUM—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5.	5	....	4	9
5 " " 6.	9	....	9	18
6 " " 7.	16	....	7	23
7 " " 8.	27	....	....	27
8 " " 9.	127	....	....	127
9 " " 10.	247	....	....	247
10 " " 12.	828	....	....	828
12 " " 15.	614	19	....	633
15 " " 20.	423	2	....	425
20 " " 25.	98	....	....	98
25 and over.	53	....	....	53
Total,	2,442	21	20	2,483

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

OILS—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	14	....	2	16
\$3 but under \$4,	10	....	....	10
4 " " 5,	14	7	....	21
5 " " 6,	13	7	1	21
6 " " 7,	91	12	5	108
7 " " 8,	182	2	12	196
8 " " 9,	168	14	....	182
9 " " 10,	199	....	....	199
10 " " 12,	989	1	....	940
12 " " 15,	3,580	....	....	3,580
15 " " 20,	2,006	1	....	2,009
20 " " 25,	1,726	....	....	1,726
25 and over,	370	....	....	370.
Total,	9,814	44	20	9,878

PAINTS—TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4,	5	4	2	11
4 " " 5,	7	13	5	25
5 " " 6,	6	25	2	33
6 " " 7,	20	19	....	39
7 " " 8,	15	19	....	34
8 " " 9,	28	14	....	42
9 " " 10,	67	8	....	75
10 " " 12,	441	10	....	451
12 " " 15,	578	6	....	584
15 " " 20,	343	1	....	344
20 " " 25,	81	....	....	81
25 and over,	84	....	....	34
Total,	1,625	119	9	1,753

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

PAPER—FIFTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.	....	1	....	1
4 " " 5.	10	19	2	31
5 " " 6.	67	119	7	183
6 " " 7.	119	85	1	205
7 " " 8.	145	97	1	243
8 " " 9.	232	50	....	302
9 " " 10.	542	15	....	557
10 " " 12.	1,348	15	....	1,363
12 " " 15.	802	9	....	811
15 " " 20.	681	7	....	688
20 " " 25.	218	3	....	221
25 and over,	167	1	....	168
Total,	4,801	421	11	4,733

POTTERY—FIFTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.	34	20	3	57
\$3 but under \$4.	42	43	6	91
4 " " 5.	111	86	20	217
5 " " 6.	74	128	14	216
6 " " 7.	97	164	1	262
7 " " 8.	186	182	7	325
8 " " 9.	186	124	10	320
9 " " 10.	451	100	....	551
10 " " 12.	726	118	....	844
12 " " 15.	761	29	....	790
15 " " 20.	993	9	....	1,002
20 " " 25.	849	4	....	853
25 and over,	901	....	....	901
Total,	5,361	1,007	61	6,429

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 18 years and over.	Women 18 years and over.	Children under 18 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	....	4	4
\$3 but under \$4,	1	5	2	8
4 " " 5,	39	42	2	83
5 " " 6,	46	50	....	96
6 " " 7,	62	175	....	237
7 " " 8,	49	40	....	89
8 " " 9,	69	53	....	122
9 " " 10,	52	64	....	116
10 " " 12,	123	44	....	167
12 " " 15,	135	23	....	159
15 " " 20,	249	17	....	266
20 " " 25,	167	4	....	171
25 and over,	140	1	....	141
Total,	1,133	518	8	1,659

QUARRYING STONE—TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 18 years and over.	Women 18 years and over.	Children under 18 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4,	1	....	....	1
4 " " 5,	18	....	....	18
5 " " 6,	16	....	....	16
6 " " 7,	10	....	....	10
7 " " 8,	41	....	....	41
8 " " 9,	27	....	....	27
9 " " 10,	282	....	....	282
10 " " 12,	446	....	....	446
12 " " 15,	146	....	....	146
15 " " 20,	235	....	....	235
20 " " 25,	186	....	....	186
25 and over,	311	....	....	311
Total,	1,719	....	....	1,719

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

ROOFING (METAL AND TAR)—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4.	1	....	....	1
4 " " 5,	....	....	....	....
5 " " 6,	8	11	....	14
6 " " 7,	6	2	....	8
7 " " 8,	2	....	....	2
8 " " 9,	6	....	....	6
9 " " 10,	69	....	....	69
10 " " 12,	64	....	....	64
12 " " 15,	230	2	....	232
15 " " 20,	142	....	....	142
20 " " 25,	25	....	....	25
25 and over,	18	....	....	18
Total,	586	15	....	581

RUBBER GOODS (HARD AND SOFT)—SIXTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.	24	17	....	41
\$3 but under \$4.	20	15	6	41
4 " " 5,	22	59	28	109
5 " " 6,	76	141	44	261
6 " " 7,	189	480	45	714
7 " " 8,	440	335	30	814
8 " " 9,	850	275	10	1,135
9 " " 10,	1,616	136	....	1,751
10 " " 12,	2,322	164	....	2,486
12 " " 15,	3,018	62	....	3,080
15 " " 20,	2,286	11	....	2,297
20 " " 25,	847	1	....	848
25 and over,	881	....	....	881
Total,	12,100	1,695	163	13,958

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

SADDLES AND HARNESS—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4, .....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5,	1	1	...	2
5 " " 6, .....	....	....	....	....
6 " " 7, .....	....	1	....	1
7 " " 8,	1	1	....	2
8 " " 9, .....	....	....	....	....
9 " " 10,	2	1	....	3
10 " " 12,	7	1	....	8
12 " " 15,	5	....	....	5
15 " " 20,	10	....	....	10
20 " " 25,	2	....	....	2
25 and over, .....	....	....	....	....
Total,	28	5	....	33

SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4, .....	....	....	10	10
4 " " 5,	35	38	....	73
5 " " 6,	43	26	....	69
6 " " 7,	41	22	....	63
7 " " 8,	38	18	....	56
8 " " 9,	48	13	....	61
9 " " 10,	60	6	....	66
10 " " 12,	104	9	....	113
12 " " 15,	112	12	....	124
15 " " 20,	106	....	....	106
20 " " 25,	43	....	..	43
25 and over,	5	....	....	5
Total,	635	144	10	789

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS—TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.	1	....	....	1
\$3 but under \$4.	4	....	....	4
4 " " 5.	1	....	....	1
5 " " 6.	17	....	....	17
6 " " 7.	12	2	1	15
7 " " 8.	26	1	....	27
8 " " 9.	39	2	....	41
9 " " 10.	72	1	....	73
10 " " 12.	106	1	....	107
12 " " 15.	176	1	....	177
15 " " 20.	316	3	....	319
20 " " 25.	58	....	....	58
25 and over,	23	....	....	23
Total,	851	11	1	863

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—THIRTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3.	6	12	....	18
\$3 but under \$4.	11	8	2	21
4 " " 5.	31	35	2	68
5 " " 6.	117	94	1	212
6 " " 7.	161	222	....	383
7 " " 8.	255	391	....	646
8 " " 9.	367	281	....	628
9 " " 10.	548	204	....	752
10 " " 12.	1,780	207	....	1,987
12 " " 15.	4,370	115	....	4,485
15 " " 20.	3,843	73	....	3,916
20 " " 25.	1,247	8	....	1,255
25 and over,	446	12	....	458
Total,	13,182	1,642	5	14,829

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

SHIPBUILDING—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	4	....	....	4
\$3 but under \$4,	37	....	....	37
4 " " 5,	5	....	....	5
5 " " 6,	27	....	....	27
6 " " 7,	94	....	....	94
7 " " 8,	155	....	....	155
8 " " 9,	752	....	....	752
9 " " 10,	314	....	....	314
10 " " 12,	1,132	....	....	1,132
12 " " 15,	1,368	....	....	1,368
15 " " 20,	1,971	....	....	1,971
20 " " 25,	1,051	....	....	1,051
25 and over,	169	....	....	169
Total,	7,079	....	....	7,079

SHIRTS—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	5	118	3	126
\$3 but under \$4,	4	176	104	284
4 " " 5,	12	265	17	294
5 " " 6,	41	406	....	447
6 " " 7,	36	450	....	486
7 " " 8,	34	454	....	488
8 " " 9,	38	429	....	467
9 " " 10,	45	257	....	302
10 " " 12,	106	341	....	447
12 " " 15,	189	208	....	397
15 " " 20,	162	71	....	233
20 " " 25,	20	8	....	28
25 and over,	9	1	....	10
Total,	701	3,184	124	4,009

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

SHIRT WAISTS (WOMEN'S)—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, . . . . .	....	4	....	4
\$3 but under \$4, . . . . .	....	4	1	5
4 " " 5, . . . . .	....	10	18	28
5 " " 6, . . . . .	....	46	5	51
6 " " 7,	4	41	....	45
7 " " 8, . . . . .	....	80	....	80
8 " " 9,	2	89	....	91
9 " " 10, . . . . .	....	39	....	39
10 " " 12,	1	82	....	83
12 " " 15, . . . . .	....	51	....	51
15 " " 20,	6	36	....	42
20 " " 25,	2	6	....	8
25 and over,	1	2	....	3
Total,	16	490	22	528

SHOES—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	21	42	6	69
\$3 but under \$4,	20	57	28	105
4 " " 5,	63	134	19	216
5 " " 6,	93	169	3	265
6 " " 7,	135	199	....	334
7 " " 8,	120	179	....	299
8 " " 9,	152	177	....	329
9 " " 10,	167	163	....	330
10 " " 12,	321	193	....	514
12 " " 15,	479	190	....	599
15 " " 20,	521	29	....	550
20 " " 25,	181	2	....	183
25 and over,	71	1	....	72
Total,	2,344	1,465	56	3,865

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

SILK (BROAD AND RIBBON)—TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	150	115	20	285
\$3 but under \$4,	101	278	111	485
4 " " 5,	194	498	183	875
5 " " 6,	311	818	40	1,169
6 " " 7,	340	1,282	16	1,638
7 " " 8,	426	1,600	1	2,027
8 " " 9,	506	1,742	2	2,250
9 " " 10,	594	1,145	....	1,739
10 " " 12,	1,296	1,539	....	2,835
12 " " 15,	3,096	2,084	....	5,180
15 " " 20,	8,625	1,351	....	4,976
20 " " 25,	1,499	271	....	1,770
25 and over,	355	28	....	381
Total,	12,493	12,744	373	25,610

SILK DYEING—THIRTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	2	4	1	7
\$3 but under \$4,	3	....	....	3
4 " " 5,	17	34	17	68
5 " " 6,	88	188	6	227
6 " " 7,	69	315	1	385
7 " " 8,	92	114	....	206
8 " " 9,	545	91	....	636
9 " " 10,	1,306	54	....	1,359
10 " " 12,	947	32	....	979
12 " " 15,	2,912	13	....	2,925
15 " " 20,	699	5	....	704
20 " " 25,	165	....	....	165
25 and over,	219	....	....	219
Total,	7,008	850	25	7,883

TABLE No. 7.—**Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)**

SILK THROWING—THIRTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	2	8	5
\$3 but under \$4,	17	21	32	70
4 " " 5,	35	64	41	140
5 " " 6,	51	119	14	184
6 " " 7,	73	167	7	247
7 " " 8,	62	463	....	525
8 " " 9,	80	407	....	487
9 " " 10,	133	100	....	233
10 " " 12,	95	38	....	138
12 " " 15,	96	20	....	116
15 " " 20,	58	20	....	78
20 " " 25,	128	....	....	128
25 and over,	9	....	....	9
Total,	837	1,421	97	2,355

SILK MILL SUPPLIES—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	11	14	7	32
\$3 but under \$4,	16	26	19	61
4 " " 5,	31	15	10	56
5 " " 6,	51	12	....	63
6 " " 7,	47	26	....	73
7 " " 8,	57	22	....	79
8 " " 9,	59	20	....	79
9 " " 10,	86	7	....	93
10 " " 12,	95	18	....	113
12 " " 15,	127	24	....	151
15 " " 20,	128	10	....	133
20 " " 25,	27	....	....	27
25 and over,	8	....	....	8
Total,	738	194	86	968

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

SILVER GOODS—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Receiving Specified Amounts.	Total Number
	Men	Women	Children under 16 years.		
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	16 years.		
Under \$3, .....	....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4, .....	....	....	8	8	8
4 " " 5,	16	2	8	26	
5 " " 6,	22	25	1	48	
6 " " 7,	21	29	....	50	
7 " " 8,	27	31	....	58	
8 " " 9,	27	42	....	69	
9 " " 10,	23	42	....	65	
10 " " 12,	34	34	....	68	
12 " " 15,	95	26	....	121	
15 " " 20,	342	7	....	349	
20 " " 25,	191	8	....	194	
25 and over,	143	1	....	144	
Total,	941	242	17	1,200	

SMELTING AND REFINING (GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, ETC.)—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Receiving Specified Amounts.	Total Number
	Men	Women	Children under 16 years.		
	16 years and over.	16 years and over.	16 years.		
Under \$3, .....	....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4, .....	....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5,	1	....	....	....	1
5 " " 6,	5	2	....	....	7
6 " " 7,	12	3	....	....	15
7 " " 8,	6	5	....	....	11
8 " " 9,	10	2	....	....	12
9 " " 10,	57	2	....	....	59
10 " " 12,	1,438	7	....	....	1,445
12 " " 15,	1,885	4	1,889
15 " " 20,	1,907	1,907
20 " " 25,	810	810
25 and over,	108	108
Total,	6,239	25	6,264

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TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

SOAP AND TALLOW—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4, .....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5,	1	86	1	88
5 " " 6,	17	27	2	46
6 " " 7,	104	64	....	168
7 " " 8,	151	118	....	264
8 " " 9,	115	108	....	223
9 " " 10,	161	188	....	290
10 " " 12,	628	147	....	775
12 " " 15,	585	94	....	679
15 " " 20,	404	6	....	410
20 " " 25,	151	4	....	155
25 and over,	83	1	....	84
Total,	2,400	788	3	3,141

STEEL AND IRON (BAR)—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	1	....	....	1
\$3 but under \$4,	4	....	....	4
4 " " 5,	8	14	4	26
5 " " 6,	14	81	4	49
6 " " 7,	45	18	4	67
7 " " 8,	87	5	4	46
8 " " 9,	57	1	....	58
9 " " 10,	158	....	....	158
10 " " 12,	610	....	....	610
12 " " 15,	317	....	....	317
15 " " 20,	210	....	....	210
20 " " 25,	94	....	....	94
25 and over,	74	....	....	74
Total,	1,629	69	16	1,714

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

STEEL AND IRON (FORGING)—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	8	....	....	8
\$3 but under \$4,	19	....	....	19
4 " " 5,	38	....	....	38
5 " " 6,	35	....	2	37
6 " " 7,	42	....	8	45
7 " " 8,	74	....	....	74
8 " " 9,	154	....	....	154
9 " " 10,	453	1	....	454
10 " " 12,	554	1	....	555
12 " " 15,	628	2	....	630
15 " " 20,	575	....	....	575
20 " " 25,	276	....	....	276
25 and over,	176	....	....	176
Total,	8,022	4	5	8,081

STEEL AND IRON (STRUCTURAL)—THIRTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	1	....	....	1
\$3 but under \$4,	31	....	....	31
4 " " 5,	38	....	1	34
5 " " 6,	30	....	....	30
6 " " 7,	35	2	....	37
7 " " 8,	51	....	....	51
8 " " 9,	177	....	....	177
9 " " 10,	348	....	....	348
10 " " 12,	1,068	....	....	1,068
12 " " 15,	886	8	....	888
15 " " 20,	936	1	....	937
20 " " 25,	346	1	....	347
25 and over,	885	....	....	885
Total,	4,276	7	1	4,284

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	6	18	....	19
\$3 but under \$4,	6	6	....	12
4 " " 5,	23	68	1	98
5 " " 6,	70	180	4	204
6 " " 7,	58	181	....	189
7 " " 8,	70	104	....	174
8 " " 9,	101	118	....	219
9 " " 10,	199	28	....	225
10 " " 12,	199	24	....	223
12 " " 15,	186	15	....	151
15 " " 20,	176	11	....	187
20 " " 25,	75	....	....	75
25 and over,	28	....	....	28
Total,	1,147	647	5	1,799

THREAD—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4,	4	8	4	11
4 " " 5, .....	....	18	27	40
5 " " 6,	35	454	113	602
6 " " 7,	92	820	78	990
7 " " 8,	117	728	25	870
8 " " 9,	135	631	5	771
9 " " 10,	211	885	....	596
10 " " 12,	366	457	....	823
12 " " 15,	388	184	....	572
15 " " 20,	395	51	....	446
20 " " 25,	140	....	....	140
25 and over,	88	....	....	88
Total,	1,921	8,726	252	5,899

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
	2	...	...
Under \$3,	2	...	...	2
\$3 but under \$4, .....	...	...	...	...
4 " " 5,	2	8	...	10
5 " " 6,	4	5	...	9
6 " " 7,	7	4	...	11
7 " " 8,	19	18	...	32
8 " " 9,	31	4	...	35
9 " " 10,	36	2	...	38
10 " " 12,	86	9	...	95
12 " " 15,	91	...	...	91
15 " " 20,	123	3	...	126
20 " " 25,	24	...	...	24
25 and over,	28	...	...	23
Total,	448	48	...	496

TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
	7	17	8	
Under \$3,	7	17	8	27
\$3 but under \$4,	5	10	13	28
4 " " 5,	25	37	10	72
5 " " 6,	49	72	4	125
6 " " 7,	93	77	...	170
7 " " 8,	69	68	...	137
8 " " 9,	107	34	...	141
9 " " 10,	89	42	...	131
10 " " 12,	125	88	...	213
12 " " 15,	164	79	...	243
15 " " 20,	224	17	...	241
20 " " 25,	116	...	...	116
25 and over,	54	...	...	54
Total,	1,127	541	30	1,698

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	6	18	....	19
\$3 but under, \$4,	6	6	....	12
4 " " 5,	23	69	1	98
5 " " 6,	70	180	4	204
6 " " 7,	58	181	....	189
7 " " 8,	70	104	....	174
8 " " 9,	101	118	....	219
9 " " 10,	199	26	....	225
10 " " 12,	198	24	....	223
12 " " 15,	186	15	....	151
15 " " 20,	176	11	....	187
20 " " 25,	75	....	....	75
25 and over,	28	....	....	28
Total,	1,147	847	5	1,799

THREAD—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4,	4	8	4	11
4 " " 5, .....	....	13	27	40
5 " " 6,	35	454	113	602
6 " " 7,	92	820	78	990
7 " " 8,	117	728	25	870
8 " " 9,	135	681	5	771
9 " " 10,	211	885	....	596
10 " " 12,	866	457	....	823
12 " " 15,	388	184	....	572
15 " " 20,	395	51	....	446
20 " " 25,	140	....	....	140
25 and over,	38	....	....	38
Total,	1,921	8,726	252	5,899

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	2	....	....	2
\$3 but under \$4, .....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5,	2	8	....	10
5 " " 6,	4	5	....	9
6 " " 7,	7	4	....	11
7 " " 8,	19	13	....	32
8 " " 9,	31	4	....	35
9 " " 10,	36	2	....	38
10 " " 12,	36	9	....	95
12 " " 15,	91	....	....	91
15 " " 20,	123	3	....	126
20 " " 25,	24	....	....	24
25 and over,	28	....	....	28
Total,	448	48	....	496

TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	7	17	3	27
\$3 but under \$4,	5	10	13	28
4 " " 5,	25	37	10	72
5 " " 6,	49	72	4	125
6 " " 7,	93	77	....	170
7 " " 8,	69	68	....	137
8 " " 9,	107	34	....	141
9 " " 10,	89	42	....	131
10 " " 12,	125	88	....	213
12 " " 15,	164	79	....	243
15 " " 20,	224	17	....	241
20 " " 25,	116	....	....	116
25 and over,	54	....	....	54
Total,	1,127	541	80	1,698

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

WELDING AND CUTTING APPLIANCES (GAS)—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, ....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4, ....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5,	1	....	....	1
5 " " 6,	2	....	....	2
6 " " 7,	8	5	....	13
7 " " 8,	13	10	....	23
8 " " 9,	7	1	....	8
9 " " 10,	5	1	....	6
10 " " 12,	88	1	....	84
12 " " 15,	118	....	....	118
15 " " 20,	158	....	....	158
20 " " 25,	49	....	....	49
25 and over,	23	....	....	23
Total,	462	18	....	480

WINDOW SHADES—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, ....	....	....	....	....
\$3 but under \$4, ....	....	....	....	....
4 " " 5, ....	....	....	....	....
5 " " 6, ....	....	....	....	....
6 " " 7, ....	....	....	....	....
7 " " 8, ....	....	1	....	1
8 " " 9,	3	3	....	6
9 " " 10,	3	1	....	4
10 " " 12,	4	5	....	9
12 " " 15,	15	1	....	16
15 " " 20,	68	....	....	68
20 " " 25,	4	....	....	4
25 and over, ....	....	....	....	....
Total,	92	11	....	103

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

WOODEN GOODS—FORTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	14	....	....	14
\$3 but under \$4,	10	11	17	38
4 " " 5,	80	7	4	41
5 " " 6,	79	16	1	96
6 " " 7,	91	9	....	100
7 " " 8,	80	8	....	88
8 " " 9,	93	4	....	97
9 " " 10,	211	4	....	215
10 " " 12,	279	6	....	285
12 " " 15,	370	4	....	874
15 " " 20,	514	1	....	515
20 " " 25,	190	....	....	190
25 and over,	71	1	....	72
Total,	2,032	71	22	2,125

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	10	14	....	24
\$3 but under \$4,	9	26	20	55
4 " " 5,	43	276	143	462
5 " " 6,	304	1,161	141	1,606
6 " " 7,	276	1,573	88	1,832
7 " " 8,	448	1,988	7	2,443
8 " " 9,	785	1,457	....	2,242
9 " " 10,	1,069	752	....	1,841
10 " " 12,	2,003	902	....	2,905
12 " " 15,	1,842	551	....	2,898
15 " " 20,	1,239	196	....	1,485
20 " " 25,	864	6	....	870
25 and over,	219	....	....	219
Total,	8,631	8,902	844	17,877

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners, by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

UNCLASSIFIED—ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	14	11	....	25
\$3 but under \$4,	8	80	12	50
4 " " 5,	48	202	24	274
5 " " 6,	94	350	9	453
6 " " 7,	114	431	....	545
7 " " 8,	177	274	....	451
8 " " 9,	861	196	....	556
9 " " 10,	835	108	....	938
10 " " 12,	1,890	92	....	1,482
12 " " 15,	8,574	56	....	8,630
15 " " 20,	1,609	7	....	1,616
20 " " 25,	404	6	....	410
25 and over,	288	1	....	284
Total,	8,861	1,758	45	10,664

ALL INDUSTRIES—TWO THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts Who Are			Total Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	1,035	1,887	888	2,815
\$3 but under \$4,	1,156	2,740	1,128	5,024
4 " " 5,	2,345	6,284	1,163	9,792
5 " " 6,	4,997	12,567	803	18,367
6 " " 7,	7,705	17,274	839	25,818
7 " " 8,	9,467	15,998	143	25,608
8 " " 9,	14,188	12,708	53	26,944
9 " " 10,	26,148	9,576	....	35,724
10 " " 12,	54,028	10,767	....	64,790
12 " " 15,	72,987	7,289	....	80,226
15 " " 20,	73,498	2,734	....	76,227
20 " " 25,	32,225	431	....	32,656
25 and over,	15,286	104	....	15,390
Total,	315,065	99,799	4,022	418,876

TABLE No. 8.—Number of Days in Operation, Number of Hours Worked per Day, Number of Hours Worked per Week and Overtime, 1915. Averages by Industries.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Days in Operation During the Year.	Average Number of Hours Worked Per Day (Under Normal Conditions).	Number of Hours Worked Per Week (Under Normal Conditions).	Establishments That Worked Overtime During the Year.	
						Number of Establishments.	Aggregate Number of Hours.
1	Agricultural machinery and implements,	7	290.85	9.86	57.29	.....	.....
2	Artisans' tools,	41	288.58	9.80	55.24	7	1,715
3	Art tile,	12	288.38	9.81	54.82	.....	.....
4	Asbestos products,	8	285.62	9.62	53.75	1	100
5	Boilers, tanks, etc.,	15	285.67	9.88	53.78	1	54,108
6	Boxer (paper),	44	285.30	9.63	52.95	.....	.....
7	Boxes (wood),	16	288.56	9.63	54.56	2	625
8	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	35	300.52	8.58	51.83	11	34,013
9	Brick and terra cotta,	70	230.06	9.45	56.05	4	10,780
10	Brushes,	15	281.60	9.58	54.00	2	190
11	Buttons (ivory),	11	288.82	9.91	55.27	.....	.....
12	Buttons (metal),	12	291.92	9.58	55.00	1	135
13	Buttons (pearl),	28	286.82	9.75	54.96	2	130
14	Carpets and rugs,	6	274.50	9.83	54.17	.....	.....
15	Carriages and wagons,	28	300.82	9.89	54.50	3	1,285
16	Chemical products,	91	304.78	9.80	57.65	26	107,984
17	Cigars and tobacco,	47	284.72	9.84	52.27	2	320
18	Clothing,	24	280.30	9.39	52.70	.....	.....
19	Confectionery,	20	270.95	9.85	55.65	5	1,418
20	Corks and cork specialties,	7	283.00	9.57	56.43	1	3,012
21	Cornices and skylights,	24	286.68	8.63	47.79	1	174
22	Corsets and corset waists,	11	292.72	9.45	51.09	1	42
23	Cotton goods,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Cotton goods (finishing and dye-ing),	47	284.48	9.72	54.20	5	1,298
25	Cutlery,	19	290.00	9.94	56.61	5	2,100
26	Drawn wire and wire cloth,	15 [*]	285.20	9.73	54.80	2	700
27	Electrical appliances,	14	281.00	9.71	56.93	5	6,201
28	Embroideries,	32	301.09	9.88	55.58	9	84,861
29	Fertilizers,	80	282.14	9.90	56.84	8	3,250
30	Food products,	13	278.38	9.62	57.07	2	51,205
31	Foundry (brass),	32	279.50	9.75	56.94	11	31,818
32	Foundry (iron),	26	282.96	9.42	53.07	2	350
33	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	63	282.38	9.44	55.30	10	127,951
34	Gas and electric light fixtures,	15	275.20	9.47	53.47	6	21,597
35	Glass (cut tableware),	14	285.07	9.64	53.21	.....	.....
36	Glass mirrors,	12	262.00	9.83	54.08	2	2,354
37	Glass (window and bottle),	4	287.75	9.50	54.50	.....	.....
38	Graphite products,	20	247.68	8.74	49.79	.....	.....
39	Hats (fur and felt),	7	288.67	9.86	56.14	3	2,846
40	Hats (straw),	29	264.14	9.17	50.97	.....	.....
41	High explosives,	8	288.33	9.87	57.83	.....	.....
42	Inks and mucilage,	18	265.83	8.81	49.85	2	3,435
43	Jewelry,	8	300.75	9.62	53.87	4	2,237
44	Knit goods,	118	278.77	9.23	52.24	10	1,549
45	Lamps,	40	273.05	9.60	53.70	7	1,564
46	Leather,	16	292.75	9.69	52.94	4	81,890
47	Leather goods,	76	285.95	9.75	56.70	8	8,562
48	Lime and cement,	24	289.00	9.79	55.42	8	2,338
49	Machinery,	9	273.25	10.50	64.87	3	17,288
50	Mattresses and bedding,	142	292.16	9.45	54.04	45	526,294
51	Metal goods,	8	274.12	9.62	54.88	2	350
52	Metal novelties,	92	286.16	9.86	55.08	23	10,281
		28	294.68	9.89	56.64	5	2,125

**TABLE No. 8.—Number of Days in Operation, Number of Hours Worked per Day, Number of Hours Worked per Week and Overtime.
1915. Averages by Industries.—(Continued.)**

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Days in Operation During the Year.	Average Number of Hours Worked Per Day (Under Normal Conditions).	Number of Hours Worked Per Week (Under Normal Conditions).	Number of Establishments.	Establishments That Worked Overtime During the Year.
53	Mining and smelting iron ore,	7	277.67	11.16	68.67	.....	203,026
54	Motor vehicles and parts,	28	296.18	9.54	54.00	14	203,963
55	Musical instruments,	22	298.86	9.55	55.05	4	300
56	Oilcloth and linoleum,	11	283.73	9.64	56.91	1	21,563
57	Oils,	23	305.15	9.63	57.84	9	864
58	Paints,	21	302.14	9.62	56.67	7	28,913
59	Paper,	54	286.62	10.00	60.76	4	10,381
60	Pottery,	54	288.88	9.38	52.38	8	2,420
61	Printing and bookbinding,	19	301.44	8.88	51.11	6	19,283
62	Quarrying stone,	21	241.19	9.48	54.95	2	203
63	Roofing (metal and tar),	8	287.75	9.75	57.00	1	170
64	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	63	286.50	9.97	56.84	19	18,477
65	Saddles and harness,	4	301.00	9.50	55.25	.....	.....
66	Saddlery and harness hardware,	7	292.57	9.86	57.43	2	711
67	Sash, blinds and doors,	29	296.45	9.10	51.10	3	2,420
68	Scientific instruments,	81	297.79	9.72	54.10	5	9,579
69	Shipbuilding,	19	295.84	9.11	52.58	3	70,142
70	Shirts,	28	288.57	9.71	53.39	.....	.....
71	Shirt waists (women's),	4	291.00	9.75	52.25	.....	.....
72	Shoes,	28	273.61	9.89	54.75	2	185
73	Silk (broad and ribbon),	238	285.78	9.95	54.79	8	8,131
74	Silk dyeing,	37	287.26	10.00	55.65	6	12,648
75	Silk throwing,	32	277.44	9.97	54.69	2	4,320
76	Silk mill supplies,	19	292.95	9.89	54.68	1	82
77	Silver goods,	22	287.09	9.55	55.14	7	1,823
78	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	14	326.36	10.36	63.36	4	103,343
79	Soap and tallow,	17	298.82	9.65	55.29	4	7,414
80	Steel and iron (bar),	9	231.00	10.22	56.89	.....	.....
81	Steel and iron (forging),	12	279.75	9.67	55.25	2	895
82	Steel and iron (structural),	35	296.68	9.49	58.40	10	8,202
83	Textile products,	14	282.78	9.71	54.86	2	915
84	Thread,	9	267.98	10.00	55.71	1	11,156
85	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	283.10	9.90	56.50	1	600
86	Trunk and bag hardware,	8	286.25	10.00	56.87	.....	.....
87	Typewriters and supplies,	8	294.71	8.85	49.29	2	2,945
88	Underwear (women's and children's),	31	287.43	9.43	51.68	.....	.....
89	Varnishes,	22	300.86	9.14	52.05	.....	.....
90	Watches, cases and material,	10	282.24	9.80	55.30	.....	.....
91	Welding and cutting appliances (gas),	4	303.50	9.25	53.00	1	16,651
92	Window shades,	4	299.50	9.50	54.50	1	400
93	Wooden goods,	46	286.41	9.48	58.70	4	1,962
94	Woolen and worsted goods,	30	286.48	10.00	56.08	4	44,290
95	Unclassified,	114	286.60	9.64	55.26	16	28,904
All industries,		2,817	285.59	9.64	54.69	423	1,842,808

TABLE No. 9.—Average Proportion of Business Done by Industries,
1915.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Proportion of Business Done, Percentage.
			Done, Percentage.
1	Agricultural machinery and implements,	7	62.14
2	Artisans' tools,	41	75.37
3	Art tile,	12	61.82
4	Asbestos products,	8	63.75
5	Boilers, tanks, etc.,	15	70.00
6	Boxes (paper),	44	73.75
7	Boxes (wood),	16	67.19
8	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	35	69.83
9	Brick and terra cotta,	70	61.33
10	Brushes,	15	72.00
11	Buttons (ivory),	11	73.18
12	Buttons (metal),	12	65.00
13	Buttons (pearl),	28	65.18
14	Carpets and rugs,	6	75.00
15	Carriages and wagons,	26	71.07
16	Chemical products,	91	78.30
17	Cigars and tobacco,	47	76.02
18	Clothing,	24	75.87
19	Confectionery,	20	63.75
20	Corks and cork specialties,	7	65.71
21	Cornices and skylights,	24	59.17
22	Corsets and corset waists,	11	80.91
23	Cotton goods,	47	70.43
24	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	19	79.44
25	Cutlery,	15	79.67
26	Drawn wire and wire cloth,	14	87.14
27	Electrical appliances,	32	62.81
28	Embroideries,	50	74.68
29	Fertilizers,	18	65.77
30	Food products,	32	75.94
31	Foundry (brass),	26	72.50
32	Foundry (iron),	63	73.94
33	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	15	72.00
34	Gas and electric light fixtures,	14	55.88
35	Glass (cut tableware),	12	70.00
36	Glass mirrors,	4	67.50
37	Glass (window and bottle),	20	60.26
38	Graphite products,	7	77.88
39	Hats (fur and felt),	29	59.28
40	Hats (straw),	3	61.67
41	High explosives,	13	76.15
42	Inks and mucilage,	8	72.50
43	Jewelry,	118	55.25
44	Knit goods,	40	65.38
45	Lamps,	16	75.00
46	Leather,	76	74.66
47	Leather goods,	24	80.21
48	Lime and cement,	9	53.75
49	Machinery,	142	64.54
50	Mattresses and bedding,	8	64.38
51	Metal goods,	92	71.54
52	Metal novelties,	28	71.79
53	Mining and smelting iron ore,	7	81.67
54	Motor vehicles and parts,	28	67.88
55	Musical instruments,	22	73.41
56	Oiledcloth and linoleum,	11	81.82
57	Oils,	23	81.58
58	Paints,	21	76.67
59	Paper,	54	81.49
60	Pottery,	54	59.61
61	Printing and bookbinding,	10	80.56
62	Quarrying stone,	21	56.43
63	Roofing (metal and tar),	8	69.88

TABLE No. 9.—Average Proportion of Business Done by Industries, 1915.—(Continued.)

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Proportion of Business Done, Percent.
64	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	63	74.76
65	Saddles and harness,	4	42.50
66	Saddlery and harness hardware,	7	52.14
67	Sash, blinds and doors,	29	69.14
68	Scientific instruments,	31	70.00
69	Shipbuilding,	19	67.37
70	Shirts,	28	78.57
71	Shirt waists (women's),	4	63.75
72	Shoes,	28	73.73
73	Silk (broad and ribbon),	238	74.83
74	Silk dyeing,	37	68.39
75	Silk throwing,	32	71.56
76	Silk mill supplies,	19	76.94
77	Silver goods,	22	58.41
78	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	14	82.86
79	Soap and tallow,	17	77.35
80	Steel and iron (bar),	9	71.11
81	Steel and iron (forging),	12	75.00
82	Steel and iron (structural),	35	62.14
83	Textile products,	14	71.79
84	Thread,	9	82.86
85	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	69.50
86	Trunk and bag hardware,	8	78.75
87	Typewriters and supplies,	8	72.14
88	Underwear (women's and children's),	31	73.75
89	Varnishes,	22	74.32
90	Watches, cases and material,	10	55.30
91	Welding and cutting appliances (gas),	4	95.00
92	Window shades,	4	70.00
93	Wooden goods,	46	68.75
94	Woolen and worsted goods,	30	82.00
95	Unclassified,	114	71.14
All industries,		2,817	70.75

TABLE No. 10.—Power Used and Owned by Industries, 1915.

Number of Establishments	Office Number.	Character of Power Used.						
		Steam Engines.	Gas and Gasoline Engines.	Water Wheels.	Electric Motors.	Air Compressors.	Oil Engines.	
INDUSTRIES.								
		Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	
1	1	Agricultural machinery and implements,	7	6	415	4	301	2
2	2	Artisans tools,	41	28	2,880	13	668	3
3	3	Art tile,	12	8	615	6	365	3
4	4	Asbestos products,	8	6	365	3	200	.....
5	5	Boilers, tanks, etc.,	39	44	4,031	3	176	.....
6	6	Boxes (paper),	16	16	818	3	105	.....
7	7	Boxes (wood),	18	10	1,718	4	69	.....
8	8	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	251	17	17,381	11	137	3
9	9	Brick and terra cotta,	70	147	16,205	11	137	3
10	10	Brushes (ivory),	15	3	114	5	40	.....
11	11	Buttons (metal),	11	9	840	.....	.....	.....
12	12	Buttons (pearl),	12	7	422	8	72	.....
13	13	Carpets and rugs,	28	13	842	7	106	1
14	14	Carriages and wagons,	6	8	1,105	7	15	.....
15	15	Chemical products,	28	8	375	7	109	1
16	16	Cigars and tobacco,	91	306	23,623	6	1,131	2
17	17	Clothing,	47	32	2,708	1	10	2
18	18	Confectionery,	24	2	24	3	24	.....
19	19	Corks and cork specialties,	20	15	932	1	133	.....
20	20	Cornices and skylights,	7	2	106	.....	123	.....
21	21	Corsets and corset waists,	24	4	135	6	123	.....
22	22	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	11	6	600	.....	.....	.....
23	23	Drawn wire and wire cloth,	47	64	7,880	7	69	9
24	24	Cutlery,	19	116	7,904	2	30	1
25	25	.....	18	10	7,904	2	30	26
26	26	.....	14	101	33,616	4	2,237	.....

TABLE No. 10.—Power Used and Owned by Industries, 1915.—Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	Character of Power Used.												
	Steam Engines. Number.	Gas and Gasoline Engines. Number.	Water Wheels. Number.	Water Motors. Number.	Electric Motors. Number.	Air Com- pressors. Number.	Total H. P. Number.	Total H. P. Number.	Total H. P. Number.	Total H. P. Number.			
Number of Establishments Considered.													
27 Electrical appliances,	32	28	5,778	13	422	1	200	...	1,975	14,365	1	50	
28 Embroideries,	80	7	905	1	16	40	627	744	240	5,261	...	...
29 Fertilizers,	13	24	4,305	7	200	...	627	674	4,632	2	60	...	
30 Food products,	32	65	6,887	4	245	...	200	1,283	1,283	1	15	...	
31 Foundry (brass),	26	13	687	9	200	...	121	1,283	11	875	...	...
32 Foundry (iron),	63	90	8,511	18	2,128	...	286	2,682	277	11,729	1	150	
33 Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	15	23	2,826	2	80	3	90	12	74	...	...	...
34 Gas and electric light fixtures,	14	3	110	4	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Glass (cut tableware),	12	5	160	4	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Glass mirrors,	4	2	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37 Glass (window and bottle),	20	77	2,560	7	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Graphite products,	7	6	1,775	1	18	4	285	...	110	1,029	...	...
39 Hats (fur and felt),	28	41	6,113	...	...	...	120	1,718	...	...	1	50
40 Hats (straw),	3	3	175	...	...	...	79	889	...	...	...	...
41 High explosives,	13	112	15,825	...	...	...	...	...	1,249	22,347	11	400
42 Inks and mucilage,	8	8	819	...	...	...	...	...	20	413	...	...
43 Jewelry,	118	42	920	9	132	...	...	...	228	777	...	...
44 Knit goods,	40	16	1,615	5	43	2	135	...	289	1,6112	...	...
45 Lamps,	16	18	2,861	...	...	...	...	...	2,029	4,550	1	80
46 Leather,	76	77	8,067	1	15	...	...	...	641	7,824	...	...
47 Leather goods,	24	7	242	4	54	...	...	...	68	315	...	35
48 Lime and cement,	9	47	10,394	3	33	1	50	...	86	1,504	...	...
49 Machinery,	142	160	32,284	21	512	11	288	1	50	2,516	29,433	10	269
50 Mattresses and bedding,	8	3	275	1	20	...	...	...	776	725	...	...
51 Metal goods,	92	77	13,408	23	408	821	5,367	2	184	
52 Metal novelties,	28	13	755	5	143	293	293	2	60	

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURE.

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MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY BY LOCALITIES.

The Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey as published since the system was established under authority of an act of the Legislature of 1899 have been compiled by *industries* only. The individual establishments are grouped under such industry headings as, by a reasonable consideration of the character of their products, seem most natural and appropriate. By no other method is it possible to present so clear and comprehensive a view of the State's industries as a whole. The details shown in the tabular and textual presentation of our various industries, which occupy all the preceding pages of this part of the report, brings into view and deals with every phase of the subject in a way that leaves no room for further elaboration.

While the "Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey" meets all requirements of a State-wide view of factory and workshop industries, a steadily growing demand has arisen during recent years, as evidenced by numerous requests addressed to the Bureau by Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and others interested in the subject, for information regarding industry in their particular municipalities, to supply which has been quite burdensome to the comparatively small force of clerks employed in the office. The plan has therefore been adopted, beginning with this report, of presenting an outline statement annually which will show the volume of industry in each city and town of the State so far as the same is indicated by the number of establishments, capital invested, cost value of material used, selling value of products, number of wage earners employed, total amount paid in wages, and average yearly earnings of wage earners. Ten of the principal industrial municipalities are covered in this report, and the number will be added to from year to year as permitted by the facilities of the Bureau until every industrial community in the State, large and small, are included in this presentation of industries by localities.

The data used are the same as that which enters into the annual Statistics of Manufactures of the State as a whole, but rearranged by localities instead of industries.

It should be understood that the figures given for each municipality represent real factory industries and that small neighborhood enterprises—such as bakeries, custom tailors and shoemakers, milliners, dressmakers and numerous other lines of trade on a small scale—counted as manufacturing establishments by the United States census, are not included.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURE.

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CAMDEN.

	1914.	1915..	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915.		
			Amount.	Per Cent.	
Number of establishments,	112	116	+ 4	+ 3.6	
Total amount of capital invested,	\$81,557,289	\$80,386,262	- \$1,171,027	- 1.4	
Cost value of material used,	\$29,543,883	\$33,707,433	+ \$4,163,550	+ 14.1	
Selling value of goods made,	\$61,799,370	\$71,688,369	+ \$9,888,999	+ 16.0	
Average number of persons employed,	21,454	21,827	+ 373	+ 1.7	
Total amount paid in wages,	\$12,230,717	\$13,477,012	+ \$1,246,295	+ 10.2	
Average yearly earnings,	\$570.09	\$617.44	+ \$47.35	+ 8.4	

ELIZABTEH.

	1914.	1915.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915.		
			Amount.	Per Cent.	
Number of establishments,	50	51	+ 1	+ 2.0	
Total amount of capital invested,	\$28,737,376	\$28,805,942	+ \$2,068,566	+ 7.7	
Cost value of material used,	\$14,549,657	\$17,180,168	+ \$2,630,511	+ 18.1	
Selling value of goods made,	\$27,118,208	\$30,116,632	+ \$2,998,423	+ 11.1	
Average number of persons employed,	11,622	10,066	- 1,556	- 13.4	
Total amount paid in wages,	\$6,839,508	\$6,553,192	- \$286,317	- 4.2	
Average yearly earnings,	\$588.49	\$651.02	+ \$62.53	+ 10.6	

HOBOKEN.

	1914.	1915.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915.		
			Amount.	Per Cent.	
Number of establishments,	67	70	+ 3	+ 4.4	
Total amount of capital invested,	\$18,948,993	\$22,911,579	+ \$3,962,586	+ 20.9	
Cost value of material used,	\$6,788,690	\$7,778,642	+ \$989,952	+ 14.6	
Selling value of goods made,	\$16,194,883	\$18,812,517	+ \$2,617,634	+ 16.2	
Average number of persons employed,	7,268	7,884	+ 566	+ 7.8	
Total amount paid in wages,	\$4,475,045	\$4,852,342	+ \$377,297	+ 8.4	
Average yearly earnings,	\$615.72	\$619.40	+ \$3.68	+ 0.6	

JERSEY CITY.

	1914.	1915.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915.		
			Amount.	Per Cent.	
Number of establishments,	182	214	+ 32	+ 17.6	
Total amount of capital invested,	\$96,017,230	\$103,377,497	+ \$7,360,267	+ 7.7	
Cost value of material used,	\$73,355,681	\$87,440,571	+ \$14,084,880	+ 19.2	
Selling value of goods made,	\$114,344,123	\$137,175,527	+ \$22,831,404	+ 20.0	
Average number of persons employed,	26,010	24,762	- 1,248	- 4.8	
Total amount paid in wages,	\$13,238,052	\$13,883,260	+ \$645,208	+ 4.9	
Average yearly earnings,	\$508.96	\$560.67	+ \$51.71	+ 10.2	

1914-1915 COMPARISON OF EXPENSES

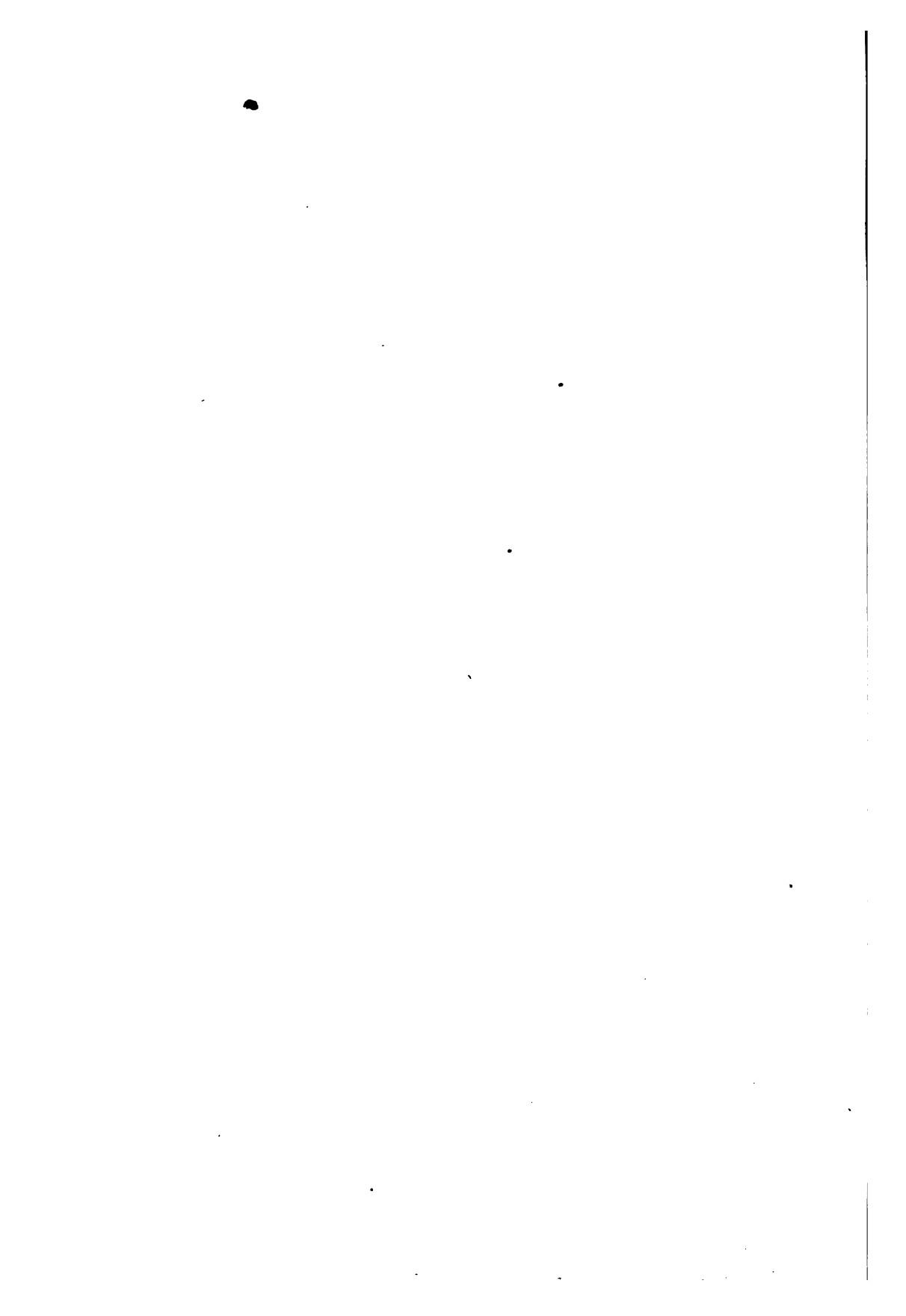
Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915.			
	1914.	1915.	
Number of employees	271	326	+ 19.2%
Number of expense incurred	\$42,285,076	\$67,525,592	+ \$25,240,516 + 61.5%
Total amount of incurred	\$29,219,760	\$49,159,458	+ \$19,939,698 + 67.3%
Proportion of goods made	\$49,861,976	\$78,645,018	+ \$28,783,042 + 57.4%
Average number of persons employed	28,921	29,486	+ 1.9%
Total amount paid to wages	\$15,455,693	\$16,498,043	+ \$1,042,110 + 6.7%
Average weekly earnings	\$550.27	\$559.52	+ \$9.25 + 4.3%

TRENTON.

	1914.	1915.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915.	
			Amount.	Per Cent.
Number of establishments,	135	188	+ 3	+ 2.2
Total amount of capital invested,	\$51,430,607	\$54,296,512	+ \$2,865,905	+ 5.6
Cost value of material used,	\$32,817,411	\$36,711,855	+ \$3,894,444	+ 11.9
Selling value of goods made,	\$58,540,420	\$65,478,878	+ \$6,938,458	+ 11.9
Average number of persons employed,	22,031	23,264	+ 1,233	+ 5.6
Total amount paid in wages,	\$12,441,912	\$13,891,420	+ \$1,449,508	+ 11.7
Average yearly earnings,	\$584.75	\$597.12	+ \$32.37	+ 5.7

PERTH AMBOY.

	1914.	1915.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915.	
			Amount.	Per Cent.
Number of establishments,	83	88	+ 5	+ 15.1
Total amount of capital invested,	\$26,948,709	\$29,912,363	+ \$2,968,654	+ 11.0
Cost value of material used,	\$23,022,485	\$29,832,567	+ \$6,810,082	+ 27.4
Selling value of goods made,	\$33,849,873	\$43,621,716	+ \$9,771,843	+ 28.9
Average number of persons employed,	7,865	7,920	+ 64	+ 0.8
Total amount paid in wages,	\$4,370,029	\$4,726,111	+ \$356,082	+ 8.1
Average yearly earnings,	\$555.63	\$596.06	+ \$40.42	+ 7.3



PART II.

Employment, Working Hours and Wages on Steam Railroads in New Jersey—Retail Prices of Food Supplies in New Jersey—The Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry of New Jersey, Pack of 1915.

STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT ON STEAM RAILROADS OF NEW JERSEY FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

The statistics of employment, wages and working time on the steam railroads operating within the geographic limits of New Jersey are presented in a series of tables which give the data for each road separately, and one table in which the aggregate totals for all the lines considered are given. The data presented in the tables refer only to the employees whose services are performed wholly or for the most part within the State. The summary below gives the principal totals for the twelve months ending June 30th, 1916, in comparison with similar data relating to the twelve months next preceding. Such changes as have occurred in the totals for both years being noted both numerically and by percentages.

PARTICULARS.	1915.	1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1916 as Compared with 1915.	
			Amounts.	Per-centage.
Aggregate number of miles of road in New Jersey,	2,166.07	2,129.11	—	86.96 — 1.7
Aggregate number of persons employed,	44,898	49,850	+ 4,452	+ 9.9
Aggregate number of days worked,	12,598,358	14,197,622	+ 1,599,264	+ 12.7
Average number of days worked per employee,	281	287	+ 6	+ 2.1
Average number of hours worked per day,	10.1	10	— 0.1	— ...
Average number of days not on duty,	84	78	— 6	— 7.1
Aggregate amount paid in wages,	\$35,586,727.36	\$40,826,514.50	+ \$5,239,787.14	+ 14.7
Average wages per day,	\$2.82	\$2.88	+ .06	+ 2.1
Average yearly earnings per employee,	\$792.61	\$827.29	+ \$34.68	+ 4.3
Aggregate number of employees injured at work,	2,487	8,151	+ 714	+ 29.3
Aggregate number whose injuries resulted in death,	53	106	+ 53	+ 100.0

The above table shows that 2,129.11 miles of steam railroad were in operation within the geographic limits of New Jersey in 1916, and that the mileage reported for 1915 was 2,166.07. A decrease is therefore shown of 36.96 miles in the extent of trackage operated on June 30th, 1916, as compared with the same date of 1915, which amounts to 1.7 per cent. of the total. The average working time per day shows a falling off of one-tenth of one per cent., and the average number of days not on duty also shows a reduction which equals 7.1 per cent. of the total for 1915. In all other respects, the table shows large increases for 1916 in comparison with 1915, particularly in the number of persons employed and the amount paid in wages. The employees considered are only those whose duties are performed in whole or for the most part within the geographic limits of the State. In 1915 the total number thus employed was 44,898, while in 1916 the number reported is 49,350, an increase of 4,452, or 9.9 per cent. The total amount paid in wages for 1915 was \$35,586,726. In 1916 the total wages paid has grown to a total of \$40,826,515. The increase in the amount paid in wages for labor by the railroads to employees in New Jersey during the twelve months ending June 30th, 1916, is \$5,239,787, or 14.7 per cent.

Undoubtedly the steam railroads traversing New Jersey far surpass all other individual industries in the State in the matter of wage distribution. In fact the aggregate payments of wages by the railroads is equal to more than one-fifth the amount disbursed yearly by or through all the manufacturing establishments of the State to their nearly 400,000 employees, who are engaged in only a little less than 2,817 factories and workshops. From the standpoint of wages, steam railroading is undoubtedly by far the most important and valuable of our industries.

The average yearly earnings of steam railroad employees for 1916 is \$827.29, which, as shown by the table above, exceeds the average for 1915 by \$34.68, or 4.3 per cent. The average earnings for all the factory and workshop industries of the State for 1916 is only \$598.77, which is \$228.52 less than the average of the railroad men for the same period.

In the entire range of manufacturing industries there is only one—"brewery products"—in which the yearly earnings of labor exceed those of the steam railroad employees. The present high status of railroad wages is probably due, most of all, to the very efficient unions of trainmen which they maintain, while, with the exception of a few highly skilled lines, there are no unions among factory workers.

The aggregate number of employees who were injured while on duty as a result of accidents of one or another kind, all the railroads reporting considered, was 3,151 in 1916. In 1915 there were 2,437 cases of accidental injury reported, which shows an increase in 1916 of 714, or 29.3 per cent., above the record for the next preceding year. The number of accidental injuries that terminated fatally in 1915 was 53, while the number so ended in 1916 was 106, an increase of exactly 100 per cent. In 1915 the proportion of accidents resulting in death was 2.2 per cent., while in 1916 the proportion was 3.4 per cent.

Working hours on the railroads averaged 10 per day for 1916, which, as will be seen by the table, is only one-tenth of an hour, or six minutes, below the record for 1915, a change so slight as to have no real significance.

Of the series of tables which follow, the first is a summary in which the data relating to all the lines are brought together; the others show the figures relating to each individual road. A careful examination of them all will convey a clear understanding of steam railroad conditions in New Jersey, so far as working time, wages and earnings are concerned.

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1916.
 Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty Per Day. Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.

Summary Table No. 1.—Aggregates and Averages, by Companies.

EMPLOYMENT ON STEAM RAILROADS OF NEW JERSEY. 139

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending

June 30, 1916.—Continued.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty Per Day. Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.	Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—403.97.

3,318 employees are required to pass into States of New York and Pennsylvania in connection with their duties.

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending

June 30, 1916.—Continued.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty Per Day. Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—234.29

Not reported because as explained by the company these employees were partly on other than a permanent basis.

EMPLOYMENT ON STEAM RAILROADS OF NEW JERSEY. 143

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending

June 30, 1916.—Continued.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty Per Day. Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.

Erie Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—138.35.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	AVERAGE Days Employed.	AVERAGE Number of Days Employed Per Employee.	AVERAGE Hours Employed Per Day.	AVERAGE Days Employed Per Employee.	AVERAGE Wages Per Day.	AVERAGE Yearly Earnings.	Injured Employees.	Injured Duration Year.	Number of Employees Retained in Deaths.	Wages Retained in Deaths.
Conductors,	74	19.440	203	12	102	\$110,555.72	\$5.68	\$1,494.00	8	.....	5
Brakemen,	224	54.345	243	12	122	203,657.55	3.74	908.19	28	.....	5
Engineers,	99	22.674	220	12	136	153,343.65	6.76	1,548.93	15	.....	5
Firemen,	102	22.921	225	12	141	102,107.39	4.45	1,001.05	40	.....	1
Switchmen,	111	3.241	295	12	70	7,319.92	2.25	685.45	1	.....	1
Plumbers,	54	16.166	239	12	29	22,270.49	1.23	412.42	.....	.....	1
Engine wipers, etc.,	111	38.604	330	10	35	72,935.47	1.99	657.08	1	.....	1
Yardmen,	235	88.883	341	10	24	288,381.85	3.28	1,111.11	68	.....	7
Trackmen,	632	179.322	275	10	90	306,348.12	1.70	468.33	26	.....	4
Agents,	48	16.688	345	12	20	38,594.38	2.33	804.05	.....	.....	2
Clerks,	380	80.216	211	12	154	268,317.80	3.94	706.10	7	.....	7
Other depot men,	323	74.197	250	12	135	178,131.72	2.41	564.69	5	.....	5
Machinists and helpers,	485	135.728	280	10	86	348,167.45	2.36	717.87	.....	.....	1
Blacksmiths and helpers,	17	4.259	250	10	115	16,284.45	3.83	957.01	1	.....	1
Boilermakers and helpers,	27	7.954	294	10	71	26,177.68	3.68	1,080.86	.....	.....	1
Carballiders and repairers,	178	56.183	316	10	49	127,704.58	2.27	717.44	3	.....	3
Carpenters and bridge-builders,	95	25.922	273	10	92	71,480.29	2.72	752.42	29	.....	2
Construction rangs,	46	13.949	303	10	62	28,759.79	1.70	516.32	.....	.....	1
Telegraph operators,	79	30.373	384	8	.....	64,384.74	1.79	688.41	.....	.....	1
Division superintendent's office,	26	8.469	325	8	41	40,768.39	4.82	1,568.01	.....	.....	1
Other employees,	190	90.663	477	10	.....	167,481.61	1.85	881.48	421	.....	5
Total,	3,476	988,192	294	107	81	\$2,626,123.04	\$2.86	\$735.50	656	.....	26

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1916.—Continued.

June 30, 1916.—Continued.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty Per Day. Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—129.49.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—129.49.

EMPLOYMENT ON STEAM RAILROADS OF NEW JERSEY. 145

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty Per Day. Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.
New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—120.67.

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1916—Continued.

June 30, 1916.—Continued.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty Per Day. Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.

West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—338.12.

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

* 72 employees are required to pass into the States of New York and Pennsylvania in connection with their duties.

EMPLOYMENT ON STEAM RAILROADS OF NEW JERSEY. 147

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1916.—Continued.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty Per Day. Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage

Rates, and Annual Earnings.

Lehigh and Hudson River Railway Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—49.5.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Days Employed Per Employee.	Average Number of Hours Employed Per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty (Sun.-days included).	Average Number of Days During Year Not on Duty (Sun.-days included).	Average Wages Per Day.	Average Wages Per Month.	Average Wages Per Year.	Number of Injured Employees.	Number of Injured Employees in Death.	Number of Injured Employees.	Number of Injured Employees in Death.
Conductors,	23	7,513	327	10	38	\$39,864.49	\$5.31	\$1,737.59	2	.....	.....	.....
Brakemen and flagmen,	59	19,086	323	10	42	69,786.51	3.66	1,192.82	19	.....	.....	.....
Engineers,	28	9,386	335	10	30	56,924.06	6.07	2,633.02	1	.....	.....	.....
Firemen,	28	9,390	335	10	30	36,659.89	3.91	1,369.28	4	.....	.....	.....
Yardmen,	3	1,014	338	10	27	3,781.85	3.73	1,290.55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trackmen,	76	22,883	301	10	64	44,505.48	1.95	535.60	1	.....	.....	.....
Agents, assistant agents, baggagemen, clerks, other depot men,	19	6,714	353	10	12	12,447.35	1.96	635.13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinists and helpers,	2	582	291	9	74	1,288.22	2.22	64.12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers,	1	261	9	104	822.30	3.15	822.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carbuilders and repairers,	14	3,774	270	10	95	8,458.80	2.24	604.20	2	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters and bridgebuilders,	2	573	287	10	78	1,268.08	2.21	633.04	.....	.....	.....	.....
Telegraph operators,	23	4,086	178	9	187	22,031.40	5.38	937.89	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other employees,	38	11,200	295	10	70	32,169.23	2.87	846.56	7	1	.....	.....
Total,	316	96,462	305	10	60	\$390,105.98	\$3.48	\$1,044.64	36	1	.....	.....

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1916.—Continued.
 Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty Per Day. Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.
 Lehigh and New England Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—28.82.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Average Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed Per Employee.	Average Number of Hours Employed Per Day.	Average Number of Days on Duty (Sun. Not on Duty) Per Day.	Average Number of Days on Duty (Sun. Not on Duty) Per Year.	Average Wages Per Day.	Paid in Wages.	Average Daily Earnings.	Injury Days Per Employee.	Injured Days During Year.	Number of Employees Injured in Year.	Number of Employees Sustained in Deaths.
Conductors,	3	722	241	11	124	\$3,683.63	\$6.03	\$1,911.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brakemen,	6	1,607	251	11	114	6,291.88	8.51	882.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers,	3	722	241	11	124	4,126.91	6.71	375.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Firemen,	3	722	241	11	124	2,485.01	3.45	831.67	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engine wipers, etc.,	2	751	376	12	.....	1,412.51	1.88	706.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trackmen,	21	5,769	275	10	80	16,189.12	1.76	458.20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agents,	3	918	306	10	89	2,004.00	2.18	668.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerks,	2	387	194	10	161	621.00	1.60	810.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Telegraph operators,	1	366	306	10	.....	600.00	1.64	600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other employees,	14	1,854	132	10	233	3,683.62	1.98	233.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total,	58	13,718	237	10.6	128	\$34,087.71	\$2.48	\$587.20	3	.....	.....	.....	.....

EMPLOYMENT ON STEAM RAILROADS OF NEW JERSEY. 149

 CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending
 June 30, 1916.—Continued.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty Per Day. Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.

Tuckerton Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—20.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed Per Employee.	Average Number of Hours Employed Per Day.	Average Number of Days During Year Per Employee.	Average Wages Per Day.	Average Wages Per Year.	Number of Employees Injury during Year.	Number of Employees Injured in Industries Held.	Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.
						Average Amount Paid in Wages.	Days During Year Not included (Sun-days on Duty)	Number of Days During Year (Sun-days included).	Average Number of Days Employed Per Employee.	Average Wages Per Day.
Conductors,	3	710	237	9	128	\$2,306.43	\$3.25	\$7,689.81	.....	.....
Brakemen,	3	1,337	267	9	98	3,050.58	2.26	604.12	.....	.....
Engineers,	3	702	234	9	131	2,831.74	3.35	783.90	.....	.....
Firemen,	3	692	231	9	134	1,626.62	2.35	542.21	.....	.....
Flagmen,	2	288	149	9	218	2,644.32	.89	132.16	.....	.....
Engine wipers, etc.,	3	799	268	9	90	1,484.39	1.86	494.80	.....	.....
Trackmen,	21	5,924	282	9	83	11,157.73	1.85	530.37	.....	.....
Agents,	5	1,303	261	9	104	2,758.21	2.14	537.24	.....	.....
Assistant agents,	5	1,630	326	9	35	2,635.06	1.62	521.01	.....	.....
Clerks,	3	931	310	7	53	2,215.07	2.38	738.36	.....	.....
Machinists and helpers,	1	88	88	9	277	428.17	4.88	429.17	.....	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers,	1	288	298	9	67	796.98	2.67	796.98	.....	.....
Other employees,	3	478	159	9	206	772.72	1.62	257.57	.....	.....
Total,	58	15,190	262	8.8	103	\$31,880.03	\$2.10	\$548.78	.....	.....

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending

June 30, 1916.—Continued.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty Per Day. Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.

Barataria River Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—22.20.

Rates, and Annual Earnings.

Classification.									
		Number of Persons Employed.		Average Days Employed per Employee.		Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.		Average Number of Days Employed per Day.	
		Days Employed.		Hours Employed Per Day.		Days Employed Per Day.		Days in Year Not on Duty (Sunday included).	

EMPLOYMENT ON STEAM RAILROADS OF NEW JERSEY. 151

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending

June 30, 1916.—Continued.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty Per Day. Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage.
Rates, and Annual Earnings.

Rahway Valley Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—10.00.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	AVERAGE Days Employed of Persons Employed.	AVERAGE Number of Days Employed of Persons Employed Per Day.	AVERAGE Hours Employed of Days Employed Per Day.	AVERAGE Number of Days Employed of Persons Employed Per Day.	AVERAGE Number of Days Incurred in Wages.	AVERAGE Daily Wages.	AVERAGE Wages Per Day.	Injuries Per Employee Bar.	Number of Employees Injured During Year.	Number of Employees Sustained in Deaths.	Number of Employees Who were Injured during Year.
Conductors,	2	626	313	10	52	\$1,721.50	\$2.75	\$80.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brakemen,	4	1,262	313	10	52	3,130.00	2.50	782.50	1	1	1	1
Engineers,	2	626	313	10	52	1,980.68	3.18	985.34	.....	.....	.....	.....
Firermen,	2	626	313	10	52	1,627.60	2.00	813.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flagmen,	1	313	313	10	52	480.00	1.53	480.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agents,	4	1,252	313	10	52	3,252.80	2.68	828.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerks,	3	939	313	8	52	2,264.50	1.24	888.17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other employees,	11	3,443	313	10	52	6,716.00	1.35	610.55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total,	29	9,078	313	9.8	52	\$21,283.08	\$2.34	\$733.00	1	1	1	1

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD SUPPLIES IN NEW JERSEY.

Retail Prices of a Selected List of Articles of Food, Reported Each Year
by Representative Dealers in the Principal Centers of Population
Throughout the State. Prices Quoted are for the Month
of June, 1916.

The following compilation is designed to show the retail prices of a bill of table supplies selected and arranged so as to include only such articles of food as are in general use and for which there is the most general and constant demand. Care has been taken in cases where there are several grades or qualities of an article, to select for this list neither the most expensive, which is used mostly by wealthy people, nor yet the lowest, which is generally sought by people of small means, but rather the medium grades, which, as a rule, are used by families, the material circumstances of whom are somewhere between these two extremes.

The steadily advancing prices of almost every variety of food continues to grow in importance, and notwithstanding the many investigations of the subject, no satisfactory explanation has thus far appeared. Various theories are being advanced regarding the origin and underlying influences back of the upward movement, and remedies corresponding more or less with them have been tried with practically no result of the kind hoped for. At the present time the opinion is held by many that nation-wide distress, if not disaster, because of the increase in the cost of living, can be relieved or averted by governmental action, which will greatly reduce the export of foodstuffs from the country.

It is no part of the Bureau's duty to formulate theories regarding the situation for the purpose of suggesting a probable or plausible cause for the phenomenal rise in prices; its authority in the matter is exhausted when it has investigated the extent to which they have risen, as compared with prices of preceding years. This has been the case each year since 1898, when our first study of food prices was made, and continued each year without a break up to this time. Prices shown by each year's investigation are compared with those of the next preceding year, and also with the prices recorded for 1898, the year when the first of these inquiries was made. The fluctuations of prices for the same articles shown to have occurred are made apparent for both the short and the longer period of time.

For the purpose of insuring uniformity of conditions under which the inquiry is made, the same dealers are called upon each year to fill out the individual reports, and the prices quoted for each article on the list are those that prevailed during the month of June. The fairest possible conditions are thus assured for making comparisons of prices of one year with another and noting the increases and decreases, if any have occurred. The presentation consists of three tables, arranged in forms best calculated for carrying out the purposes of the inquiry.

Table No. 1 shows the aggregate retail cost of the test bill of goods by localities. Table No. 2 shows the average prices of each particular article included in standard quantities, prices for the current year being placed in comparison with those of 1915, and Table No. 3, which is the same in form as No. 2, except that the comparison is between the prices of 1916 and 1898, the year when this annual food price inquiry was first established. This table will show the changes in prices that have taken place over a period of eighteen years.

The bill of goods used in the inquiry contains, as presented on Table No. 2, fifty articles, which includes practically every variety of food usually consumed by families of average means. Fancy groceries which have only a limited sale at comparatively high prices are excluded from the list, although the quality of each article, unless otherwise stated, is that which is rated in the trade as the best, but whether in fact every article is really the best which the market affords, or only the best the dealer reporting has in stock, is impossible to determine. In some of the individual reports of dealers there are quite wide differences in prices quoted for articles supposedly identical, which can only be accounted for by some misunderstanding regarding their quality. However that may be, the substantial accuracy of the average prices cannot be doubted, as they are all based on figures contained in seventy-two separate price lists, furnished and vouched for as to accuracy by dealers of unquestionable standing representing as many localities.

Table No. 1 is arranged so as to show the comparative costliness of the bill of goods in the various cities, towns and villages of the State, the locality showing the lowest cost appearing first on the table, and others following in order as the price increases, the highest, as a matter of course, appearing at the end of the list.

As stated above, seventy-two localities, which cover every county in the State, are represented on this table, and the prices

quoted for the test bill of goods range from \$11.280 at Califon, Hunterdon County, to \$18.960 at New Brunswick, Middlesex County. One dealer in High Bridge, Hunterdon County, reports \$13.950 as the local cost of the bill. Twelve localities return prices ranging from \$14, but under \$15. Twenty-seven report prices ranging from \$15, but under \$16. Nineteen report prices ranging from \$16, but under \$17. Eleven report prices ranging from \$17, but under \$18, and one—New Brunswick—reports \$18.960 as the price of the bill of goods in that place.

The average price for the entire State is \$15.863. In 1915 the average was \$14.267. The increase in 1916 is therefore \$1.596, or 11.2 per cent., which is very much the largest shown by the comparisons of any two preceding years.

Table No. 2 shows average prices for each of the articles included in the bill; with increases or decreases in the averages for 1916 as compared with 1915. The changes in most of the prices are so small that they can be shown only by three-point decimals.

Four articles, wheat flour, first quality, per 25 pound bag; wheat flour, second quality, per 25 pound bag; flour (prepared), per one pound package, and loose oatmeal per pound, show decreases of \$0.147, \$0.133, \$0.007 and \$0.001, respectively. The first and second of these items show real decreases, but the third and fourth are merely nominal. A decrease of the same insignificant character is also shown by "common soap" per cake. One item, "oatmeal" per two pound package, shows the same price for both years. Increases are shown by all the other articles on the list, the greatest being for "potatoes," old and new, which advanced \$0.700 and \$0.617 per bushel, respectively. These figures show an advance of 70 cents, or 101 per cent., per bushel for old potatoes, and 61.7 cents, or 44 per cent., for new potatoes, as compared with prices in 1915. The next largest increases are shown by the several varieties of meats, all of which are from a fraction less than two to a fraction more than three cents a pound higher than they were in 1915. Eggs, as between the seventy-two localities reporting, show a wider variation in prices than any other article on the entire list. The prices quoted from the cities and larger towns ranged from 30 to 45 cents per dozen, the medium price being about 35 cents, while in the smaller villages in the sparsely settled districts of the State prices were generally much lower, so that the average for the entire State was 28.6 cents per dozen. In 1915 the average price was 26.5 cents, or 2.1 cents lower than in 1916. The net increase of

price in the entire list of food articles in 1916 as compared with 1915 is \$1.596, or 11.2 per cent.

Table No. 3 presents a comparison of prices of 1916 with those reported for 1898 when this annual inquiry was first instituted. Some changes in the designation of articles were necessary in order to secure a comparison of articles and quantities for both years. For instance, flour is compared by barrels instead of twenty-five pound bags, and seven articles which were not included in 1898 list are dropped from that of 1916. By reason of these changes, the total aggregate price for 1916 given on this table will not agree with that appearing for the same year on Table No. 2.

In 1898 the aggregate cost of the forty-three articles appearing on the table in their several designated quantities was \$16.901, while in 1916, the cost is \$24.600. The increase in 1916 is therefore \$7.699, or 45.55 per cent.

Of the 43 articles compared on the table, 6 show decreases in 1916 amounting in the aggregate to \$1.77, and 37 show increases which, as before stated, reach an aggregate total of a small fraction less than \$7.70. The six articles showing decreases are: Oatmeal by the package; Java coffee; black and green teas of the first quality; mixed tea; and tomatoes by the can. The decreases are so small as to be little more than nominal, but the increases are with a few exceptions very large, particularly in the list of meats. Bacon shows an advance of 109.92 per cent.; shoulder, 104.74 per cent.; fresh pork, 98.21 per cent.; salt pork, 93.68 per cent.; and corned beef brisket, 93.33 per cent. The percentages of increase in the entire list of meats ranges from 53.20, the lowest, for rib roasts of beef, to 109.92, the highest, for bacon.

Other strikingly large increases shown by the table are: Butter, second quality, 97.04 per cent.; butter, first quality, 74.43 per cent.; lard, 84.61 per cent.; and medium grade cheese, 73.64 per cent. The six articles showing decreases are not, strictly speaking, among the food staples, all of which show very large increases, the ranges of which by percentages are referred to above.

The table which follows is intended to furnish a simple and easily understood illustration of shrinkage in the purchasing power of one dollar in 1916, as compared with 1898. The comparison is limited to a few of the principal staple articles for which prices are quoted on Tables No. 2 and 3.

ARTICLES.	Quantity \$1.00 Would Buy In—		Loss of Purchasing Power of \$1.00 in 18 Years.
	1898.	1916.	
	Pounds.	Pounds.	
Wheat flour, first grade,	38.0	25.0	13.0
Butter, first grade,	4.5	2.6	1.9
Lard,	11.9	5.9	6.0
Cheese,	9.9	5.2	4.7
Coffee, Maracaibo,	4.0	2.9	1.1
Beef, roast rib,	6.4	4.2	2.2
Beef, roast chuck,	8.5	4.9	3.6
Beef steak, round,	6.6	3.6	3.0
Beef, corned—brisket,	12.7	6.9	5.8
Beef, corned—round,	8.3	4.4	3.9
Beef, smoked,	4.0	2.4	1.6
Pork, fresh,	9.0	4.5	4.5
Pork, salt,	10.5	5.4	5.1
Bacon,	8.2	3.9	4.3
Ham,	8.4	4.4	4.0
Shoulder,	11.9	5.8	6.1
Mutton, leg,	6.9	4.2	2.7
Mutton, breast,	10.6	6.5	4.1

The above figures afford a concrete illustration of the actual shrinkage of the purchasing power of the dollar as regards the articles named on the table. They were selected for this purpose because, obviously in one or another form, they are consumed to a greater extent than most other articles on the entire list of foods. In 1898 one dollar would buy 38 pounds of the best quality of wheat flour, while in 1916 only 25 pounds can be bought for the same sum, which shows a clear loss to the purchaser of 13 pounds. In 1898 one dollar would pay for 11.9 pounds of lard, while in 1916 the same sum will pay for only 5.9 pounds, a loss of purchasing power equal to 6 pounds of that commodity, and so throughout the entire list of goods; for most of the articles named thereon it would require, in 1916, two dollars to pay for that which could be bought for one dollar in 1898. The striking contrast between the purchasing power of one dollar at the two periods indicated is perhaps the clearest and simplest possible illustration of the actual increase in food prices presented in a form that appeals most readily to the understanding. The facts set forth in this inquiry fully explain why the steadily growing expensiveness of food has during recent years risen to the magnitude of a very serious national problem, the solution of which is not yet in view. The average increase in the entire bill of goods from 1898 to 1916 was, as shown by Table No. 3, 45.55 per cent., or an average of 2.53 per cent. per year. During the same period the average yearly earnings of factory and workshop employees have advanced 36.2 per cent.,

or an average of a very small fraction over 2 per cent. per year, which shows that this class of wage earners are not as well off in the matter of earnings as they were eighteen years ago.

TABLE No. 1.

**The Cost of Living in New Jersey—Total Cost of the Entire List of Articles
in the Various Cities and Towns of the State.**

County.	City or Town.	Total Cost of Entire Bill.
Hunterdon,	Califon,	\$11.280
Hunterdon,	High Bridge,	13.950
Hudson,	Jersey City,	14.135
Ocean,	New Egypt,	14.163
Morris,	Flanders,	14.230
Monmouth,	Marlboro,	14.270
Passaic,	Paterson,	14.288
Morris,	Morristown,	14.410
Gloucester,	Clayton,	14.578
Sussex,	Stillwater,	14.694
Warren,	Port Murray,	14.777
Cumberland,	Bridgeton,	14.841
Sussex,	Swartswood,	14.850
Union,	Summit,	14.972
Morris,	Butler,	15.026
Warren,	Marksboro,	15.213
Morris,	Middle Valley,	15.234
Sussex,	Monroe,	15.321
Burlington,	Moorestown,	15.341
Warren,	Hackettstown,	15.405
Morris,	Drakestown,	15.427
Warren,	Allamuchy,	15.447
Bergen,	Ridgewood,	15.452
Essex,	Montclair,	15.463
Hudson,	Hoboken,	15.475
Monmouth,	Allenwood,	15.540
Essex,	Bellville,	15.590
Monmouth,	Allentown,	15.595
Mercer,	Trenton,	15.600
Hunterdon,	Flemington,	15.654
Warren,	Beattystown,	15.693
Warren,	Oxford,	15.735
Burlington,	Mount Holly,	15.715
Bergen,	Rutherford,	15.729
Hudson,	Harrison,	15.752
Hunterdon,	New Germantown,	15.764
Morris,	Chester,	15.780
Somerset,	Somerville,	15.922
Morris,	Chatham,	15.944
Sussex,	Newton,	15.977
Warren,	Blairstown,	15.980
Middlesex,	Dunellen,	16.006
Monmouth,	Asbury Park,	16.113
Essex,	Orange,	16.224
Warren,	Belvidere,	16.265
Monmouth,	Freehold,	16.375

TABLE No. 1—(Continued).

**The Cost of Living in New Jersey—Total Cost of the Entire List of Articles
in the Various Cities and Towns of the State.**

County.	City or Town.	Total Cost of Entire Bill.
Salem,	Salem,	16.395
Bergen,	Garfield,	16.420
Warren,	Phillipsburg,	16.460
Burlington,	Burlington,	16.471
Mercer,	Princeton,	16.483
Morris,	Dover,	16.564
Camden,	Camden,	16.575
Hunterdon,	Glen Gardner,	16.590
Union,	Elizabeth,	16.590
Cape May,	Cape May,	16.595
Ocean,	Lakehurst,	16.603
Atlantic,	Mays Landing,	16.678
Atlantic,	Hammonton,	16.759
Middlesex,	Metuchen,	16.920
Essex,	South Orange,	17.000
Cumberland,	Millville,	17.026
Bergen,	Hackensack,	17.063
Passaic,	Passaic,	17.110
Ocean,	Manahawkin,	17.111
Middlesex,	Cranbury,	17.177
Essex,	Newark,	17.200
Burlington,	Bordentown,	17.286
Warren,	Washington,	17.287
Gloucester,	Woodbury,	17.710
Morris,	Boonton,	17.960
Middlesex,	New Brunswick,	18.960
Total average for the entire State,		\$15.863

TABLE No. 2.

Cost of Living In New Jersey—Comparison of Average Retail Prices, Per Article, Month of June, for 1915 and 1916.

ARTICLES.	BASIS OF QUANTITIES.	Average Retail Prices.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1916 as Compared with 1915.
		1915.	1916.	
Flour, wheat, first quality.....	Bag (25 pounds),	\$1.148	\$1.001	(-) \$0.147
Flour, wheat, second quality,	Bag (25 pounds),	1.025	.892	(-) .133
Flour, prepared,	Pound, .....	.125	.118	(-) .007
Oatmeal, loose,	Pound, .....	.048	.047	(-) .001
Oatmeal, package,	Pound (2 pounds), .....	.100	.100	.....
Sugar, granulated,	Pound, .....	.066	.062	(+) .016
Molasses, N. O.,	Gallon, .....	.600	.603	(+) .003
Syrup,	Gallon, .....	.467	.489	(+) .022
Bread, large,	Loaf, .....	.066	.066	.....
Bread, small,	Loaf, .....	.050	.050	.....
Butter, first quality,	Pound, .....	.359	.382	(+) .023
Butter, second quality,	Pound, .....	.311	.333	(+) .022
Lard,	Pound, .....	.143	.168	(+) .025
Eggs,	Dozen, .....	.265	.286	(+) .021
Cheese, best,	Pound, .....	.227	.238	(+) .011
Cheese, medium,	Pound, .....	.183	.191	(+) .008
Coffee, Rio,	Pound, .....	.205	.213	(+) .008
Coffee, Java,	Pound, .....	.338	.339	(+) .003
Coffee, Maracaibo,	Pound, .....	.257	.268	(+) .011
Tea, black, first quality,	Pound, .....	.585	.595	(+) .010
Tea, green, first quality,	Pound, .....	.570	.581	(+) .011
Tea, mixed, first quality,	Pound, .....	.556	.564	(+) .008
Potatoes, old,	Bushel, .....	.694	1.894	(+) .700
Potatoes, new,	Bushel,	1.404	2.021	(+) .617
Beef, roast, rib,	Pound, .....	.218	.239	(+) .020
Beef, roast, chuck,	Pound, .....	.181	.205	(+) .024
Beef, steak, sirloin,	Pound, .....	.276	.308	(+) .032
Beef, steak, round,	Pound, .....	.243	.274	(+) .031
Beef, corned, round,	Pound, .....	.205	.228	(+) .023
Beef, corned, brisket,	Pound, .....	.132	.145	(+) .013
Beef, smoked,	Pound, .....	.405	.415	(+) .010
Pork, fresh,	Pound, .....	.203	.222	(+) .019
Pork, salt,	Pound, .....	.172	.184	(+) .012
Bacon,	Pound, .....	.240	.254	(+) .014
Ham,	Pound, .....	.195	.227	(+) .032
Shoulder,	Pound, .....	.150	.172	(+) .022
Mutton, leg,	Pound, .....	.219	.238	(+) .019
Mutton, breast,	Pound, .....	.135	.153	(+) .018
Mackerel, salt, No. 1,	Pound, .....	.177	.186	(+) .009
Mackerel, salt, No. 2,	Pound, .....	.138	.150	(+) .012
Tomatoes,	Can, .....	.093	.105	(+) .012
Corn,	Can, .....	.111	.116	(+) .005
Succotash,	Can, .....	.120	.123	(+) .003
Rice,	Pound, .....	.068	.090	(+) .022
Prunes, first quality,	Pound, .....	.188	.142	(+) .004
Prunes, second quality,	Pound, .....	.105	.110	(+) .005
Raisins, seeded,	Pound, .....	.113	.117	(+) .004
Vinegar,	Gallon, .....	.234	.242	(+) .008
Soap, common,	Cake, .....	.048	.047	(-) .001
Kerosene oil,	Gallon, .....	.107	.116	(+) .009
Totals,		\$14.287	\$15.863	(+) \$1.596

TABLE No. 3.

**Cost of Living in New Jersey—Comparison of Average Retail Prices,
Month of June, for 1898 and 1916.**

ARTICLES.	BASIS OF QUANTITIES.	Average Retail Prices.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1916 as Compared with 1898.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.
		1898.	1916.		
Flour, wheat, first quality.	Barrel.	\$5.154	\$7.848	(+)	52.27
Flour, wheat, second quality.	Barrel.	4.370	6.993	(+)	60.02
Oatmeal, loose.	Pound.	.044	.047	(+)	6.82
Oatmeal, package.	Pound (2 pounds).	.106	.100	(-)	5.66
Sugar, granulated.	Pound.	.059	.062	(+)	38.98
Molasses, N. O.	Gallon.	.479	.603	(+)	25.89
Syrup.	Gallon.	.401	.489	(+)	21.94
Butter, first quality.	Pound.	.219	.382	(+)	74.43
Butter, second quality.	Pound.	.169	.333	(+)	97.04
Lard.	Pound.	.001	.168	(+)	84.61
Cheese, best.	Pound.	.141	.238	(+)	68.79
Cheese, medium.	Pound.	.110	.191	(+)	73.64
Coffee, Rio.	Pound.	.190	.213	(+)	12.10
Coffee, Java.	Pound.	.320	.268	(-)	16.25
Coffee, Maracaibo.	Pound.	.250	.330	(+)	33.60
Tea, black, first quality.	Pound.	.641	.595	(-)	7.18
Tea, green, first quality.	Pound.	.027	.581	(-)	7.34
Tea, mixed, first quality.	Pound.	.587	.564	(-)	3.92
Beef, roast, rib.	Pound.	.156	.239	(+)	53.20
Beef, roast, chuck.	Pound.	.118	.205	(+)	73.73
Beef, steak, sirloin.	Pound.	.187	.308	(+)	64.70
Beef, steak, round.	Pound.	.152	.274	(+)	80.26
Beef, corned, round.	Pound.	.120	.228	(+)	90.00
Beef, corned, brisket.	Pound.	.075	.145	(+)	93.33
Beef, smoked.	Pound.	.249	.415	(+)	66.67
Pork, fresh.	Pound.	.112	.222	(+)	98.21
Pork, salt.	Pound.	.065	.184	(+)	93.68
Bacon.	Pound.	.121	.254	(+)	100.92
Ham.	Pound.	.119	.227	(+)	90.76
Shoulder.	Pound.	.084	.172	(+)	104.74
Mutton, leg.	Pound.	.145	.238	(+)	64.13
Mutton, breast.	Pound.	.094	.153	(+)	62.76
Mackerel, salt, No. 1.	Pound.	.154	.186	(+)	20.78
Mackerel, salt, No. 2.	Pound.	.128	.150	(+)	20.78
Tomatoes.	Can.	.109	.105	(-)	3.67
Corn.	Can.	.101	.116	(+)	14.85
Succotash.	Pound.	.116	.123	(+)	.60
Rice.	Pound.	.082	.090	(+)	9.76
Prunes, first quality.	Pound.	.102	.142	(+)	39.21
Prunes, second quality.	Pound.	.086	.110	(+)	27.91
Raisins, seeded.	Pound.	.095	.117	(+)	23.16
Soap, common.	Cake.	.043	.047	(+)	9.30
Kerosene, oil.	Gallon.	.100	.116	(+)	16.00
Totals.		\$16.901	\$24.600	(+)	45.55

**THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF
NEW JERSEY, PACK OF 1915.**

The yearly contribution of New Jersey to the food stock of the country in the form of its vegetable and fruit pack is, in proportion to its territorial area, equal to that of any other State in the Union. The industry is growing in importance as an aid to the general agricultural interests, furnishing as it does a profitable outlet for a wide variety of farm produce that might be wasted because of inability to find a market for them in their natural forms. It has also been the direct means of bringing much land under cultivation to supply material for the industry, that might otherwise have remained idle for an indefinite time. The demand for agricultural labor has been increased thereby, and the canneries provide profitable investments for capital, as well as employment for a large number of workers, mostly in the rural districts where other forms of employment are not plentiful. The industry also gives employment to many hundreds of skilled workmen in the manufacture of necessary metal and glass vessels or containers, with numerous other accessories used in the trade.

Some of our largest canning establishments include both vegetables and fruits in their pack, and also make their own jars, cans, packing cases and practically all other material which they use. Such plants are usually operated in their mechanical departments throughout the entire year, but the smaller ones, which are most numerous, work only during the actual canning season, which seldom exceeds sixty days.

Opportunities for a practically unlimited extension of the industry exist in New Jersey, and the Bureau has in its records a list of forty-three localities as yet without canneries, in which the farmers and other land owners stand ready to guarantee an abundant supply of material for establishments of that character that may settle among them. The Bureau will gladly furnish information regarding such places to persons who are in good faith interested.

New Jersey ranks sixth among the States in the value of its annual pack of fruits and vegetables, which is exceeded only by the outputs of California, New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Illinois in the order named. The present status of the industry with the quantities of each variety of vegetable and fruit included in the pack of 1915 are shown in the series of tables

which follow, the first of which presents a general summary, showing the business organization of the establishments engaged in the trade, capital invested, total value of products, number of days in operation, etc. The second and third tables present the varieties of vegetables and fruits included in the total pack of the year.

The table below gives a comparison of the totals of 1915 with those of 1914, the increases and decreases being shown numerically and by percentages:

Comparison of Financial Statements for the Years 1914 and 1915.

	Year.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915.	
	1914.	1915.	Am. unt.	Per Cent.
Number of canning establishments,	46	40	— 6	— 13.0
Capital invested,	\$992,308	\$834,022	— \$158,286	— 16.0
Number of persons employed,	5,327	4,199	— 1,128	— 21.2
Total amount paid in wages,	\$484,486	\$337,979	— \$146,507	— 30.2
Total selling value of products,	\$2,396,889	\$1,758,244	— \$638,645	— 26.6
Aggregate number of days in operation,	8,253	2,319	— 934	— 28.7
Average yearly earnings of labor,	\$90.95	\$80.49	— \$10.46	— 11.5

The above table shows decreases in 1915, as compared with 1914, of every element entering into the comparison.

The shrinkages are as follows: In the number of establishments, 6, or 13.0 per cent.; Capital invested, \$158,286, or 16.0 per cent.; number of persons employed, 1,128, or 21.2 per cent.; total amount paid in wages, \$146,507, or 30.2 per cent.; total selling value of products, \$638,645, or 26.6 per cent.; aggregate number of days in operation, 934, or 28.7 per cent., and average yearly earnings of labor employed, \$10.46, or 11.5 per cent.

The above figures unmistakably indicate a far from prosperous year for the canning industry. That the shrinkage is due only in part to the closing up of six plants that were operated in 1914 is shown by the fact that every establishment engaged in the business during both years report the output of 1915 as much below that of the next preceding year. Several reasons were given for this falling off, the most plausible of which was a scarcity of material, due to the fact that crops such as are in demand for canning purposes brought higher prices on the farm in their natural state than the cannery owners were willing to pay.

Table No. 1, which gives the character of management, capital invested, etc., by establishments, shows that 21 of the cannerys are owned by incorporated companies having 381 stockholders,

and 19 are owned by individuals or partnerships, the actual number of owners and partners being 24. The aggregate capital invested is \$834,025; the number of persons employed is 4,199, 1,589 of whom are men and 2,610 women; the total amount paid in wages is \$337,979; the total selling value of the pack is \$1,758,244, and the aggregate number of days in operation to the credit of all the establishments is 2,319, or a small fraction less than an average of 58 days each, which is about of the ordinary duration of the packing season.

Table No. 2 shows the quantities of the several varieties of fruits included in the season's pack. The quantities are given on the table, as reported by the packers, in cans or other containers of standard sizes. The following summary shows the fruit pack of 1915 in comparison with that of 1914. The changes in the form of increases or decreases are noted numerically and also by percentages. The contents of the several varieties of containers are reduced to a common basis of "pounds" so as to present the comparison in the simplest possible form.

Comparison of Fruit Pack in 1914 and 1915.

ARTICLES.	BASIS OF QUANTITIES.	Quantities for the Year.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915.	
		1914.	1915.	Amount.	Per Cent.
Blackberries,	Pounds,	1,121,804	873,456	— 247,848	— 22.1
Cherries,	Pounds,	42,000	34,404	— 7,596	— 18.1
Pears,	Pounds,	4,707,348	5,973,648	+ 1,266,300	+ 26.9
Strawberries,	Pounds,	235,080	428,112	+ 193,032	+ 82.1
Peaches,	Pounds, .....	.....	14,400	.....	.....
Totals,	Pounds,	6,105,782	7,324,020	+ 1,218,238	+ 20.0

As shown by the above table, the total fruit pack of 1915 exceeded that of 1914 by 1,218,288 pounds, or 20 per cent. Only four varieties—blackberries, cherries, pears and strawberries—are included in the list of fruits handled both years. Peaches, 14,000 pounds of which appear in the report for 1915, were not included in the pack of 1914.

Blackberries and cherries show a falling off in 1915 of 22.1 per cent. and 18.1 per cent., respectively, but this loss was more than offset by the increase in the pack of pears and strawberries, which is, for the former, 1,266,300 pounds, or 26.9 per cent. Pears remain as usual, by far the most important article included

in the fruit pack, amounting as it does to 5,973,648 pounds, or 81.5 per cent. of the total fruit pack of the year.

Table No. 3 shows the varieties and quantities of vegetables included in the output of the 40 canneries reporting operations for 1915. The establishment reports are identified by "office numbers" in the first column, several of which, as indicated by footnotes to this and other tables, represent two or more canneries, situated in different localities, but owned by the same firm. The various lines of vegetables entering into the season's pack are shown on this table in dozens of cans of standard sizes. In the comparison table which follows, the contents of all sizes of cans are reduced to pounds:

Comparison of Vegetable Pack in 1914 and 1915.

ARTICLES.	BASIS OF QUANTITIES.	Quantities for the Year.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1915.	
		1914.	1915.	Amount.	Per Cent.
Tomatoes,	Pounds,	47,123,684	23,411,976	- 23,711,688	- 50.3
Peas,	Pounds,	4,586,072	5,159,616	+ 560,544	+ 12.2
Lima beans,	Pounds,	10,747,272	8,797,992	- 1,949,280	- 18.1
Pumpkins,	Pounds,	8,950,316	552,516	- 8,397,800	- 86.0
Squash,	Pounds,	8,019,390	338,804	- 2,682,576	- 88.8
Rhubarb,	Pounds,	3,212,496	631,860	- 2,580,636	- 80.3
Sweet potatoes,	Pounds,	677,548	736,800	+ 159,252	+ 27.6
Beets,	Pounds,	1,033,020	36,000	- 997,020	- 96.5
String beans,	Pounds,	38,400	138,660	+ 100,260	+ 261.1
Tomato pulp,	Pounds,	7,592,124	5,031,900	- 2,560,224	- 33.7
Tomato puree,	Pounds,		216,000	.....	.....
Totals,	Pounds,	81,893,292	45,050,124	- 36,843,168	- 45.0

As shown by the above table, there are ten distinct lines of vegetables included in the pack of both years, and one,—not a vegetable, but rather a vegetable product,—“tomato puree,” 216,000 pounds of which were reported for 1915 and none for 1914.

In the matter of quantity, tomatoes, with 23,411,976 pounds, easily leads all other varieties, and constitutes nearly 60 per cent. of the total year's pack. Three of the ten comparable articles, peas, sweet potatoes and string beans, show increases in the quantities handled in 1915 as compared with the year 1914, and seven show decreases that are, without exception, very large. The greatest of these—23,711,688 pounds—occurred in tomatoes, the pack of which, as compared with that of 1914, shows a shrinkage of more than 50 per cent. Others falling very largely below the pack of 1914 are: Pumpkins, 3,397,800 pounds, or 86 per cent.; squash, 2,682,576 pounds, or 88.8 per cent.; rhu-

barb, 2,580,636 pounds, or 80.3 per cent., and tomato pulp (a tomato product), 2,560,224 pounds, or 33.7 per cent.

The great falling off in tomatoes and in the by-products of the same was due, as before stated, to a small crop and the consequent high prices which they commanded for use in their natural form.

The total vegetable pack of 1915 is, as shown by the table, 45,050,124 pounds, while the total of 1914 was 81,893,292 pounds. The decrease in 1915 is therefore 36,843,168 pounds, or 45 per cent.

The distribution of canneries by localities is as follows: Bridge-ton, 6; Cedarville, 3; Salem, 3; Williamstown, 2; Quinton, 2; Woodstown, 2; Hancock's Bridge, 2, and one each in the following places: Vineland, Egg Harbor City, Bordentown, South Dennis, Tuckahoe, Eldora, Deerfield, Greenwich, Leesburg, Yorktown, Pennsville, Glassboro, Lambertville, Elmer, Hopewell, Pennington, Fairton, Freehold, Phalanx and Canton.

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Character of Management, Capital Invested, Number of Persons Employed, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Selling Value of Product and Number of Days in Active Operation During the Year 1915.

Table No. 1.

OFFICE NUMBER.	Management.		Capital Invested.	Number of Persons Employed.			Total Amount Paid in Wages.	Selling Value of Product.	Number of Days in Operation.
	Private Firms Number of Partners.	Corporations. No. of Stockholders.		Males.	Females.	Totals.			
1,	2	..	\$1,900	7	82	39	\$988	\$6,405	35
2,	1	..	40,000	60	75	135	10,388	98,940	59
3,	1	..	6,000	20	45	65	2,000	15,000	35
4,	3	18,000	84	79	163	17,820	116,000	182	
5,	1	10,000	25	75	100	2,450	32,700	90	
6,	4	1,000	15	40	55	2,306	14,800	48	
7,	1	6,000	13	25	38	1,259	8,881	65	
8,	1	40,000	85	150	235	40,000	245,000	150	
9,	1	100,000	51	30	81	6,116	121,937	60	
10,*	8	55,000	60	100	160	10,513	63,342	80	
11,	4	19,182	30	40	70	8,021	16,213	23	
12,*	2	24,500	36	93	129	5,312	54,282	48	
13,	2	8,000	12	20	32	1,200	7,500	60	
14,	2	12,000	45	80	125	3,000	10,000	90	
15,	8	20,000	70	180	230	7,500	58,000	30	
16,	1	10,000	35	52	87	4,920	36,347	66	
17,	1	2,000	2	13	15	1,000	9,500	65	
18,	71	46,988	100	80	180	7,757	67,536	90	
19,	3	5,000	14	12	26	1,200	2,250	30	
20,	4	18,500	45	90	135	8,318	18,475	38	
21,	3	15,000	40	90	130	8,900	14,000	47	
22,	43	5,200	14	65	79	2,000	17,665	26	
23,	53	5,900	10	26	36	1,438	4,749	16	
24,	3	200,000	300	300	600	146,975	405,200	308	
25,	1	10,000	20	6	28	800	16,000	48	
26,	2	30,000	40	100	140	1,500	24,000	30	
27,	8	5,000	20	60	80	1,769	16,642	30	
28,	4	6,000	40	60	100	5,692	47,786	50	
29,†	8	52,086	150	300	450	19,879	100,000	206	
30,	1	8,000	10	50	60	3,600	17,500	50	
31,	1	1,200	4	7	11	206	1,575	12	
32,*	4	37,500	40	60	100	8,722	17,452	35	
33,	170	18,000	87	65	102	7,172	82,062	40	
34,	2	6,069	40	100	140	5,948	30,515	48	
35,	1	4,000	15	30	45	1,400	15,000	35	
Totals,	24	881	\$834,022	1,589	2,610	4,199	\$337,979	\$1,758,244	2,319

* This office number applies to two establishments under one management.

† This office number applies to three establishments under one management.

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Product of Canned Fruits and Vegetables for the Year 1915.

Table No. 2.—Fruit.

OFFICE NUMBER.	Blackberries.		Cherries.		Pears.		Strawberries.		Peaches, 3-pound cans. Dozens.
	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	
1,					5,626				
4,	694	3,128			11,924	14,246	1,476		
5,					4,000		1,000		
6,					6,800				
7,					3,074	1,286			
8,	6,000	4,000	600	200	30,000	8,000	3,000	6,000	2,000
10,*					21,700	21,482			
11,					7,582				
16,					2,904	1,072	201		
17,					2,500				400
27,					11,502				
29,†					11,352				
80,					3,894			8,088	100
Totals,	6,694	7,128	600	200	122,808	41,036	5,677	9,088	2,100
									400

* This office number applies to two establishments under one management.

† This office number applies to three establishments under one management.

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Product of Canned Fruits and Vegetables for the Year 1915.

TABLE No. 3.—Vegetables.

CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

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29,†	60,762	8,172
30,	9,200
31,	750
32,*	17,722
33,	21,562	10,008	1,206
34,	23,000
35,	18,666
Totals,		385,112	32,374	86,105	13,372	496	4,200	200	348,453	4,390	11,206	1,491

* This office number applies to two establishments under one management.

† This office number applies to three establishments under one management.

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Product of Canned Fruits and Vegetables for the Year 1915.

TABLE No. 3.—Vegetables.—(Continued).

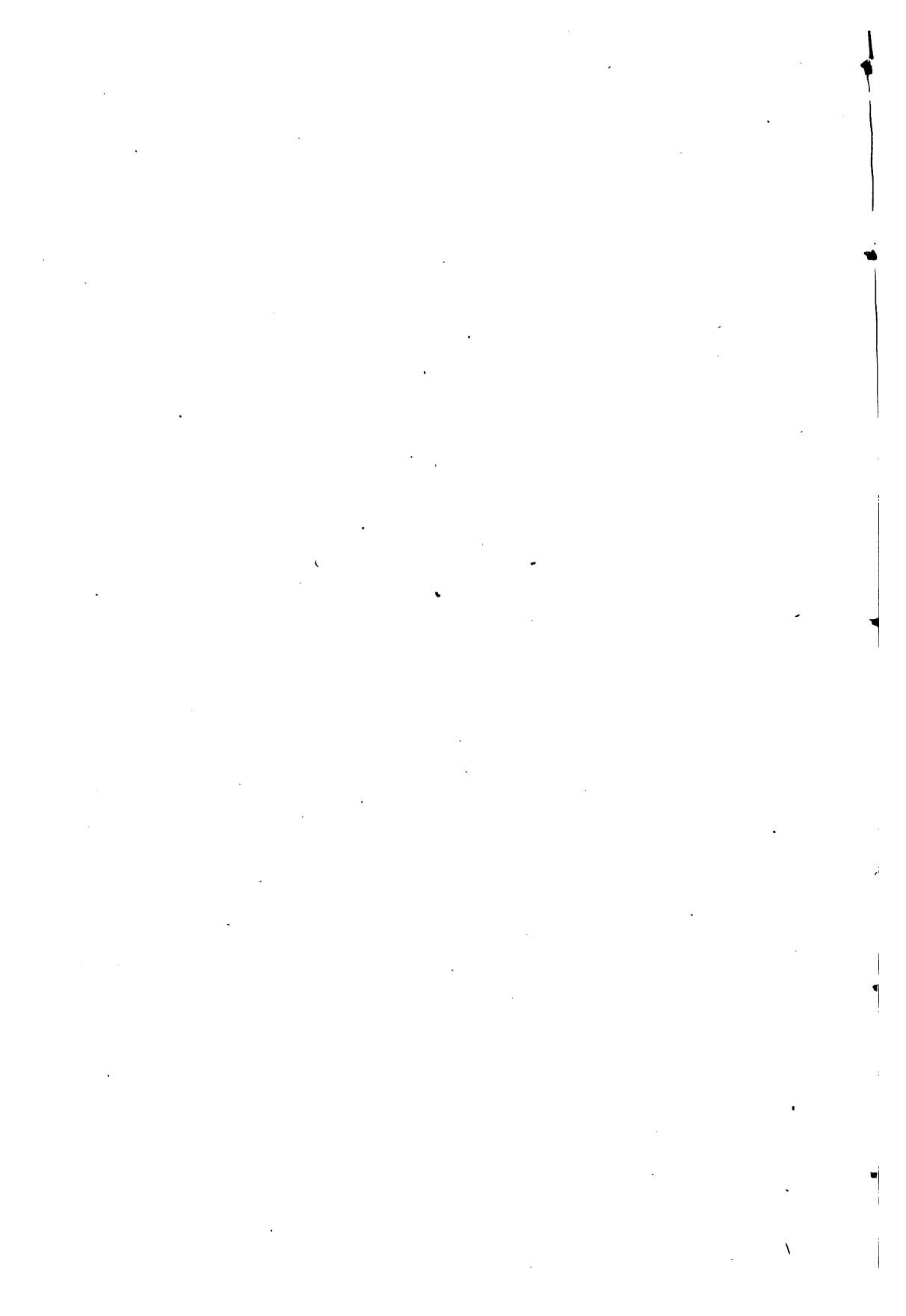
CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

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29,†																			
30,																			
31,																			
32,*																			
33,																			
34,																			
35,																			
Totals,	4,000	1,928	2,474	5,428	16,432	6,052	24,025	2,024	7,928	214,984	1,000	6,000							

* This office number applies to two establishments under one management.

† This office number applies to three establishments under one management.



PART III.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY OF NEW JERSEY.

Accidents to Workmen While on Duty—Manufacturing Establishments Closed Permanently or Moved from New Jersey Elsewhere—Changes in Working Time and Wages—New Manufacturing Plants Started and Old Establishments Enlarged—Damage to Manufacturing Plants by Fire—Trade and Labor Unions Organized—Strikes and Lockouts.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY OF NEW JERSEY FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1916.

The Industrial Chronology, as given in this and previous reports, aims to present a brief survey of the field of industry comprehensive enough to furnish information relating to such occurrences and measures affecting the industrial interests of our State as have taken place or were put in operation during the twelve months covered by each successive issue of the Bureau's report. Under this plan the chronology has become, in a very real sense, a continuous industrial history in which the factors affecting such interests are recorded from year to year.

The chronology, as arranged for this report, follows strictly the lines of previous years. First, there is a record of accidents to workmen while on duty, with such particulars regarding the manner in which they occurred as could be gleaned from newspaper accounts of them; second, manufacturing plants closed permanently or moved from New Jersey elsewhere; third, changes in working time and wage rates; fourth, new manufacturing plants started and old establishments enlarged; fifth, damage to factory and workshop property by fire or flood; sixth, organizations of new trade and labor unions; and, seventh, a record of the strikes and lockouts of the year with details showing the loss in working time and wages, together with the

final result of each, so far as the purpose or purposes for which they were undertaken are concerned.

A brief textual review accompanies the tabular presentation of each of these topics in which their most interesting features are pointed out.

ACCIDENTS TO WORKMEN WHILE ON DUTY.

The compilation of accidents resulting in injuries to wage earners while on duty, which follows, is on practically the same lines as the presentations of each year since 1902, when the work of reporting industrial accidents was first taken up by the Bureau as the most promising means whereby the public might be awakened to a consciousness of the utterly unfair and one-sided character of the common law, by the established rules of which the legal relations of employer and employee were governed, until at a comparatively recent date they were displaced by our present system of statutory regulation defining the liability of employers for injuries sustained by employees while in the discharge of their duties. The goal aimed at in the prosecution of this work in its present form seems to have been attained in the enactment of our present compensation and liability laws, supplemented by other statutes designed to increase their efficiency.

The necessities of the situation now seems to demand a system of industrial accident reporting which will include, as nearly as possible, all that occur involving loss of wages by employees, together with other details of recognized sociological and economic value for showing the burden of wage loss not provided for under our compensation and liability laws, which must still be borne by employees whose injuries are not severe enough to prevent their return to work within the two weeks following the injury, for which, under the law, no compensation can be claimed. The system should also provide for a statistical presentation of the data relating to accidents in such form as to bring out as clearly as possible an understanding of the risk hazards inherent in the various industries, in the absence of which equitable rates cannot be fixed by insurance carriers.

The main outlines of such a plan, comprehensive enough to meet all the really essential requirements of accident reporting, were laid down by the Department several months ago, but putting it in full operation was necessarily delayed for want of means, which it is hoped will be supplied by the present Legislature, in which case future presentations of the statistics of industrial accidents will aim at including all that occur involv-

ing a loss of time in excess of the remainder of the day on which it happened, together with the time actually lost from work and other particulars which will help to an understanding of the economic and sociological consequences of industrial accidents, a large number of which not entailing more than two weeks' idleness, have no right to compensation under our law as it stands at present.

The new system of statistical presentation of accidents should, if fully carried out, show with at least approximate accuracy, the risk hazards of our various lines of industry, thus enabling employers and insurance carriers to agree upon casualty rates which will be fair and equitable for both.

SUMMARY TABLE No. 1.

Major Accidents and Their Causes.

The table which follows shows for the five industrial groups designated in the headings the number of accidents fatal and non-fatal but serious that came to the knowledge of the Bureau through the usual channels. The accidents of each group are classified as accurately as possible according to the particular causes or combination of causes through or by which they occurred. The accidents charged to each cause are divided so as to show those that had fatal and non-fatal terminations. Included in the table is a presentation of the accidents reported by the steam railroads as having occurred to employees while on duty within the geographic limits of New Jersey.

**Major Accidents to Workmen While on Duty. Causes of Accidents that Occurred During the Twelve Months
Ending September 30, 1916.**

As shown by the above table, the total number of accidents resulting in major injuries reported for the five industrial groups and for the steam railroads was 4,884, of which 1,627 occurred in the five industrial groups, and 3,257 among the several classes of railroad operatives. Of the total number of industrial accidents 407, or 8.3 per cent., were fatal at the time they occurred, or a short time thereafter. Three hundred and one (301) of the fatalities occurred in the five industrial groups, and 106 among the various classes of men operating railroad trains. The fatal accidents are divided among the five industrial groups as follows: Factories and workshops, 168; building and construction, 28; tunnelmen, miners and excavators, 13; electrical workers, 14, and unclassified, 78.

Among the twenty-five specified agencies or causes which produced accidents resulting in death or serious injury to wage earners the leading one is "explosive material," which was responsible for 238, 71 of which resulted in death. Of the total number of accidents (238) resulting from this cause 219 occurred in factories or workshops; 65 of these were fatal and 154 non-fatal but serious. Other accident causes responsible for a large number of casualties were: "Engines, working machinery and power transmission apparatus," 156 accidents, 17 of which resulted in death; "elevators, cranes, derricks and other lifting apparatus," 57 accidents, 15 of which were fatal; "steam boilers, steam piping, explosions, etc.," 47 accidents, 15 of which resulted in death; "inflammable and acid materials, gases, etc.," 101 accidents and 18 deaths; "falls from scaffolds, ladders, buildings, etc.," 205 accidents, 33 of which were fatal; "run down by vehicles, cars, wagons, etc.," 183 accidents, of which 27 were fatal; "water transportation—falls from docks, boats, bridges, etc.," 32 accidents, 20 of which were fatal.

In steam railroad operation within the geographic limits of New Jersey there were 3,257 accidents reported, 106 of which were fatal, the chief sufferers being, as a matter of course, the trainmen, 37 of whom were killed and 937 seriously injured. Yardmen and trackmen come next among railroad operatives, with 17 and 18 killed and 168 and 308 respectively who suffered serious, but not fatal, injuries.

Table No. 2, which follows, shows the results of accidents included under each of the five industrial groups (not including the railroad men):

SUMMARY TABLE No. 2.

Accidents to Workmen While on Duty. Results of Accidents that Occurred During the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1916.

All Occupational Groups Included, Except Steam Railroad Transportation.

RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS.	Factories and Workshops.	Building and Construction.	Tunnels, Mines and Excavations.	Electrical Occupations of All Kinds.	Unclassified.	Total.
Fatal at the time of injury or shortly after,						
Both legs amputated,	168	28	13	14	78	301
One leg amputated,	5				1	1
One arm amputated,	8		1		1	8
One hand amputated,	8				3	10
One foot amputated,	2				1	3
One or more fingers amputated,	59	2	3		5	69
One or more toes amputated,	11	3			2	16
Skull fractured,	15	15		1	19	50
Skull and one leg fractured,			1			1
Skull, collar bone and jaw bone fractured,	2				5	7
Skull fractured and injured internally,		1				1
Spine and leg fractured and injured internally,						1
Both arms fractured,	2	1				3
One arm fractured,	30	10	5	2	11	58
One arm and one leg fractured,	1				1	2
One arm fractured and injured internally,	2	4			2	8
Both legs fractured,	2	1			5	8
Both legs fractured and injured internally,	1		1		1	3
One leg fractured,	36	15	4	2	51	108
One leg and one arm fractured,	3			1		4
One leg and one shoulder blade fractured,		1				1
One leg fractured and injured internally,	4	1	1		2	8
One hip fractured,	3	5		1	6	15
Both shoulder blades fractured,					1	1
One shoulder blade fractured,	3	2			3	8
Collar bone fractured,	2		1		2	5
Collar bone and one or more ribs fractured,		1				1
One or more ribs fractured,	22	11	2		25	60
One or more ribs and jaw bone fractured,	1				1	2
One or more ribs fractured and injured internally,	2	1			3	6
Jaw bone fractured,	5	4			2	11
Nose fractured,	1	1			4	6
One kneecap fractured,	4	2		1	4	11
One ankle fractured,	3	2	1		13	19
Both wrists fractured,	2	1				3
One wrist fractured,	4	3			3	10
One or more fingers fractured,	11	2	1			14
One or more toes fractured,	2					2
Both legs crushed,					1	1
One leg crushed,	5				4	9
One foot crushed,	32	7		1	18	58
One arm crushed,	3					3
Both hands crushed,	1					1
One hand crushed,	24	3		1	8	36
One or more fingers crushed,	38				18	56
One or more toes crushed,	6				7	13
One shoulder dislocated,	5	4			8	17
One hip dislocated,	2	3		1	4	10
Both wrists dislocated,	2					2
One wrist dislocated,				2	2	4
Both ankles dislocated,	1	1			2	4
One ankle dislocated,	2	2		1	5	10
One knee dislocated,		1			2	3
Scalp torn from head,	1					1

SUMMARY TABLE No. 2—(Continued).

All Occupational Groups Included, Except Steam Railroad Transportation.

RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS.	Factories and Work-shops.	Building and Con-struction.	Tunnels, Mines and Excavations.	Electrical Occupa-tions of All Kinds.	Unclassified.	Total.
Head and body burned by fire,	24		2			26
Head and body burned by acid,	5					5
Body burned by fire,	19		1			20
Body burned by acid,	12					12
Body, hands and legs burned by fire,	55	2		4		61
Body, hands and legs burned by acid,	8					8
One leg burned by fire,	3					3
One leg burned by acid,	3					3
One arm burned by acid,	3					3
Face burned by fire,	21					21
Face burned by acid,	7					7
Face and hands burned by fire,	42			5		47
Face and hands burned by acid,	13					13
One hand burned by fire,	3					3
One hand burned by acid,	5					5
Body scalded by hot water or steam,	8			2		10
Arms and legs scalded,	7					7
Face, hands and body scalded,	6					6
Face and body scalded,	2					2
Face and hand scalded,	6					6
Body, hands and legs burned by live wire,	1	1		1		3
Both hands burned by live wire,				4	2	6
One hand burned by live wire,	2	1		7		10
Eyesight wholly or partly destroyed,	26		3		2	31
Partly asphyxiated,	14		4		29	47
Blood poisoning following injury,	6				1	7
Paralysis following injury,		1				1
Concussion of brain,	8	11	3	1	10	33
Spinal injuries,	5	10	1	2	11	29
Spinal and internal injuries,	2	4	1		2	9
Internal injuries,	18	10	6	1	21	56
Otherwise seriously injured,	6	12	8	4	15	45
Total number of major injuries,	886	193	63	48	459	1,627

As shown by the above table, there were 301 fatal accidents, 168 of which occurred in "factories and workshops"; 28 in "building and construction" occupations; 13 among "tunnelmen and excavators"; 14 in "electrical occupations," and 78 in unclassified industries. One man suffered the amputation of both legs; 6 lost one leg; 10 lost one arm; 11 suffered the amputation of one hand; 3 lost one foot, and 69 lost one or more fingers. There were 50 cases of fractured skull; 58 of fractured arms; 2 of fractured arm and leg; 8 of fractured arm with internal injuries, and 8 in which both legs were fractured. There were 108 cases of one leg fractured; 60 of one or more ribs broken;

6 of fractured ribs, accompanied by internal injuries; 19 of fractured ankles; 58 of one foot crushed, and 1 case of the scalp torn from the head of a woman through her hair having been caught in unprotected moving machinery. There were 268 cases of burns by fire or acids, and scalds by steam or hot water, 252 of which occurred in factories or workshops. Nineteen persons, employed for the most part in the electrical occupations, were severely burned by coming in accidental contact with live wires.

Among the accidents involving the most pitiful and distressing consequences are those which result in the total destruction or permanent partial impairment of eyesight. Unfortunates who suffer this particular form of injury are thereafter grievously handicapped if not practically removed from the field of competition for work for the remainder of their lives. There were 31 such accidents reported during the twelve months covered by the record, two resulting in total blindness, and many of the others in destruction of the sight of one eye.

"Concussion of the brain," with possibilities of fatal after consequences, was suffered by the victims of 33 accidents, a majority of which occurred in the building industries, and there were 56 others which resulted in internal injuries, the final outcome of which could not be ascertained.

In addition to the accidents which resulted in death or in injuries of the serious character as set forth on the two foregoing tables, there were 435 others reported, which caused injuries that by comparison with those much more severe, were regarded as "minor," in that they caused no physical mutilation of a serious character and seemed unlikely to cause disability sufficient to prevent a return to work within a short time. Accidents resulting in injuries of a less serious character than those referred to above as "minor," many thousands of which occur in the various industries of the State every year, are not included in this compilation.

Absolute completeness in the sense of including all accidents that occurred during the periods covered by these successive annual records is not claimed for this compilation, but it may be safely asserted that few, if any, involving consequences serious enough to be recorded in the public prints have been overlooked. Furthermore, the compilation illustrates perfectly in its present form the *causes* of accidents, together with the various kinds of physical injury resulting from them, which, after all, being the human side of the question, was the chief purpose in view during the years of persistent agitation, of which this annual

presentation was the principal feature, for an employers' liability law which would relieve an injured workman of having to bear the total loss of wages, while enduring the physical distress resulting from his injuries. The fact, however, should never be lost sight of that the principal purpose of our liability laws is to *prevent* accidents, and that the compensation feature of the statute should be regarded as, to a large extent, a means to that end.

The following table shows the causes of minor accidents by industrial groups:

TABLE No. 3.

Minor Accidents to Workmen While on Duty. Causes of Accidents by Industry Groups for the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1916.

All Occupational Groups Included, Except Steam Railroad Transportation.

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS.	Factories and Work-shops.	Building and Construction.	Tunnels, Mines, Excavations, etc.	Electrical Occupations of All Kinds.	Unclassified.	Total.
Engines, working machinery and power transmission apparatus,	42					42
Elevators, derricks, cranes and other lifting apparatus,	12	3			5	20
Steam boilers, steam piping, explosions, etc.,	10	2			5	17
Explosive material—explosions of powder, dynamite, etc.,	8				1	9
Inflammable and acid materials, gases, etc.,	2				5	8
Collapse and downfall of material,	37	5	9	1	16	67
Collapse of scaffolds, ladders, buildings, etc.,	3	16			2	21
Collapse of excavations, fall of material in mines, trenches, sewers, etc.,			9		2	11
Falls from scaffolds, ladders, buildings, etc.,	11	21			6	38
Vehicles—falls from, run over or down by, wagons, trolley cars, trucks, etc.,	8		2	2	84	91
Loading and unloading freight and other material by hand,	3				7	10
Hand tools, hand-worked machinery, etc.,	15	2	2		14	33
Woodworking machinery, circular saws, shapers, etc.,	3					3
Metal shaping machinery, hand forgings, etc.,	4					4
Contact with electric apparatus, live wires, etc., falls from telegraph poles,				7	1	8
Bursting of emery wheels, flying pieces of metal, etc.,	17				1	18
Burns,	4				5	9
Other causes,	7	4			15	26
Totals—five occupational groups,	181	53	22	10	169	435

A comparison of the above table with the foregoing summaries Nos. 1 and 2, will show that practically all accidents resulting in both grades of injuries, major and minor, were due to practically the same causes. As these were discussed and explained in the analytical review of Tables Nos. 1 and 2, it seems unnecessary to go over the same ground again.

The following table shows a summary of all the recorded accidents, major and minor, by occupational groups, including employees of the steam railroad lines.

TABLE No. 4.
Major and Minor Accidents, by Occupational Groups.

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Accidents that Caused:			Total Number Killed and Injured.
	Death.	Major Injuries.	Minor Injuries.	
Factory and workshop operatives,	168	718	181	1,067
Building and construction workmen,	28	163	53	244
Tunnelmen, miners, excavators, etc.,	13	50	22	85
Linemen and other electrical workers,	14	34	10	58
Unclassified wage earners,	78	361	169	608
 Totals—five occupational groups,	301	1,326	435	2,062
Accidents reported by steam railroad lines,	106	.....	.....	3,257
	407	1,326	435	5,319

As shown by the above summary, the accidents reported by the steam railroads are divided into two classes—the fatal, of which there were 106, and the non-fatal, without reference to the degree of seriousness of injuries, of which there were 3,151. The five other industrial groups show a total of 2,062 cases of accidental injuries, 301 of which were fatal. Of these accidents (the five industrial groups), 1,067, or 51.7 per cent., occurred in factories and workshops; 244, or 11.9 per cent., in the building trades; 85, or 4.1 per cent., in the tunnelling, mining, and excavating industries; 58, or 2.8 per cent., in the electrical industries, and 608, or 29.5 per cent., occurred among wage earners in various unclassified occupations.

TABLE No. 2.

**Manufacturing Establishments Closed Permanently or Moved from
New Jersey Elsewhere.**

The following table shows the number of manufacturing plants formerly operating in this State that, for one or another reason, have been moved elsewhere by their respective owners, together with a list of other plants that have closed their doors permanently in consequence of either voluntary liquidation or failure to meet obligations amounting to practical bankruptcy.

The total number of establishments involved as above for the twelve months ending September 30th, 1916, is 101; the capital invested in these plants is \$11,363,883; the cost value of the material used, the selling value of goods made or work done by these plants during the last full year they were working here, is \$4,798,689 and \$9,045,070 respectively; the number of wage earners that had been employed was 4,611, and the total amount paid in wages for the last full twelve months of service was \$2,059,532.

Of the 101 establishments under consideration, 16 left New Jersey because of some one or another form of inducement or business advantage extended to them elsewhere, and 85 either quit voluntarily or were forced to do so by court proceedings, because business was not and had not been profitable. Of the 16 establishments that left the State, 5 settled in New York, 3 in Connecticut, 2 in Pennsylvania, 1 moved to Illinois, 1 to Ohio, and 4 to destinations that were not reported. The industrial centers in which these industries were formerly located and the number of plants lost by each of them are as follows: Newark, 38; Paterson, 9; Jersey City, 7; Hoboken, 7; Trenton, 6; Elizabeth, 2; Camden, New Brunswick, Passaic, and 24 other localities, 1 establishment each. The silk and the leather industries lost nine establishments each; and electrical appliances and food products industries, 4 establishments each. The table gives a list of seven industries, each of which lost 3 plants, and twelve others that lost 2 each. Besides the industries named on the table, there were thirty other industries, each of which suffered a loss of one establishment. As stated above, the number of persons employed in these 101 establishments as reported for the year they were in operation just previous to closing was 4,611, or an average of 45.6 for each establishment. The capital invested—\$11,363,883—shows any average for each of the 101

plants amounting to \$112,513. Bearing in mind these averages while estimating the importance of the 16 establishments that left our State and the 85 that have closed up permanently for a variety of reasons, all reducible to the simple proposition that they could not be operated at a profit, the loss to our industrial interests would seem to be, and would be in fact, very serious if such shrinkages were not more than made good each year by the starting of new plants and the enlargement of old ones, as shown on another table of the chronology further on. Each year's statistical presentation shows the passing out of about the same number of manufactories as that recorded for the last twelve months, but as before stated, the volume of permanent industry in New Jersey is increasing from year to year.

TABLE No. 2.

Manufacturing Establishments Moved from the State or Closed Permanently During the Year 1915.

Number of establishments, 101; Capital invested, \$11,363,888; Value of material used, \$4,798,689; Value of goods made, \$9,045,070; Amount paid in wages, \$2,059,532; Number of persons employed, 4,611.

Causes as reported for closing up—Out of business, 55; Bankrupt, 19; Receiver, 6; Dissolved, 3; In liquidation, 2; Moved to New York, 5; Moved to Connecticut, 3; Moved to Pennsylvania, 2; Moved to Illinois, 1; Moved to Ohio, 1; Left State, 4; Total, 101.

Where located—Camden, 1; Elizabeth, 2; Hoboken, 7; Jersey City, 7; Newark, 38; New Brunswick, 1; Passaic, 1; Paterson, 9; Trenton, 6; Other locations, 29; Total, 101.

Character of Industry—Silk, 9; Leather, 9; Electrical appliances, 4; Food products, 4; Machinery, 3; Metal goods, 3; Metal novelties, 3; Pottery, 3; Paper, 3; Trunks and traveling bags, 3; Steel and iron (structural), 3; Cigars, 2; Buttons (pearl), 2; Artisans tools, 2; Boxes (paper), 2; Embroidery, 2; Cotton goods, 2; Hats, 2; Motor vehicles and parts, 2; Musical instruments, 2; Silver goods, 2; Shoes, 2; Watch cases, 2; Thirty others representing one industry each, 30; Total, 101.

TABLE No. 3.

Changes in Working Time and Wages During the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1916.

The purpose of this compilation is to present in the most concise form a survey of the general trend of working hours and wages for the period covered by the report. The compilation also serves to show in a measure the conditions of activity or inactivity, as the case may be, experienced by manufacturing establishments as shown by the character of the changes reported. Usually a reduction of working hours or wages in an industry may be regarded as evidence that it is not doing a prosperous

business, and conversely, an advance in either, or both these respects seems indicative of a prosperous condition of trade and an encouraging outlook for the immediate future. Exceptions to this rule during the past twelve months are, however, quite numerous. The agitation for an eight-hour workday has in many instances brought about reductions in working time, employers deeming submission to such demands wiser than risking an interruption of work by a refusal which would in all probability be followed by strikes. Practically all the working time decreases noted in tables are of that character.

The number of establishments reporting changes in either working time or wages is 254; of these, 230 occurred in factory and workshop industries, and 24 in other occupations. Three establishments, two engaged in the production of war orders and one in the textile dyeing industry, report having duplicated their day employees by engaging night shifts of equal numbers. One establishment engaged in the manufacture of printing presses discontinued a night force with which they had been operating for some time previous.

Ninety establishments report having reduced working time, about one-third of them from 10 to 9 hours per day, and two-thirds from 9 to 8 hours per day, without reduction of wages. This is the longest stride that has yet been taken here in any one year in the direction of establishing the eight-hour workday in factories. One hundred and twenty-one establishments report increases in wages ranging from 5 to 15 per cent., including day and piece workers; 125 firms report reductions in working time from 9, and in some instances from 10, hours to 8 hours per day, thirty-five of them being accompanied by liberal wage increases as well. Four firms have established bonus systems, three of which are paid annually and one weekly. During the twelve months ending September 30, 1915, only 24 manufacturing plants in New Jersey adopted the eight-hour system of working time, and during the succeeding twelve months which ended September 30, 1916, the eight-hour schedule was voluntarily established in 125 establishments, among them being many of the largest in the State. Of these 90 plants, a large majority of them engaged in the silk trade, are located in Paterson. The next largest number of establishments to adopt the eight-hour day is in Newark, in which 20 plants changed to the eight-hour schedule at some time during the year. Other localities reporting permanent adoption of the shorter workday are: Passaic 11 establishments and Jersey City 10 establishments. In all

there are 47 localities representing practically every section of the State excepting the extreme southern counties where there are no manufactories that report one or more permanent changes of working time to the eight-hour day.

The remarkable progress made by the shorter workday movement during the past year is such that the universal adoption of the eight-hour schedule in the near future seems all but assured.

TABLE No. 8.
Increase or Decrease in Wages or Working Hours from October 1, 1915, to September 30, 1916.

NAME OF FIRM.	Character of Business or Goods Made.	Location of Works.	Date of Increase or Decrease.		Amount of Increase or Decrease.
			Decrease (-)	Increase (+)	
The Thomas Iron Co.,	Iron mining,	Wharton, Jersey City, ...	(+)	Oct., ..	1 Wages increased 10 per cent.
Pennsylvania R. R. (Waverly Yards),	Freight handlers,	Wharton, Jersey City,	(+)	Oct., ..	1 Wages increased.
Keystone Watch Case Co.,	Watch cases and devices for exploding shells,	Riverside, Bayonne, Newark, Newark, Newark, Trenton, Trenton, ...	(+) (-) (+) (+) (-) (+)	Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Nov., ..	6 Night force employed. 7 Working time reduced to 8 hours per day. 10 Wages increased from 5 to 10 per cent. 10 Wages increased from 5 to 10 per cent. 10 Wages increased from 5 to 10 per cent. 10 Piece prices reduced 5 cents a tire. 4 Working hours reduced from 55 to 50 per week.
Texas Oil Company,	Oil refining,	Bayonne, Newark, Newark, Newark, Newark, ...	(+) (-) (+) (+) (-) (+)	Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Nov., ..	9 Wage increases ranging from \$1 to \$4 per week.
Beck Brothers,	Mattresses, .....	... .. .. .. ..	(+) (-) (+) (+) (-) (+)	Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Nov., ..	10 Night force employed. 24 Wages increased 40 cents per day.
Shifman & Brother,	Mattresses, .....	... .. .. .. ..	(+) (-) (+) (+) (-) (+)	Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Nov., ..	5 Wages increased.
Nathan & Jacob Gennet,	Mattresses, .....	... .. .. .. ..	(+) (-) (+) (+) (-) (+)	Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Nov., ..	5 Wages increased.
Thermold Rubber Company,	Auto tires, .....	... .. .. .. ..	(+) (-) (+) (+) (-) (+)	Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Nov., ..	10 Wages increased from 5 to 10 per cent.
John A. Boebling's Sons Co.,	Machinists, .....	... .. .. .. ..	(+) (-) (+) (+) (-) (+)	Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Nov., ..	10 Wages increased from 5 to 10 per cent.
The Royal Mfg. Co.,	By-product of cotton and woolen waste,	Rahway, Rahway, Rahway, Rahway, Rahway, ...	(+) (-) (+) (+) (-) (+)	Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Nov., ..	10 Annual bonus established ranging from \$5 to \$12.5.
Union Waxed and Parchment Paper Co.,	Waxed paper,	Hamburg, Rahway, Rahway, Trenton, Jersey City, ...	(+) (-) (+) (+) (-) (+)	Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Nov., ..	10 Night force employed.
Department of Streets,	Street cleaners, .....	... .. .. .. ..	(+) (-) (+) (+) (-) (+)	Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Nov., ..	12 Wages increased 25 cents per day.
Pennsylvania R. R. (Coastport Yards),	Railroad, Drivers and laborers, .....	... .. .. .. ..	(+) (-) (+) (+) (-) (+)	Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Dec., ..	5 Wages increased.
Department of Streets,	Drivers and laborers, .....	... .. .. .. ..	(+) (-) (+) (+) (-) (+)	Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Dec., ..	12 Wages increased.
Gold Ribbon Co.,	Silk ribbons,	Paterson, Newark, Newark, Newark, Newark, ...	(+) (-) (+) (+) (-) (+)	Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Jan., ..	1 Wage increases ranging from \$1 to \$1.50 per week.
International Oxygen Co.,	Oxygen generators,	Paterson, Newark, Newark, Newark, Newark, ...	(+) (-) (+) (+) (-) (+)	Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Jan., ..	1 Working time reduced from 9 to 8 hours per day.
Babson Flax Spinning Co.,	Thread, twine, etc.,	Paterson, Newark, Newark, Newark, Newark, ...	(+) (-) (+) (+) (-) (+)	Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Jan., ..	3 Wage increases ranging from 5 to 15 per cent.
Metal Polishers' Union,	Chandlers,	Paterson, Newark, Newark, Newark, Newark, ...	(+) (-) (+) (+) (-) (+)	Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Jan., ..	3 Working hour reduced from 55 to 40½ per week.
Electrical Journeymen,	Electricians,	Paterson, Newark, Newark, Newark, Newark, ...	(+) (-) (+) (+) (-) (+)	Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Jan., ..	5 Wages increased 50 cents per day.
Warner Chemical Co.,	Chemicals,	Perth Amboy, Roosevelt, Chrome, ...	(+) (-) (+) (+) (-) (+)	Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Jan., ..	7 Annual bonus established.
The Goldsmiths' Refining Co.,	Tin refining,	Edgewater, Newark, Newark, Newark, Newark, ...	(+) (-) (+) (+) (-) (+)	Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Jan., ..	10 Wages increased 10 per cent.
The Corn Products Refining Co.,	Sugars and sirups,	Edgewater, Newark, Harrison, Tremley, Rahway, ...	(+) (-) (+) (+) (-) (+)	Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Jan., ..	10 Working time reduced to 8 hours per day.
Leibnicher & Co.,	Jewelry, .....	... .. .. .. ..	(+) (-) (+) (+) (-) (+)	Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Jan., ..	10 Wage increase ranging from \$2 to \$6 per week.
Driver-Harris Wire Co.,	Wire, .....	... .. .. .. ..	(+) (-) (+) (+) (-) (+)	Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Jan., ..	12 Wages increased 2 cents per hour.
Grossell Chemical Co.,	Chemicals, .....	... .. .. .. ..	(+) (-) (+) (+) (-) (+)	Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Jan., ..	12 Working time reduced from 10 to 9 hours per day.
The G. O. Graves,	Auto bodies, .....	... .. .. .. ..	(+) (-) (+) (+) (-) (+)	Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Jan., ..	15 Wages increased 10 per cent.
The American Agricultural Chemical Co. (Izabig plant),	Fertilizers, .....	... .. .. .. ..	(+) (-) (+) (+) (-) (+)	Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Oct., .. Jan., ..	15 Wages increased 10 per cent.

The American Agricultural Chemical Co. (Williams & Clark),	Fertilizers,	Roosevelt,	Jan..	15	Wages increased 10 per cent.
West Shore Railroad Hoses,	Freight handling,	West New York and Weehawken,	(+)	15	Wages increased 15 per cent., and working time reduced to 8 hours per day.
The Gera Mills,	Woolen and worsted goods,	Passaic,	(+)	15	Wages increased 10 per cent., and working time reduced to 8 hours per day.
F. A. Straus & Co.,	Worsted goods,	Trenton,	(+)	21	Wages increased 10 per cent., and working time reduced to 8 hours per day.
The Algonquin Co.,	Woolen goods,	Passaic,	(+)	Jan., ..	Wages increased 10 per cent., and working time reduced to 8 hours per day.
Typographical Union,	Printers, supplies,	Jersey City,	(+)	Jan., ..	Wages increased 10 per cent., and working time reduced to 8 hours per day.
The J. L. Mott Co.,	Plumbers, supplies,	Trenton,	(+)	Jan., ..	Wages increased.
Passaic Cotton Mills,	Cotton fabric for automobile tires,	Passaic,	(+)	Jan., ..	Wages increased of old employees.
Whiteside & Blank,	Manufact'g Jewelers,	Newark,	(-)	Jan., ..	Wages increased 10 per cent.
U. S. Cast-Iron Pipe Co.,	Cast-Iron pipes,	Burlington,	Jan., ..	29	Decrease in working hours; extent of decrease not reported.
Highland Worsted Mills,	Worsted goods,	Camden,	(+)	Jan., ..	Wages increased 15 cents per day.
Goldy Ribbon Co.,	Silk ribbon,	Paterson,	(+)	Feb., ..	Wage increases ranging from 5 to 10 per cent.
Diamond Silk Co.,	Broad silk,	Paterson,	(+)	Feb., ..	Weekly bonus system established.
John A. Roebling's Sons Co.,	Insulated wire dept.,	Trenton,	(+)	Feb., ..	Pieche prices increased 1/4 cent a yard.
Hercules Powder Co.,	Powder,	Kearny,	(+)	Feb., ..	Wages increased 10 per cent.
National Fireproofing Co.,	Fireproofing,	Port Murray,	(+)	Feb., ..	Fruit night force employed.
Empire Steel and Iron Co.,	Iron mining,	Wharton,	(+)	Feb., ..	Wages increased 10 per cent.
Thomas Iron Co.,	Iron mining,	Wharton,	(+)	Feb., ..	Wages increased 10 per cent.
Brighton Mills,	Cotton fabrics,	Passaic,	(+)	Feb., ..	Wages increased; amount not reported.
Bogger & Thompson Silk Mills,	Silk,	West New York,	(+)	Feb., ..	Wages increased 1 1/2 cents per yard.
The Faxedo Mills,	Worsted goods,	Passaic,	(+)	Feb., ..	Wages increased 10 per cent.
McKleran-Terry Drill Co.,	Pile hammers & drills,	Dover,	(+)	Feb., ..	Night force employed.
The Singer Company,	Laborers,	Elizabeth,	(+)	Feb., ..	Wages increased 3 cents per hour.
American Sawmill Machinery Works,	Molders,	Hackettstown,	(+)	Feb., ..	Wages increased 40 per cent.
Esser Specialty Co.,	Fireworks,	Berkeley Heights and Millburn,	(+)	Feb., ..	Wages increased 15 per cent.
E. Waldeck & Co.,	Paper boxes,	Jersey City,	(+)	Feb., ..	Wages increased; amount not reported.
United Piece Dye Works,	Dyeing and finishing goods,	Lodi,	(+)	Feb., ..	Wages increased 10 per cent.
Standard Underground Cable Works,	Cables,	Perth Amboy,	(+)	Feb., ..	Working hours reduced from 52 1/2 to 50 per week.
Weidmann Silk Dyeing Co.,	Silk drying,	Paterson,	(+)	Mar., ..	Wage increased \$1 per week.
United Piece Dyeing Co.,	Silk drying,	Hawthorne,	(+)	Mar., ..	Wages increased 10 per cent.
Hawthorne Silk Co.,	Broad silk,	Lakeview,	(+)	Mar., ..	Wages increased 10 per cent.
Henry Doherty Silk Co.,	Broad silk,	Paterson,	(+)	Mar., ..	Working time reduced from 10 to 9 hours per day.
Goldy Ribbon Co.,	Silk ribbons,	Paterson,	(+)	Mar., ..	Wages increased 10 per cent.
The Arcola Silk Co.,	Silk for neckties,	Paterson,	(+)	Mar., ..	Wages increased 10 per cent.
Jas. Simpson & Co.,	Silk,	Paterson,	(+)	Mar., ..	Wages increased 10 per cent.
Standard Underground Cable Co.,	Insulated wire and cables,	Perth Amboy,	(-)	Mar., ..	Working time reduced from 52 1/2 to 50 per week, without wage reduction.

TABLE No. 3.—(Continued).
Increase or Decrease in Wages or Working Hours from October 1, 1915, to September 30, 1916.

NAME OF FIRM.	Character of Business or Goods Made.	Location of Works.	Decrease		Date of Increase or Decrease.	Amount of Increase or Decrease.
			Month.	Year.	Month.	
Baritan Copper Works,	Copper refining,	Perth Amboy,	(+)	Mar., . . .	1	Working time fixed at 8 hours, with minimum wage rate of 25 cents an hour.
American Smelting and Refining Co., Metal refining,	Metal refining,	Perth Amboy,	(+)	Mar., . . .	1	Working time fixed at 8 hours, with minimum wage rate of 25 cents an hour.
Barber Asphalt Paving Co.,	Asphalt paving blocks, etc.,	Perth Amboy,	(+)	Mar., . . .	1	Working time fixed at 8 hours, with minimum wage rate of 25 cents an hour.
Lackawanna Railroad Co. (Essex Division),	Railroad,	Newark,	(+)	Mar., . . .	1	Wages increased; amount not reported.
Weisbach Light Co.,	Gas mantles & lights,	Glooucester,	(+)	Mar., . . .	1	Working time reduced to 8 hours.
John Waliron Co.,	Wall paper machinery,	New Brunswick,	(+)	Mar., . . .	1	Working time reduced to 8 hours.
Pantaise Leather Co.,	Artificial leather,	Passaic,	(+)	Mar., . . .	4	Working time reduced to 8 hours.
The Schwarzenbach Huber Co.,	Silk goods,	Stirling,	(+)	Mar., . . .	4	Wages increased 10 per cent.
The Schwarzenbach Huber Co.,	Silk goods,	West Hoboken,	(+)	Mar., . . .	10	Wages increased 10 per cent.
The Schwarzenbach Huber Co.,	Silk goods,	Bayonne,	(+)	Mar., . . .	20	Wages increased 10 per cent.
The Schwarzenbach Huber Co.,	Silk goods,	Hackettstown,	(+)	Mar., . . .	20	Wages increased 10 per cent.
Contractors of Hackettstown,	Carpenters,	Hackettstown,	(+)	Mar., . . .	24	Working time reduced to 8 hours per day.
Graef Hatband Mfg. Co.,	Upholsters,	Paterson,	(+)	Mar., . . .	31	Working time reduced to 8 hours per day.
Botany Worsted Mills,	Dress goods,	Passaic,	(+)	Mar., . . .	31	Wages increased to 25 per cent.
National Fireproofing Co.,	Fireproofing,	Port Murray,	(+)	Mar., . . .	31	Wages increased 10 per cent.
Master Painters' Association,	Painters,	Newark,	(+)	Apr., . . .	1	Wages increased 20 cents per day.
Hudson and Manhattan Railroad,	Tube trainmen,	Jersey City,	(+)	Apr., . . .	1	Wages increased averaging 20 per cent.
The Paterson Vehicle Co.,	Vehicles,	Paterson,	(+)	Apr., . . .	1	Working time reduced to 8 hours per day.
Royal Mfg. Co.,	Cotton & woolen waste,	Rahway,	(+)	Apr., . . .	1	Wages increased; amount not reported.
The Schwarzenbach Huber Co.,	Silk goods,	Hackensack,	(+)	Apr., . . .	1	Working time reduced to 8 hours per day.
The Johnson-Van Vlaanderen Machine Co.,	Silk drying and finishing machinery,	Paterson,	(-)	Apr., . . .	1	Working time reduced to 8 hours per day.
Peerless Plush Co.,	Plush,	Paterson,	(-)	Apr., . . .	1	Working time reduced to 8 hours per day.
The Geo. W. Heine Co.,	Silk,	Holmetta,	(+)	Apr., . . .	3	Wage increase; amount not reported.
The Benjamin Eastwood Co.,	Silk weaving machinery,	Paterson,	(-)	Apr., . . .	4	Working time reduced to 8 hours per day.
Londale Print, Bleach & Dye Works,	Dyeing textiles,	Rockaway,	(+)	Apr., . . .	4	Wage increase; amount not reported.
Barbour Flax Spinning Co.,	Thread and yarn,	Paterson,	(-)	Apr., . . .	6	Working time reduced to 8 hours per day.

Dolphin Jute Mills, O'Connor Silk Co.,	Jute,.....	Paterson,.....	Apr.,	6 Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Manhattan Shirt Co.,	Silk goods,.....	Paterson,.....	Apr.,	6 Working time reduced to 9 hours per day, with increase of 25 cents per day in wages.
Nicholson File Co.,	Men's shirts,.....	Paterson,.....	Apr.,	7 Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
I. A. Hall Co.,	Files,.....	Paterson,.....	Apr.,	7 Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Jacob Walder Co.,	Reed, harness and mill supplies,.....	Paterson,.....	(-) Apr.,	Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Ulrich Mill Supply Co.,	MH supplies,.....	Paterson,.....	(-) Apr.,	Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Barker-Nixon Machine Co.,	Milwrights,.....	Paterson,.....	(-) Apr.,	Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Stip Machine Co.,	Mill machinery,.....	Paterson,.....	(-) Apr.,	Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
J. J. E. Barbour Thread Co.,	Thread,.....	Paterson,.....	(-) Apr.,	Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Reynolds-Mason Iron Co.,	Structural iron work,.....	Paterson,.....	(-) Apr.,	Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Lamond & Robertson, Metric Shirt Co.,	Floor coverings,.....	Paterson,.....	(-) Apr.,	Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Excello Shirt Co.,	Men's shirts,.....	Paterson,.....	(-) Apr.,	Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
H. H. Kurkjian,.....	Men's shirts,.....	Paterson,.....	(-) Apr.,	Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Bogert-Carlough Co.,	Kilbom and hat mfgt.,.....	Paterson,.....	(-) Apr.,	Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
International High Speed Steel Co.,	Structural iron,.....	Paterson,.....	(-) Apr.,	Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Western Union Telegraph Co.,	Steel rolling mills,.....	Paterson,.....	(+) Apr.,	Wages increased 15 cents per day.
Watson Machine Co.,	Telegraphing,.....	Rockaway,.....	(+) Apr.,	Wages increased from \$5 to \$15 per month.
Harding Box Co.,	Rope machinery,.....	Trenton,.....	(+) Apr.,	Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Van Ness Bros.,	Paper boxes,.....	Paterson,.....	(+) Apr.,	Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Robt. Blackburn,	Paper boxes,.....	Paterson,.....	(+) Apr.,	Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Jas. Radcliffe & Sons,	Paper boxes,.....	Paterson,.....	(+) Apr.,	Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Fredk. Neuberger, Inc.,	Paper boxes,.....	Paterson,.....	(+) Apr.,	Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Lamond & Robertson, <td>Bugs and craps,.....</td> <td>Paterson,.....</td> <td>(+) Apr.,</td> <td>Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.</td>	Bugs and craps,.....	Paterson,.....	(+) Apr.,	Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Paterson Reed & Harness Co.,	Harness,.....	Paterson,.....	(+) Apr.,	Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Noveltie Mfg. Co.,	Silk goods,.....	Paterson,.....	(+) Apr.,	Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Passaic Steel Co.,	Structural steel,.....	Paterson,.....	(+) Apr.,	Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Peter J. Meyer & Co.,	Iron foundry,.....	Paterson,.....	(+) Apr.,	Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
S. S. J. Asbell,	Beer pumps and brass fittings,.....	Paterson,.....	(+) Apr.,	Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Sutherland & Edwards,	Silk finishings,.....	Paterson,.....	(+) Apr.,	Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Central Silk Finishing Co.,	Broad and ribbon silk,.....	Paterson,.....	(+) Apr.,	Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Phoenix Silk Mfg. Co.,	Silk finishings,.....	Paterson,.....	(+) Apr.,	Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Thos. Henschell Co.,	Boxes,.....	Paterson,.....	(+) Apr.,	Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Herbert Herman, Union Box Co.,	Boxes,.....	Paterson,.....	(+) Apr.,	Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Centre Box Co.,	Boxes,.....	Paterson,.....	(+) Apr.,	Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Fashlon Silk Mfg. Co.,	Silk,.....	Paterson,.....	(-) Apr.,	Increase of 10 per cent.
Khalzog Silk Co.,	Nettings and chaffins,.....	Paterson,.....	(-) Apr.,	Increase.

TABLE No. 3—(Continued).
 Increase or Decrease in Wages or Working Hours from October 1, 1915, to September 30, 1916.

NAME OF FIRM.	Character of Business or Goods Made.	Location of Works.	Date of Increase or Decrease.		Amount of Increase or Decrease.
			Month.	Date.	
Summit Silk Co.,	Silk,	Summit,	(—)	Apr., . . .	10 Working time reduced to 9 hours per day, with wage increase of 10 per cent.
Contractors of Freehold,	Carpenters,	Freehold,	(—)	Apr., . . .	11 Working time reduced to 8 hours per day.
Contractors of Freehold,	Pitmen,	Freehold,	(—)	Apr., . . .	11 Wages increased 50 cents per day.
National Silk Dyeing Co.,	Silk dyeing,	Paterson,	(—)	Apr., . . .	11 Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Weldmann Silk Dyeing Co.,	Silk dyeing,	Paterson,	(—)	Apr., . . .	11 Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
United Dre Works,	Silk dyeing,	Passaic,	(—)	Apr., . . .	12 Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Jas. L. Morrison Machine Co.,	Machinery,	Paterson,	(—)	Apr., . . .	12 Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Standard Oil Co.,	Oil refining,	Bayonne,	(—)	Apr., . . .	13 Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
American Locomotive Co.,	Coke	Elizabeth,	(+)	Apr., . . .	13 Wages increased from 5 to 10 per cent.
American Locomotive Co.,	Locomotives,	Paterson,	(—)	Apr., . . .	15 Wages increased from 5 to 10 per cent.
Rivers Works,	Locomotives,	Paterson,	(—)	Apr., . . .	15 Working time reduced to 9 hours per day, with wage increase of 10 per cent.
Ideal Cooney Dyeing Co.,	Fur dyeing,	Paterson,	(—)	Apr., . . .	15 Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Maple Silk Co.,	Silk ribbon,	Paterson,	(—)	Apr., . . .	15 Working time reduced to 9 hours per day, and 5 cent increase in piece prices.
Rumler Bros., Hatband Co.,	Silk ribbon,	Paterson,	(—)	Apr., . . .	15 Working time reduced to 9 hours per day, and 5 cent increase in piece prices.
Goldy Ribbon Co.,	Silk ribbon,	Paterson,	(—)	Apr., . . .	15 Working time reduced to 9 hours per day, and 5 cent increase in piece prices.
Breen & Meginnis,	Silk ribbon,	Paterson,	(—)	Apr., . . .	15 Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Madison Ribbon Co.,	Silk ribbon,	Paterson,	(—)	Apr., . . .	15 Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Harris Bros.,	Silk ribbon,	Paterson,	(—)	Apr., . . .	15 Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Delse Hatband Co.,	Silk ribbon,	Paterson,	(—)	Apr., . . .	15 Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Pioneer Hatband Co.,	Silk ribbon,	Paterson,	(—)	Apr., . . .	15 Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Warner Mfg. Co.,	Silk ribbon,	Paterson,	(—)	Apr., . . .	15 Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Clark Thread Co.,	Thread,	E. Newark,	(—)	Apr., . . .	16 Working time reduced from 55 to 60 hours per week.
McNab & Harlin Co.,	Plumbers' supplies,	Paterson,	(—)	Apr., . . .	17 Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Johnson-Cowdin Co.,	Silk ribbon,	Paterson,	(—)	Apr., . . .	18 Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.

Henry Doherty Silk Co., Grael Hatband Co.,	Silk ribbon, Silk ribbon,	Lakeview, Paterson,	18 Working time reduced to 9 hours per day. Working time reduced to 9 hours per day, and 5 cent increase in piece prices.
Keller & Hart Hatband Co.,	Silk ribbon,	Paterson,	19 Working time reduced to 9 hours per day, and 5 cent increase in piece prices.
R. Muller & Co.,	Silk ribbon,	Paterson,	19 Working time reduced to 9 hours per day, and 5 cent increase in piece prices.
Helvetia Ribbon Co.,	Silk ribbon,	Paterson,	19 Working time reduced to 9 hours per day, and 5 cent increase in piece prices.
Magel & Blum,	Silk ribbon,	Paterson,	19 Working time reduced to 9 hours per day, and 5 cent increase in piece prices.
Union Ribbon Co.,	Silk ribbon,	Paterson,	19 Working time reduced to 9 hours per day, and 5 cent increase in piece prices.
Frank & Dugan,	Silk ribbon,	Paterson,	19 Working time reduced to 9 hours per day, and 5 cent increase in piece prices.
National Ribbon Co.,	Silk ribbon,	Paterson,	19 Working time reduced to 9 hours per day, and 5 cent increase in piece prices.
Kirkland Ribbon Co.,	Silk ribbon,	Paterson,	19 Working time reduced to 9 hours per day, and 5 cent increase in piece prices.
Barbour Flax Spinning Co.,	Yarns and twines, Linoleum,	Kearny,	19 Working time reduced to 9 hours per day, and 5 cent increase in piece prices.
Nairn Linoleum Co., .....	.....	Kearny,	19 Working time reduced from 55 to 50 hours per week.
Passaic County Master Horseshoers Association,	Horseshoers,	Paterson,	19 Working time reduced from 55 to 50 hours per week.
The Algonquin Co.,	Woolen goods,	Passaic,	20 Working time reduced to 9 hours per day, with 25 per cent increase in wages.
The Johnson-Cowdin Co.,	Silk ribbons,	Paterson,	20 Wages increased 10 per cent.
Sweeney & Co.,	Silk ribbons,	Paterson,	20 Wages increased.
Stirling Ribbon Co.,	Silk ribbons,	Paterson,	20 Wages increased.
Township Committee,	Road laborers,	Springfield Twp.,	21 Working time reduced to 9 hours per day, with 25 cent wage increase.
T. Shriver Co.,	Plates and castings, Worsted goods,	Harrison, Trenton,	21 Working time reduced from 54 to 50 hours per week.
Princeton Worsted Mills, Gregg Co., Ltd.,	Machinery,	Hackensack,	22 Working hours reduced to 9 per day, with 10 per cent wage increase.
Pacific Coast Borax Co.,	Borax,	Bayonne, Newark,	27 Wage increase of 7½ per cent.
Gould & Eberhardt,	Machine tools,	Constable Hook & Newark,	27 Working time reduced to 8 hours per day.
Oxford Copper Co.,	Copper refining,	Bayonne, Garwood, Elizabeth, Passaic,	29 Wages increased 15 per cent.
Aeolian Co.,	Pipe organs, .....	.....	1 Working time reduced from 57 to 51 hours per week.
Master Builders of Elizabeth,	Carpenters, .....	.....	1 Wages increased to \$4.50 for 8-hour work day.
Master Plumbers' Association,	Plumbers & tinsmiths, .....	.....	1 Wages increased 5 and 7 cents per hour.
Master Plumbers' Association,	Sheet metal workers,	Paterson,	1 Wages increased 2½ per cent.
Mays Landing Water Power Co.,	Cotton goods,	Mars Landing, Perth Amboy,	1 Wages increased 10 per cent.
National Fireproofing Co.,	Fireproofing,	Keasbey,	1 Wages increased 1½ cents per hour.
National Fireproofing Co.,	Fire brick, .....	.....	1 Wages increased 1½ cents per hour.
Ward Baking Co.,	Bakery,	Newark,	1 Wages increased \$1 per week.
Edison Portland Cement Co.,	Portland cement,	New Village,	1 Wages increased 10 per cent.

TABLE No. 3—(Continued).
 Increase or Decrease in Wages or Working Hours from October 1, 1915, to September 30, 1916.

NAME OF FIRM.	Character of Business or Goods Made.	Location of Works.	Date of Increase or Decrease.		Amount of Increase or Decrease.
			Month.	Date.	
Ingersoll-Rand Drill Co.,	Air drills, etc.,	Phillipsburg, ...	(+)	May, ...	Wages increased 10 per cent.
Cameron Pump Works, ...	Pumps, ...	Phillipsburg, ...	(+)	May, ...	Wages increased 10 per cent.
The Reising & Schen Co.,	Silk, ...	Hoboken, ...	(-)	May, ...	Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
J. W. Mount Co., Inc.,	Carriage and automobile bodies, ...	Red Bank, ...	(-)	May, ...	Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
J. S. Mundy Holsting Engine Co.,	Holsting engines, ...	Newark, ...	(-)	May, ...	Working time reduced from 54 to 50 hours per week.
Empire Steel and Iron Co.,	Iron mining, ...	Mc. Hope, ...	(+)	May, ...	Wages increased 5 per cent.
Standard Silk Co.,	Silk throwing, ...	Phillipsburg, ...	(-)	May, ...	Working time reduced from 54 to 50 hours per week.
Pennsylvania Railroad,	Stationary engineers, ...	Monmouth Jet., ...	(+)	May, ...	Wages increased 50 cents per day.
Hopatcong Woolen Mills,	Woolen goods, ...	Changewater, ...	(-)	May, ...	Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
J. L. Mott Iron Co.,	Sailor's plumbing and fittings, ...	Trenton, ...	(+)	May, ...	Wages increased.
Princeton Worsted Mills, John H. Meyer Silk Co.,	Worsted goods, ...	Bloomsbury, ...	(+)	May, ...	Wages increased 10 per cent.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad,	Broad silk, ...	... (1)	(+)	May, ...	Wages increased and working time reduced.
Nairn Linoleum Co.,	Laborers, ...	New Providence, ...	(+)	May, ...	Wages increased 20 cents per day.
Wadsworth Chocolate Co.,	Linoleum, ...	Kearny, ...	(+)	May, ...	Wages increased \$2 per week.
Friedman Bros. & Sandler, ...	Candy, ...	Newark, ...	(-)	May, ...	Working time decreased.
The H. & H. Co.,	Ladies' garments, ...	Newark, ...	(-)	May, ...	Working time reduced to 48 hours per week, and wages increased 10 per cent.
Rockaway Rolling Mills, American Smelting and Refining Co., Barber Asphalt Paving Co., Raritan Copper Works, Victor Talking Machine Co., Master Masons and Builders, Hercules Powder Co., Clark Mill End Thread Co., International Nickel Co., The Diccard-Hotter Fur Co.,	Rolled steel, ... Metal refining, ... Asphalt, ... Copper, ... Talking machines, ... Lathers and laborers, ... Carpenters, ... Mule spinners, ... Laborers, ... Fur, ...	Rockaway, ... Perth Amboy, ... Maurer, ... Perth Amboy, ... Camden, ... Orange, ... Kenil, ... E. Newark, ... Bayonne, ... Newark, ...	(+) (+) (+) (+) (+) (+) (+) (+)	May, ... May, ... May, ... May, ... May, ... May, ... May, ... May, ... May, ...	Wage increase in place prices. Wage increase 2 cents per hour. Wages increased to 25 cents per hour. Wages increased to 25 cents per hour. Wages increased 10 per cent. Wage increase ranging from 20 to 25 cents per day. Wages increased. Working time reduced to 9 hours per day. Wages increased 16 per cent. Wages increased, and working time reduced to 50 hours per week.

Typographical Union Lambertville Rubber Co.,	Printers,	Jersey City,	Wages increased.
Millville Mfg. Co.,	Rubber goods,	Lambertville,	Wages increased 10 per cent.
Whitall Tatum Co.,	Glass,	Millville,	Wages increased.
T. C. Wheaton Co.,	Glass,	Millville,	Wages increased.
Millville Bottle Works, Pennsylvania Railroad Co.,	Telegraphers,	Trenton Division,	Wages increased, and working time reduced to 8 hours per day.
The Levegar Structural Iron Co.,	Structural iron work... Conveying belt machinery,	Dunellen,	Working time reduced from 55 to 52½ hours per week, and wages increased 10 per cent.
The Robins Conveying Belt Co.,	Machinists and boiler-makers,	Passaic,	Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Erie Railroad Co.,	Photographs,	Jersey City,	Wages increased 4 cents per hour.
Thomas A. Edison, American Mono Service Co.,	Paper containers,	West Orange,	Wages increased 60 cents per day.
Goldschmidt & Dettling Co.,	Tin refining,	Newark,	Wages increased 25 cents, and working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
Richardson & Boynton Co.,	Furnaces and ranges,	Roosevelt,	Wages increased 1 cent per hour.
Cot-a-lap Co.,	Woven wall coverings,	Dover,	Working time reduced to 9 hours per day.
H. K. Corbin, U. S. Metal Refining Co.,	Sewer laborers,	Somerville,	Wages increased 25 cents per day.
Merrill Bros. Co.,	Metal refining,	Dunellen,	Wages increased 2 cents per hour.
Street Department, German Artistic Weaving Co., Public Service Ry. Co.,	Silversmiths,	Chrome,	Working time reduced to 8 hours per day.
Public Service Ry. Co.,	Laborers,	Newark,	Wages increased 10 per cent.
Public Service Ry. Co.,	Woven labels,	Irvington,	Wages increased 25 cents per day.
National Fireproofing Co., Erie Railroad Co.,	Trolleymen,	Pompton Lakes,	Wages increased 2 cents per hour.
John A. Roebling's Sons Co., Phoenix Lock Works, Anderson Lumber Co.,	Trolleymen,	Camden,	Wages increased from 10 to 25 per cent.
Anderson Lumber Co.,	Fireproofing,	Jersey City,	Wages increased from 28 to 32 cents per hour.
National Glass Workers Assn., Sussex Print Works,	Gatekeepers,	Newark,	Wages increased from 28 to 32 cents per hour.
Chas. W. Ennis Co., Showell Mfg. Co.,	Wire and wire rope,	Port Murray,	Wages increased 2 cents per hour.
Street Department, International Nickel Co.,	Brass hardware,	Jersey City,	Wages increased \$6 per month.
State Island Rapid Transit Co.,	Painting mill,	Newark,	Bonuses given amounting to 5 per cent. of wages.
Barber Flax Spinning Co., Dolphin Jute Mills, Hall Printing Press Co.,	Glass workers,	Atlantic City,	Wages increased 10 per cent.
	Dyeing and finishing textiles,	Newton,	Wages increased 10 per cent.
	Building materials,	Morristown,	Night shift employed.
	Roofing,	Jersey City,	Wages increased 10 per cent.
	Mechanics & laborers,	Bayonne,	Working time reduced to 9 hours per day, with 10 per cent. increase in wages.
	Nickel and copper,	Perth Amboy,	Working time reduced to 8 hours per day.
	Perrymen,	Sept.,	Wages increased 15 per cent.
	Threads and twine,	Sept.,	Working time reduced 2 days per month.
	Jute,	Sept.,	Wages increased 10 per cent.
	Printing presses,	Sept.,	Wages increased 10 per cent.
	Dunellen,	Sept.,	Night shift discontinued.

TABLE No. 4.

**New Manufacturing Plants Started and Old Establishments Enlarged
During the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1916.**

The additions which have been made to the property in use for industrial purposes are shown on this table which includes both new establishments and additions to old ones. The names of corporations or firms concerned, the cost of new construction and enlargements, are given on the table. The record shows that during the twelve months which it covers there were 221 new industrial plants started in New Jersey, and during the same time more or less extensive and costly additions have been made to 258 existing establishments. The initial capital invested in these new plants, including land, buildings and machinery equipment, is \$11,508,938, and the cost of enlargements of existing establishments is \$9,131,815. The average amount expended on the new plants is a small fraction less than \$52,077 each. The average expenditure for enlargements per plant was \$35,395, and the grand total cost of both new construction and enlargements reaches the very impressive figure of \$20,640,753, actually expended during the twelve months covered by the record, for the purpose of extending and enlarging our factory and workshop industries.

The manufacture of chemicals for which purpose 23 plants were started during the twelve months, leads all other industries in the matter of new construction; next in importance comes the manufacture of broad silk and ribbons with 19 new mills and 9 dyehouses. Aniline dyes report 6 new establishments; and dyestuffs of other kinds 6 new plants. Other industries to which new establishments were added are: Women and children's wear, 10; lace and embroidery, 5; leather and leather goods, 6; machinery and metal goods, 6 establishments respectively; acetyline welding apparatus, 3; and shirts, 5. Two plants were opened for the manufacture of shrapnel and other munition shells, and 5 for the manufacture of clothing. Eighty other established and well-known lines of industry are represented in the new construction of the year, by from one to four plants. Among all the new establishments which came into active being during the year there is only one industry—the manufacture of aniline dyes—that hitherto had had no representative establishment among our industries. The supply of these dyes, so essential to the successful operation of many of the finest forms of the textile industries which was heretofore im-

ported from Germany, has been completely stopped since the outbreak of the war now being waged among the principal European nations, and the six establishments to engage in the industry of producing these dyes, with others for the same purpose in other states, represent an effort on the part of enterprising and patriotic American business men to liberate our industries from that condition of dependence for the future.

A comprehensive summary of the data relating to factory and workshop expansion, which includes the counties and localities in which the buildings are placed, the number of establishments, new and old, and the cost of the same, is given on the table which follows:

**Summary of Factory and Workshop Extension, for the Twelve Months
Ending September 30, 1916.**

LOCATION.	Establishments. Number of:		Cost of Improvements. Amount Expended for:		Total.
	New.	Old.	New Factory Buildings.	Enlargement of Old Plants.	
Bergen County—					
Carlton Hill,		1		\$32,800	\$32,800
Dundee Lake,	1		\$10,000		10,000
Edgewater,		3		20,500	20,500
Fort Lee,	1	1	250,000	3,000	253,000
Garfield,	1	1	11,000	5,000	16,000
Kingsland,		1		95,000	95,000
Lodi,	1		22,000		22,000
Ridgefield Park,	1		75,000		75,000
Burlington County—					
Beverly,	1		5,000		5,000
Bordentown,		1		190,637	190,637
Burlington,	1	1	11,500	88,000	99,500
Camden County—					
Barrington,	1		2,400		2,400
Camden,	1	8	45,000	493,000	538,000
Gloucester City,	1	1	900,000	11,000	311,000
Cape May County—					
Tuckahoe,	1		13,500		13,500
Woodbine,	1		20,000		20,000
Cumberland County—					
Bridgeton,	2	1	9,500	42,085	51,585
Vineland,	1	1	9,000	28,000	37,000
Essex County—					
Belleville,		1		6,800	6,800
Bloomfield,	2	7	*20,000	652,600	672,600
East Orange,	1	1	300,000	1,500	301,500
Glen Ridge	1		700		700
Hillside,	1		4,500		4,500
Irvington,	3	6	73,700	284,000	358,300
Millburn,	2		12,000		12,000
Newark,	52	79	\$97,800	\$1,268,750	2,266,550
West Orange,		1		82,000	82,000
Gloucester County—					
Cedar Grove,		1		500	500
Glassboro,		1		300,000	300,000
National Park,	1		30,000		30,000
Newfield,	1				
Paulsboro,	1		1,000,000		1,000,000

**Summary of Factory and Workshop Extension, for the Twelve Months
September 30, 1916—(Continued).**

LOCATION.	Establishments. Number of:		Cost of Improvements. Amount Expended for:		Total.
	New.	Old.	New Factory Buildings.	Enlargement of Old Plants.	
Hudson County—					
Arlington,	1	.....	\$14,500	.....	\$14,500
Bayonne,	5	4	†80,800	\$206,000	286,800
East Newark, . . . . .	.....	1	.....	20,000	20,000
Guttenberg,	2	.....	8,500	.....	8,500
Harrison,	2	7	30,000	483,050	513,050
Hoboken,	4	5	*1,902,000	227,200	2,029,200
Jersey City,	13	24	†406,000	680,450	1,066,450
Kearny,	3	1	2,255,000	28,000	2,283,000
North Bergen,	1	2	18,000	†25,000	43,000
Town of Union,	3	.....	3,825	.....	3,825
Weehawken,	1	.....	5,000	.....	5,000
West Hoboken,	3	1	47,000	2,300	49,300
West New York,	1	1	18,000	15,000	28,000
Hunterdon County—					
Califon,	2	.....	*2,500	.....	2,500
Mercer County—					
Trenton,	3	18	45,500	556,700	602,200
Yardville,	1	1	1,500	30,000	31,500
Middlesex County—					
Avenel,	1	.....	125,000	.....	125,000
Carteret, . . . . .	.....	1	.....	75,000	75,000
Chrome,	2	.....	52,000	.....	52,000
Dunellen,	1	1	2,500	3,500	6,000
Edgar Station,	2	.....	80,000	.....	80,000
Lincoln,	2	2	18,000	5,000	18,000
Maurer, . . . . .	.....	2	.....	33,700	3,700
Milltown, . . . . .	.....	2	.....	17,500	17,500
New Brunswick,	4	4	150,000	182,000	332,000
Perth Amboy,	4	10	34,500	488,250	522,750
Piscataway,	1	.....	50,000	.....	50,000
Rumson,	1	.....	50,000	.....	50,000
South River,	1	.....	50,000	.....	50,000
Monmouth County—					
Asbury Park,	1	.....	*	.....	.....
Cliffwood,	1	.....	100,000	.....	100,000
Deal,	1	.....	3,500	.....	3,500
Eatontown,	1	.....	1,000	.....	1,000
Freehold, . . . . .	.....	1	.....	25,000	25,000
Keyport,	2	1	35,000	10,500	45,500
Manasquan,	1	.....	4,500	.....	4,500
Matawan,	4	1	60,000	13,500	73,500
Red Bank, . . . . .	.....	1	.....	5,000	5,000
Morris County—					
Bartley, . . . . .	.....	2	.....	5,500	5,500
Boonton,	2	1	55,000	25,000	80,000
Butler,	1	3	100,000	168,000	268,000
Dover,	2	.....	11,000	.....	11,000
Morristown,	2	1	2,300	40,000	42,300
Rockaway, . . . . .	.....	1	.....	14,000	14,000
Passaic County—					
Clifton,	2	1	29,500	14,000	43,500
Delawanna,	1	.....	1,500	.....	1,500
Haledon,	2	.....	20,000	.....	20,000
Hawthorne,	1	1	32,000	10,500	42,500
Little Falls,	1	.....	20,000	.....	20,000
Passaic,	4	11	*10,000	289,829	299,829
Paterson,	20	7	†170,700	341,000	511,700
Pompton Lakes, . . . . .	.....	1	.....	18,000	18,000
Smith's Mills,	1	.....	75,000	.....	75,000

**Summary of Factory and Workshop Extension, for the Twelve Months
September 30, 1916—(Continued).**

LOCATION.	Establishments. Number of:		Cost of Improvements. Amount Expended for:		Total.
	New.	Old.	New Factory Buildings.	Enlargement of Old Plants.	
Somerset County—					
Bound Brook,	1	.....	\$6,000	.....	\$6,000
Somerville,	2	.....	75,750	.....	75,750
Sussex County—					
Branchville,	1	.....	10,000	.....	10,000
Union County—					
Berkeley Heights, .....	.....	1	.....	\$750	750
Elizabeth,	7	5	468,500	1,080,500	1,494,000
Garwood,	1	2	60,000	30,614	90,614
Linden,	2	.....	*1,400,000	.....	1,400,000
Plainfield,	3	4	*100,000	226,000	326,000
Rahway, .....	.....	2	.....	55,000	55,000
Roselle, .....	.....	1	.....	20,000	20,000
Scotch Plains,	1	.....	6,000	.....	6,000
Summit,	1	1	14,000	6,000	20,000
Union,	1	.....	60,963	.....	60,963
Warren County—					
Belvidere,	1	.....	12,000	.....	12,000
Hackettstown,	1	2	1,000	9,200	10,200
Oxford,	1	.....	5,000	.....	5,000
Phillipsburg,	4	1	*51,000	17,000	68,000
Stewartsville, .....	.....	1	.....	65,000	65,000
Washington, .....	.....	1	.....	6,500	6,500

* Cost of one new plant not reported.

† Cost of two new plants not reported.

‡ Cost of seven new plants not reported.

§ Cost of two additions not reported.

The above table shows that eighteen of the twenty-one counties of the State shared in and contributed to the industrial prosperity of the State. The only exceptions are Atlantic, Ocean and Salem. The summary which follows gives the totals by counties, representing separately the expenditures for new construction and for enlargements.

Counties.	Factory Expansion.		Total Expenditure.
	New Plants.	Enlargements.	
Bergen,	\$368,000	\$156,300	\$524,300
Burlington,	18,500	278,637	295,137
Camden,	347,400	504,000	851,400
Cape May,	33,500	.....	33,500
Cumberland,	18,500	70,085	88,585
Essex,	1,388,700	2,266,250	3,684,950
Gloucester,	1,030,000	300,500	1,330,500
Hudson,	4,683,625	1,687,000	6,370,625
Hunterdon,	2,500	.....	2,500
Mercer,	47,000	586,700	633,700
Middlesex,	557,000	804,950	1,361,950
Monmouth,	204,000	54,000	258,000
Morris,	188,300	263,500	421,800
Passaic,	258,700	673,328	1,032,028
Somerset,	81,750	.....	81,750
Sussex,	10,000	.....	10,000
Union,	2,104,483	1,368,864	3,473,327
Warren,	68,000	87,700	186,700

Considered by counties, the year's investments of Hudson for industrial expansion, \$6,370,625, leads all others by a wide margin; Essex is second with \$3,684,950 to her credit, and Union, with an expenditure of \$3,473,327, is a very close third. Other counties reporting expenditures in excess of one million of dollars are: Middlesex, \$1,361,950; Gloucester, \$1,330,500, and Passaic, \$1,032,029.

Of the municipalities appearing on the first summary (page 198) Kearny, Hudson County, with a total of \$2,283,000 spent on factory development during the year, is entitled to first place. Newark, Essex County, with \$2,266,550 expended for the same purpose, is second. Next after these comes Hoboken, \$2,029,200; Elizabeth, \$1,494,000; Linden, \$1,400,000; and Jersey City, \$1,086,450. The other cities and towns named on the summary show investments ranging from \$672,600 at Trenton, Mercer County, downward to \$750 at Berkeley Heights, Union County.

As before stated, the total expenditures of the year on account of new factory construction and enlargements is \$20,640,753. To this sum, the six middle counties of the State, Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Passaic and Union, are shown by the table to have contributed \$16,446,181, or 79.5 per cent. of the total.

The expansion of manufacturing industry in New Jersey during the twelve months ending September 30, 1916, is approximately four hundred per cent. greater than that of any preceding year.

TABLE No. 4.
New Manufacturing Plants Erected and Old Ones Enlarged, from October 1, 1915, to September 30, 1916.

Character of Improvement.	When Made.	Cost.	Name of Firm.	Kind of Goods Made.	Location of Works.
New.	Old.	Month.			
New.....	October.....	\$20,000	Eastern Tool and Mfg. Co.,	Wire goods,	Bloomfield.
New.....	October.....	1,000,000	Harrison Bros., Inc.,	Chemicals,	Paulsboro.
New.....	October.....	6,000	Schwarz Lace and Embroidery Co.,	Lace and embroidery,	Guttenberg.
New.....	October.....	*	Warranted Tire and Mfg. Co.,	Automobile tires,	Guttenberg.
New.....	October.....	3,000	Comet Silk Co.,	Broad silk,	Paterson.
New.....	October.....	14,000	Specialty Black Dyeing Co.,	Piece dyeing,	Elizabeth.
New.....	October.....	10,000	American Gas Accumulator Co.,	Railroad signals, etc.,	Elizabeth.
New.....	October.....	50,000	Metals Plating Co.,	Copper plating steel,	Bordentown.
New.....	October.....	50,000	American Ammunition Co.,	Time fuses,	Newark.
New.....	October.....	190,637	Schoenert, Carl, & Sons,	Machinery,	Newark.
New.....	October.....	3,000	Radel Leather Co.,	Leather,	Newark.
New.....	October.....	600	Nicelburg Bros. Co.,	Leather,	Newark.
New.....	October.....	*	Morrison Foundry Co.,	Gray iron castings,	Newark.
New.....	October.....	4,500	Hollander, A., & Son,	Fur skin dressing,	Newark.
New.....	October.....	2,500	Consolidated Color and Chemical Co.,	Colors,	Newark.
New.....	October.....	28,000	Bach & Greenfield Co.,	Wool stock and shoddy,	East Orange.
New.....	October.....	17,300	Shimms Magneto Co.,	Magnetic and electric starters,	Kearny.
New.....	October.....	20,000	American Spint Corporation,	Match splints,	Newark.
New.....	October.....	28,000	Rockwell, W. S., Co.,	Furnaces,	Irvington.
New.....	October.....	30,000	Lionel Mfg. Co.,	Electrical goods,	Hoboken.
New.....	November.....	40,000	National Rubber Mfg. Co.,	Rubber cement and hose-sue pads,	Jersey City.
New.....	November.....	10,000	Remington Arms (U. M. C.) Co.,	Cartridges,	Lincoln.
New.....	November.....	1,900,000	D. M. Products Co.,	Aniline dyes,	Perth Amboy.
New.....	November.....	15,000	Jersey City Go-Cart Co.,	Go-carts,	South River.
New.....	November.....	25,000	Middlesex Aniline Co.,	Aniline oils,	Elizabeth.
New.....	November.....	10,000	Schrifman, Henry W.,	Fabricating of structural steel,	Plainfield.
New.....	November.....	2,250	Chemical Pump and Valve Co.,	Pumps and valves,	Camden.
New.....	November.....	15,000	Robeson, J. S., Chemical Co.,	Dyestuffs,	Bridgeton.
New.....	November.....	60,000	Wagner, G., Silk Finishing Co.,	Silk finishing,	Plainfield.
New.....	November.....	1,500	Borne-Screymont Co.,	Oil and grease,	Elizabeth.
New.....	November.....	200,000	Rubber Insulated Metals Corporation,	Insulated tools, tires and tubes,	Camden.
New.....	November.....	*	Sloan Mfg. Co.,	Aeroplanes,	Camden.
New.....	November.....	75,000	American Art Glass Co.,	Domes and shades,	Camden.
Old.....	November.....	1,000	Ferracite Machine Co.,	Machinery,	Bridgeton.
Old.....	November.....	42,085			

TABLE No. 4.—(Continued).

Character of Improvement.	When Made.	Name of Firm.	Kind of Goods Made.	Location of Works.
New.	Old.	Month.	Cost.	
.....	Old.	November,	\$2,500	Ward, E. S., & Co., Newark Gear Cutting Machine Co.,
.....	Old.	November,	7,000	Newark
.....	Old.	November,	8,000	Hedges, A. J., & Co., Jewelry,
.....	Old.	November,	65,000	American Metal Bed Co., Metal beds,
.....	Old.	November,	14,150	Standard Oil Co., Oil refining,
.....	Old.	November,	13,000	Dixie Mfg. Co., Warren cotton belting,
.....	Old.	November,	38,000	Dixon, Joseph, Crucible Co., Crucible products,
.....	Old.	November,	205,000	Goldschmidt Co., Thermite carbon-free metals,
.....	Old.	November,	8,000	Bellman Co., The Sanitary earthenware,
.....	Old.	November,	8,000	American Cement Pipe Mfg. Co., Piping, concrete,
.....	Old.	November,	14,000	Wolf, Jacques, & Co., Chemicals and dyes,
.....	Old.	November,	20,000	Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Co., Mechanical rubber goods,
.....	Old.	November,	35,000	East Jersey Pipe Corporation, Steel pipe and shells,
.....	Old.	November,	18,000	Du Pont, E. I. de Nemours & Co., Blasting caps,
.....	Old.	November,	30,000	Beechey Perfuming Co., Screens,
.....	Old.	November,	7,000	Lackawanna Leather Co., Leather,
.....	New.	December,	10,000	Coifform Chemical Co., Chemicals,
.....	New.	December,	250,000	Universal Film Mfg. Co., Motion pictures,
.....	New.	December,	75,000	Tennessee Copper Co., Phenol,
.....	New.	December,	2,400	Barrington Shirtwaist Co., Shirts,
.....	New.	December,	5,000	Seaway Chemical Co., Chemicals,
.....	New.	December,	2,000	Newark Bay Shelling and Refining Co., Smelting,
.....	New.	December,	7,000	Millburn Machine Co., Machinery,
.....	New.	December,	15,000	Rite Mfg. Co., Metal goods,
.....	New.	December,	20,000	Swiss Colors Co., Aniline colors,
.....	New.	December,	45,000	Davis-Bourneville Co., Oil storage apparatus,
.....	New.	December,	525	Levine-Mirov Co., Glass and glass,
.....	New.	December,	26,000	Acme Land and Chemical Co., Chemical compound,
.....	New.	December,	*	Bayard Chemical Co., Phenol,
.....	New.	December,	5,000	American Master Organ Co., Pipe organs,
.....	New.	December,	7,000	Urquhart Mfg. Co., Silk and mixed cloth,
.....	New.	December,	20,000	Walshack & Jackson Co., Thread silk,
.....	New.	December,	20,000	David H. Co., Rubber goods,
.....	New.	December,	8,000	Greenberg & Co., Tinware handles,
.....	New.	December,	1,000	Torrid Heater Co., Steam and hot water heatings,
.....	Old.	December,	36,500	Pearlescent Tube Co., Collapsible tubes,
.....	Old.	December,		Huntingfield,

Old, ...	December, ...	Zeh & Hahneman Co.,	Machinery, ...
Old, ...	December, ...	Compton, W. H., Shear Co.,	Cutlery, ...
Old, ...	December, ...	Celoid Co., The,	Celloid goods, ...
Old, ...	December, ...	Balbach Smelting and Refining Co.,	Smelting and refining, ...
Old, ...	December, ...	American Piston Ring Co.,	Piston rings, ...
Old, ...	December, ...	Battle & Benwick, ...	Chemicals, ...
Old, ...	December, ...	New Jersey Steel Tube Co.,	Brass goods, ...
Old, ...	December, ...	Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.,	Roller bearings, ...
Old, ...	December, ...	Drive-Harris Co.,	Electric wire, ...
Old, ...	December, ...	Ajax Rubber Co.,	Automobile tires, ...
Old, ...	December, ...	Hyatt Auto Top Co.,	Automobile tops, ...
Old, ...	December, ...	Stokes, Joseph, Rubber Co.,	Hard rubber goods, ...
Old, ...	December, ...	United Lead Co.,	White lead, ...
Old, ...	December, ...	Summit Silk Co.,	Broad silk, ...
Old, ...	December, ...	Pequanoc Rubber Co.,	Reclaiming rubber, ...
Old, ...	December, ...	Panasonic Leather Co.,	Artificial leather, ...
Old, ...	December, ...	Edison Portland Cement Co.,	Portland cement, ...
New, ...	January, ...	Beverly Knitting Mills Co.,	Knit goods, ...
New, ...	January, ...	Marden, Orth & Hartness Co., Inc.,	Clothing, ...
New, ...	January, ...	Marden, Orth & Novelty Co.,	Dyes, stains and chemicals, ...
New, ...	January, ...	Recker Luggage Mfg. Co.,	Traveling bags, ...
New, ...	January, ...	Independent Chewing Gum Co.,	Chewing gum, ...
New, ...	January, ...	Harrison Chemical Co.,	Chemicals, ...
New, ...	January, ...	Dye Products and Chemical Co., Inc.,	Dye products, ...
New, ...	January, ...	Dombrowsky, E., & Son, Inc.,	Infants' wear, ...
New, ...	January, ...	Commercial Welding Co.,	Electric welding machines, ...
New, ...	January, ...	Comfort Knitting Mills, Inc.,	Knit goods, ...
New, ...	January, ...	Art Tempo Music Roll Co.,	Music rolls, ...
New, ...	January, ...	Marx, Max.,	Colors and chemicals, ...
New, ...	January, ...	National Park Brick Co.,	Briks, ...
New, ...	January, ...	Skirwalken Button Co.,	Pearl buttons, ...
New, ...	January, ...	Concrete Resinol Co.,	Concrete resins, ...
New, ...	January, ...	Shreve, R. H., Co.,	Chemicals, ...
New, ...	January, ...	Weehawken Tungsten Lamp Co.,	Electric lamps, ...
New, ...	January, ...	Perth Amboy Mfg. Co.,	Shirtwaists, ...
New, ...	January, ...	Klipsstein, E. C. & Sons Co.,	Dyes, stains, ...
New, ...	January, ...	Runny Mfg. Co.,	Landing shrimp shells, ...
New, ...	January, ...	Synthetic Chemical Co.,	Chemicals, ...
New, ...	January, ...	Bearson & Spiegel, ...	Broad silk, ...
New, ...	January, ...	Patmos, Fred, Co.,	Silk throwing, ...
New, ...	January, ...	Shapiro, Remick & Co.,	Broad silk, ...
New, ...	January, ...	U. S. Standard Chemical Works, Inc.,	Aniline oil and chemicals, ...
New, ...	January, ...	Calico Chemical Co.,	Chemicals, ...
New, ...	January, ...	Woodward & Co., Inc.,	Shells, ...
New, ...	January, ...	Aniline Products Co.,	Aniline oil and chemicals, ...

• Cost of improvements not reported.

TABLE No. 4.—(Continued).

New	February,	W. R. W. Mfg. Co.,	Umbrella handles,	Passaic.
New	February,	Eastern Macaroni Corporation,	Macaroni,	Elizabeth.
New	February,	Otto & Otto Felt Co.,	Felt,	Belvidere.
New	February,	Jerico Silk Co.,	Broad silk,	Phillipstburg.
New	February,	Farr & Bailey Mfg. Co.,	Oilcloth and linoleum,	Camden.
New	February,	Victor Talking Machine Co.,	Talking machines and records,	Camden.
New	February,	Lindholm Metal Stamping Co.,	Metal stamping,	Camden.
New	February,	Zust, Edward A.,	Castings,	Newark.
New	February,	Newark Spring Mattress Co.,	Metal beds and mattresses,	Newark.
New	February,	Melsel, Jacob,	Paper and wooden boxes,	Newark.
New	February,	Central Dyestuff and Chemical Co.,	Aniline dyes,	Newark.
New	February,	Celluloid Co., The,	Celluloid goods,	Newark.
New	February,	Berkowitz, Goldsmith & Spiegel,	Leather,	Newark.
New	February,	Art Metal Works,	Art novelties,	Newark.
New	February,	Alliance Button Co.,	Ivory buttons,	Newark.
New	February,	International Arms and Fuse Co., Inc.,	Fuse assembling,	Bloomfield.
New	February,	Jenkins Mfg. Co.,	Brass goods,	Bloomfield.
New	February,	Levinson Mfg. Co.,	Chairs,	Jersey City.
New	February,	Crucible Steel Co.,	Steel,	Jersey City.
New	February,	Baker, Wm. T., Inc.,	Putty and paste paints,	Jersey City.
New	February,	Bijur Motor Lighting Co.,	Electrical appliances,	Hoboken.
New	February,	Belle Mead Sweetmakers, The,	Confectionery,	Trenton.
New	February,	2,000 Middlesex Aniline Co.,	Reclaimed rubber,	Glenouster City.
New	February,	25,000 Boonton Rubber Mfg. Co.,	Steel,	Boonton.
New	February,	14,000 International High Speed Steel Co.,	Silk,	Rockaway.
New	February,	Van Raalte, E. & Z.,	Fireworks,	Peterson.
New	February,	Essex Specialty Co.,	Carbonic acid gas,	Berkeley Heights.
New	February,	7,500 General Carbonic Co.,	Shipbuilding,	Lincoln.
New	March,	300,000 Pennsylvania Shipbuilding Co.,	Pickling skins,	Glenouster City.
New	March,	4,000 S. & K. Company,	Chemicals,	Newark.
New	March,	80,000 Seabord Chemical Co.,	Small steel tools,	Newark.
New	March,	Roberts Tool Co.,	Clothing,	Newark.
New	March,	16,000 Gurtvary Bros.,	Metal goods,	Newark.
New	March,	French Mfg. Co.,	Varnishes,	Newark.
New	March,	* Continental Varnish Co.,	Artificial leather,	Newark.
New	March,	100,000 Duratex Co.,	Shirts,	Newark.
New	March,	2,500 Berger & Marx,	Aniline dyes,	Bloomfield.
New	March,	* Bloomfield Aniline Dye Mfg. Co.,	Liquid air,	Glen Ridge.
New	March,	700 Place's Liquid Air Co.,	Silk drying,	Hoboken.
New	March,	* Hoboken Novelty Print and Dye Works,	Artificial ice,	Jersey City.
New	March,	300,000 Hudson Consumers' Ice Co.,	Silk drying,	New Brunswick.
New	March,	15,000 Turner Zwald Silk Dyeing Co.,	Piston rings,	Deal.
New	March,	80,000 Watson Piston Ring Co.,	Woman's wear,	Manasquan.
New	March,	3,500 Deal Waist Co.,	Auto bodies,	Morristown.
New	March,	4,500 Height, Howard,	Ladies' waists,	
New	March,	1,800 Morris Mfg. Co.,		

* Cost of improvements not reported.

TABLE No. 4.—(Continued).

Character of Improvement.	When Made. New. | Old.	Cost. Month.	Name of Firm.	Kind of Goods Made.		Works, Location of
				Silk,		
New.....	March.....	\$300	United Chemical Co.,	Oil refining,		Rutherford.
New.....	March.....	14,000	Tulon Silk Co.,	Silk,	Summit,	
Old.....	March.....	32,500	Standard Bleachery Co.,	Leaching shells,	Carlton Hill.	
Old.....	March.....	96,000	Canadian Car and Foundry Co.,	Leather,	Kingsland.	
Old.....	March.....	13,000	Keystone Leather Co.,	Rubber goods,	Quinton.	
Old.....	March.....	5,500	Yatman Rubber Co.,	(Chemicals, Artisans' tools,	Newark.	
Old.....	March.....	5,100	Bechton Chemical Co.,	Wool scouring,	Irlington.	
Old.....	March.....	14,000	Irvington Mfg. Co.,	Leather,	Bloomfield.	
Old.....	March.....	20,000	Oakes, Thos. & Co.,	Brushes,	Newark.	
Old.....	March.....	32,000	Seton Leather Co.,	Chemicals,	Cedar Grove.	
Old.....	March.....	500	Jenkins, M. W., Sons,	Printing and bookbinding,	Jersey City.	
Old.....	March.....	53,000	Mutual Chemical Co.,	Castings,	Jersey City.	
Old.....	March.....	135,000	Jersey City Printing Co.,	Automobile tires,	New Brunswick.	
Old.....	March.....	20,000	New Brunswick Iron Works,	Structural steel,	Milltown.	
Old.....	March.....	9,000	Michelin Tire Co.,	(Copper refining,	Douglas.	
Old.....	March.....	3,500	Leverett Structural Co.,	Mechanical rubber goods,	Perth Amboy.	
Old.....	March.....	276,000	Raritan Copper Works,	Silk ribbon,	Prescott.	
Old.....	March.....	3,560	Manhattan Rubber Co.,	Broad silk,	Pitterson.	
Old.....	March.....	40,000	Harris Bros. Silk Co.,	Chemicals,	Plainfield.	
Old.....	March.....	6,000	Berfielden Mills,	Chemical,	Babeville.	
Old.....	March.....	45,000	March & Co.,	Floor tile,	Matawan.	
Old.....	March.....	13,500	Matawan Tile Co.,	Pencils,	Matawan.	
New.....	April.....	45,000	Lippincott Pencil Co.,	Lead oxides,	Newark.	
New.....	April.....	200,000	Eagle-Picher Lead Co.,	Lamps,	Newark.	
New.....	April.....	7,200	Renaud, H. E., & Co.,	Shap fasteners,	Newark.	
New.....	April.....	10,000	E-L-B-O Inc.,	Dyeauffts,	Newark.	
New.....	April.....	*	Campbell, John,	Shoes,	Newark.	
New.....	April.....	*	Homes Shoe Co.,	Carbo hydrogen gas,	Hudson.	
New.....	April.....	*	Carbo Hydrogen Co.,	Woodworking,	Jersey City.	
New.....	April.....	*	Junction Milling and Stair Building Co.,	Asbestos products,	Jersey City.	
New.....	April.....	100,000	National Air Cell Covering Co.,	Dyes and chemicals,	Jersey City.	
New.....	April.....	5,000	United Chemical Products Corporation,	Chemicals	Kearny.	
New.....	April.....	225,000	Dennis, Martin, Co.,	Mineral crushing and mixing,	Lincoln.	
New.....	April.....	3,000	Atlas Mineral Products Co.,	Cabinet work,	Perth Amboy.	
New.....	April.....	2,900	Z. and Y. Mfg. Co.,	Chemical compounds,	Perth Amboy.	
New.....	April.....	25,000	Ary Chemical Co., Inc.,	Report.		

New,	April,	Shirts,
New,	April,	Tomato products,
New,	April,	Chemicals,
New,	April,	Chemicals
New,	April,	Aniline colors,
New,	April,	Silk dyeing,
New,	April,	Chemicals,
New,	April,	Brass goods,
New,	April,	Oxygen and hydrogen generators,
New,	April,	Jewelry,
New,	Old, April,	Manicure goods,
New,	Old, April,	Machinery,
New,	Old, April,	Colors and dyes,
New,	Old, April,	Toy rubber balloons,
New,	Old, April,	Smelting and refining,
New,	Old, April,	Leather,
New,	Old, April,	Steel cutting,
New,	Old, April,	Printing inks, etc.,
New,	Old, April,	Lubricating oils,
New,	Old, April,	Electric motors,
New,	Old, April,	Star Porcelain Co.,
New,	Old, April,	Electrical porcelain,
New,	Old, April,	Rubber mill machinery,
New,	Old, April,	Beef and bone chima,
New,	Old, April,	Copper refining,
New,	Old, April,	Vaseline,
New,	Old, April,	Rugs,
New,	Old, April,	Store polish,
New,	Old, April,	Artificial leather,
New,	Old, April,	Cotton goods,
New,	Old, April,	Leather,
New,	Old, April,	Manicuring scissors,
New,	Old, April,	Leather drying,
New,	Old, April,	Chemicals,
New,	Old, April,	Photographs,
New,	Old, April,	Bowling balls,
New,	Old, April,	Machinery,
New,	Old, April,	Machinery,
New,	Old, April,	Baskets,
New,	Old, April,	Fireworks,
New,	Old, April,	Brick,
New,	May,	Ideal Bowling Ball Co.,
New,	May,	Wicks Machinery Co.,
New,	May,	Keller Scallop Cutting Machine Co.,
New,	May,	Sutton & Tigar,
New,	May,	Unexcelled Mfg. Co.,
New,	May,	Craiken Brick Co.,
New,	May,	Bab, Living, & Co.,
New,	May,	S. & G. Hat Mfg. Co.,
New,	May,	Minwax Co., Inc.,
New,	May,	Waterproof fabric,
New,	May,	Cigars,
10,000	Steiner & Son,	Shirts,
8,000	Monmouth Seed Co.,	Tomato products,
30,000	Po-Amboy Chemical Co.,	Chemicals,
22,000	Takemoto Laboratory, Inc.,	Chemicals
10,000	Mackey-Wood Aniline Color Co., Inc.,	Aniline colors,
5,000	Nazzari & Pepper,	Silk dyeing,
1,400,000	Ammo-Phos Corporation,	Chemicals,
12,500	Wheaton A. W. Brass Works,	Brass goods,
5,000	International Oxygen Co.,	Oxygen and hydrogen generators,
18,250	Schrink, John F., & Son,	Jewelry,
20,000	Schmeler Bros.,	Manicure goods,
4,200	Meyer Engineering Co.,	Machinery,
7,000	Howe, Baumann Balloon Co.,	Colors and dyes,
15,000	Heller & Mera Co.,	Toy rubber balloons,
18,000	Belbach Smelting and Refining Co.,	Smelting and refining,
4,000	American Mono Service Co.,	Paper vessels,
15,000	Preston Leather Co.,	Leather,
60,000	Hoboken Ribbon Co.,	Ribbons,
8,000	Ryerson, Jos. T., & Son,	Steel cutting,
26,000	Eagle Printing Ink Co.,	Printing inks, etc.,
75,000	Vacuum Oil Co.,	Electric Dynamic Co.,
45,000	Electric Dynamic Co.,	Star Porcelain Co.,
2,000	Thompson's, John E., Sons Co.,	Electrical porcelain,
3,000	Lenox, Inc.,	Rubber mill machinery,
7,000	Barlton Copper Works,	Beef and bone chima,
4,000	Chesterborough Mfg. Co.,	Copper refining,
22,000	Karageusian, A., and M.,	Vaseline,
25,000	Prescott, J. L., Co.,	Rugs,
10,000	Pantagore Leather Co.,	Store polish,
6,000	Brighton Mills,	Artificial leather,
620	General Leather Co.,	Cotton goods,
200,000	General Leather Co.,	Leather,
700	American Manicuring Scissors Co.,	Manicuring scissors,
20,000	Barritt & Co.,	Leather drying,
500	Frost-A-Lite Co.,	Chemicals,
5,000	Union Talking Machine Co.,	Photographs,
New,	May,	Bowling balls,
New,	May,	Machinery,
New,	May,	Machinery,
New,	May,	Baskets,
New,	May,	Fireworks,
New,	May,	Brick,
New,	May,	Ideal Bowling Ball Co.,
New,	May,	Wicks Machinery Co.,
New,	May,	Keller Scallop Cutting Machine Co.,
New,	May,	Sutton & Tigar,
New,	May,	Unexcelled Mfg. Co.,
New,	May,	Craiken Brick Co.,
New,	May,	Bab, Living, & Co.,
New,	May,	S. & G. Hat Mfg. Co.,
New,	May,	Minwax Co., Inc.,
New,	May,	Waterproof fabric,
New,	May,	Cigars,
Matawan,	Keyport,	Shirts,
Haledon,	Matawan,	Tomato products,
Linden,	Haledon,	Chemicals,
Paterson,	Linden,	Aniline colors,
Newark,	Paterson,	Silk dyeing,
Newark,	Newark,	Chemicals,
Newark,	Newark,	Brass goods,
Newark,	Newark,	Oxygen and hydrogen generators,
Newark,	Newark,	Jewelry,
Newark,	Newark,	Manicure goods,
Newark,	Newark,	Machinery,
Newark,	Newark,	Colors and dyes,
Newark,	Newark,	Toy rubber balloons,
Newark,	Newark,	Smelting and refining,
Newark,	Newark,	Paper vessels,
Hoboken,	Newark,	Leather,
Jersey City,	Hoboken,	Ribbons,
Jersey City,	Jersey City,	Steel cutting,
Jersey City,	Jersey City,	Printing inks, etc.,
Bayonne,	Jersey City,	Vaseline,
Trenton,	Bayonne,	Rugs,
Trenton,	Trenton,	Store polish,
Perth Amboy,	Trenton,	Artificial leather,
Perth Amboy,	Perth Amboy,	Cotton goods,
Freehold,	Perth Amboy,	Leather,
Passaic,	Freehold,	Manicuring scissors,
Passaic,	Passaic,	Leather drying,
Newark,	Passaic,	Chemicals,
Newark,	Newark,	Photographs,
Newark,	Newark,	Bowling balls,
Bayonne,	Newark,	Machinery,
Jersey City,	Bayonne,	Machinery,
Town of Union,	Jersey City,	Baskets,
Califon,	Town of Union,	Fireworks,
New Brunswick,	Califon,	Brick,
Cliffwood,	New Brunswick,	Ideal Bowling Ball Co.,
Matawan,	Cliffwood,	Wicks Machinery Co.,
Morristown,	Matawan,	Keller Scallop Cutting Machine Co.,
Delawarenna,	Morristown,	Sutton & Tigar,
Passaic,	Delawarenna,	Unexcelled Mfg. Co.,
Passaic,	Passaic,	Craiken Brick Co.,
Passaic,	Passaic,	Bab, Living, & Co.,
Passaic,	Passaic,	S. & G. Hat Mfg. Co.,
Passaic,	Passaic,	Minwax Co., Inc.,
Passaic,	Passaic,	Waterproof fabric,
Passaic,	Passaic,	Cigars,

* Cost of improvements not reported.

TABLE No. 4.—(Continued).

Character of Improvement.	New.	Old.	When Made.	Cost.	Name of Firm.	Kind of Goods Made.	Location of Works.
New,	Old,	Old,	May,	\$25,000	American Motor Corporation,	Assembling automobiles,	Plainfield.
		Old,	May,	58,000	Burlington Silk Mills,	Broad silk,	Burlington.
		Old,	May,	60,000	Jersey Leather Co.,	Leather,	Camden.
		Old,	May,	18,500	Scott & Browne Co.,	Chemicals,	Bloomsfield.
		Old,	May,	1,200	Verona Chemical Co.,	Chemicals,	Newark.
		Old,	May,	800	N. J. Dressing Co.,	Rabbit dressing,	Newark.
		Old,	May,	*	Krauter & Co., Inc.,	Artisans' tools,	Newark.
		Old,	May,	40,000	Hanson Chemical Co.,	Chemicals,	Newark.
		Old,	May,	12,700	Hanson-Yan Winkle Co.,	DYNAMOS, etc.,	Newark.
		Old,	May,	2,000	Empire Leather Co.,	Leather,	Newark.
		Old,	May,	120,000	Celuloid Co.,	Celuloid goods,	Newark.
		Old,	May,	2,000	Pfaff, Fred,	Machinery,	Irvington.
		Old,	May,	2,000	Bierman-Everett Foundry Co.,	Castings,	West New York.
		Old,	May,	15,000	West New York Silk Mills,	Silk dress goods,	West New York.
		Old,	May,	4,800	Rooney Lamp Co.,	Electric lamps,	Hoboken.
		Old,	May,	2,300	Freund, Joseph,	Embroidered,	West New York.
		Old,	May,	1,100	Hudson Metal Specialty Co.,	Polishing and plating stairway,	Jersey City.
		Old,	May,	8,000	Hauser, Aug., Baking Co.,	Bread,	Jersey City.
		Old,	May,	30,000	Chandler, Oticloth Co.,	Oticloth,	Yardville.
		Old,	May,	60,000	American Bridge Co.,	Structural iron work,	Trenton.
		Old,	May,	5,200	A. G. Astor Millboard Co.,	Millboards,	Trenton.
		Old,	May,	3,500	Empire Rubber and Tire Co.,	Rubber goods,	Perth Amboy.
		Old,	May,	100,000	Darritton Copper Works,	Copper refining,	Maurer.
		Old,	May,	3,000	Barber Asphalt Paving Co.,	Asphalt refining,	Carteret.
		Old,	May,	75,000	Wheeler Condenser and Engineering Co.,	Machinery,	Butler.
		Old,	May,	34,000	American Hard Rubber Co.,	Hard rubber,	Paterson.
		Old,	May,	14,000	Gaede Silk Dyeing Co.,	Skein silk dyeing,	Passaic.
		Old,	May,	40,000	David, B. Edmund,	Broad silk,	Elizabethtown.
		Old,	May,	30,000	Passaic Worsted Spinning Co.,	Worsted yarns,	Plainfield.
		Old,	May,	11,000	Barrett Co., The,	Dry felt,	Burlington.
		Old,	May,	75,000	Niles-Bement-Pond Co.,	Machine tools,	Bridgeton.
	New,	June,	June,	11,500	Neu-Lafe Food Co.,	Feed and tonic,	Newark.
	New,	June,	June,	4,500	Clean-Packaged Canning Co.,	Canned goods,	Stratford.
	New,	June,	June,	1,000	Strachet, John, Co.,	Silver goods,	Newark.
	New,	June,	June,	*	Drew Leather Belting Co.,	Leather belts,	Newark.
	New,	June,	June,	800	Burnack Bros.,	Jewelry,	Newark.

New,	June,	Mall carrier devices,	Newark.
New,	June,	Barnes Foundry Co.,	Jersey City.
2,300	P. L. G.	Embroderies,	Town of Union.
21,000	Sawill Embroidery Co., Inc.,	Embroideries,	West Hoboken.
2,500	Clifton Sheet Metal Co., Inc.,	Sheet metal,	Clifton.
25,000	De Grado, C., Silk Dyeing Co., Inc.,	Silk dyeing,	Paterson.
6,000	Ingram & Terrell Silk Co.,	Silk throwing,	Phillipsburg.
5,000	Heyden Chemical Works,	Chemicals,	Garfield.
10,000	Kellogg, Spencer, & Sons,	Linsed oil,	Edgewater.
19,000	Borer, B. F. Co.,	Worsted yarns,	Camden.
15,000	Canden Curtain and Embroidery Co.,	Lace curtains and embroideries,	Gloucester City.
11,000	Rogers, John M., Drill Works,	Small tools,	Newark.
140,000	Splitdorf Electrical Co.,	Magnets,	Newark.
18,000	Sacks, Louis,	Castings,	Newark.
1,500	Badel Leather Mfg. Co.,	Leather,	Newark.
16,500	Berlin Mfg. Co.,	Surgical dressings,	Newark.
15,000	Mergott, J. E. Co.,	Metal goods,	Newark.
3,000	Lowenstein Bros.,	Grading rags,	Newark.
15,000	Kaufman, K., & Co.,	Leather goods,	Newark.
22,000	Consolidated Color and Chemical Co.,	Colors and chemicals,	Newark.
3,500	Central Quilt and Mattress Co.,	Mattresses,	Newark.
43,000	American Metal Bed Co.,	Metal beds,	Newark.
8,600	Ash, Claditus, Sons & Co.,	Dental rubber,	Irvington.
5,000	Clark, S., George S., Son & Co.,	Auto trucks,	Newark.
14,000	Kierman-Hughes Co.,	Paper boxes,	Jersey City.
15,000	Dixon, Jos., Crucible Co.,	Graphite products,	Jersey City.
8,000	Hall, H. S.,	Silk gloves,	Harrison.
10,300	Hahn & Stumpf,	Leather,	Hoboken.
2,600	Knoburn Co.,	Firesproof doors and windows,	Bayonne.
43,000	Bayonne Steel Casting Co.,	Iron foundry,	Bayonne.
40,000	Aronshon Bloom Silk Co.,	Broad silk,	Trenton.
38,000	Thermoid Rubber Co.,	Automobile tires, etc.,	Trenton.
90,000	Tanbel, Wm. F., Inc.,	Finishing hoseery,	New Brunswick.
60,000	Rialgval Linoleum Works,	Linoleum,	Butler.
25,000	Peduncule Rubber Co.,	Reclaimed rubber,	Bartley.
2,000	Bartley, Wm. & Sons,	Machinery,	Hackettstown.
110,000	Sonnenberg Silk Mfg. Co.,	Broad silk,	Paterson.
32,500	Gera Mills,	Woolen and worsted goods,	Passaic.
800	Botany Worsted Mills,	Woolen and worsted goods,	Elizabeth.
3,000	Kalbisch, F. H., Co.,	Chemicals,	Railway.
10,000	Royal Mfg. Co.,	Cotton and wool waste,	Garfield.
2,200	Lackawanna Leather Co.,	Leather,	Newark.
11,000	Muscarella, Adolph,	Shirts,	Newark.
7,500	Synthetic Chemical Co., Inc.,	Chemicals,	Newark.
30,000	Steery, P. H., Tube Co.,	Steel tubing,	Newark.
1,000	Newark Fur Hand Flesing Co.,	For dressing,	Newark.

* Cost of improvements not reported.

TABLE No. 4.—(Continued).

Character of Improvement.		When Made.	Cost.	Name of Firm.	Kind of Goods Made.	Location of Works.
New.	Old.	Month.				
New.	July,	\$500	Selah Mfg. Co.,	Patented pipe fittings.	Newark.
New.	July,	1,800	Atlas Bone Co.,	Composition.	Newark.
New.	July,	65,000	Duryea Mfg. Co.,	Cotton belting.	Bayonne.
New.	July,	5,000	Jersey Forgings Works,	Steam forging.	Jersey City.
New.	July,	90,000	American Products Mfg. Co., Inc.	Tools and machinery.	Jersey City.
New.	July,	18,000	American Corporate Embroidery Works,	Embroideries.	North Bergen.
New.	July,	1,000	Foro Mfg. Co.,	Skirts.	Trenton.
New.	July,	5,000	Oliver Chemical Co.,	Chemicals.	Edgar.
New.	July,	10,000	Indian Tire and Rubber Co.,	Motor truck tires.	New Brunswick.
New.	July,	50,000	Delarue, Chas.,	Smelting and refining metals.	Hackettstown.
New.	July,	25,000	Du Pont, E. I., de Nemours Co.,	Bronze powder.	Roontown.
New.	July,	8,000	Fine Color Co.,	Fine colors.	Paterson.
New.	July,	10,000	Flory Silk Dyeing and Printing Co.,	Dyeing and finishing silk.	Haledon.
New.	July,	32,000	Schafer Ball Bearing Co.,	Ball bearings.	Hawthorne.
New.	July,	5,000	Japan Silk Co.,	Broad silks.	Paterson.
New.	July,	2,700	New York Silk Co.,	Broad silk.	Paterson.
New.	July,	1,500	Wollman & Schlafer,	Broad silk.	Passaic.
New.	July,	3,000	Terra Nova Mfg. Co.,	Dolls.	Newark.
New.	July,	5,000	Wadell & Bowen Co.,	Tools, etc.	Philippinesburg.
New.	July,	25,000	Standard Process Steel Corporation,	Steel castings.	Philippinesburg.
New.	Old,	3,000	Wallace Silk Co.,	Broad silk.	Edgewater.
New.	Old,	6,000	New Jersey Studio Co.,	Motion pictures.	Vineland.
New.	Old,	28,000	Higgins, D. A., & Co.,	Yarn dyeing.	Newark.
New.	Old,	1,800	Chandler, D. H., Shoe Co.,	Shoes.	Newark.
New.	Old,	4,000	Rubinow Edge Tool Works,	Hatchets and hammers.	Newark.
New.	Old,	1,200	Robinson-Roders Co.,	Feathers.	Newark.
New.	Old,	650,000	National Lock Washer Co.,	Curtain fixtures.	Bloomfield.
New.	Old,	19,000	General Electric Co. (Sprague Works),	Electrical machinery and appliances.	Irrington.
New.	Old,	3,000	Irvington Smelting and Refining Co.,	Smelting and refining.	Jersey City.
New.	Old,	3,000	American Musical Supply Co.,	Tuning pins.	Jersey City.
New.	Old,	22,000	American Type Founders Co.,	Printers' type.	Jersey City.
New.	Old,	110,000	Davis, R. G., Co.,	Baking powder.	Hoboken.
New.	Old,	1,000	Crucible Steel Co.,	Steel.	Harrison.
New.	Old,	26,000	Valentine & De Bar Silk Mills,	Broad silk.	North Bergen.
New.	Old,	28,000	Boehling's, John A., Sons Co.,	Wire and wire rope.	Trenton.
New.	Old,	24,000	Bartley, Jonathan, Crucible Co.,	Crucibles and refractories.	Trenton.

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Old,	Old, July,	July,	Squibb, E. R., & Sons, Waters & Osborn,	Chemicals, Millwork,	New Brunswick.
Old,	Old, July,	July,	Patterson Parchment Paper Co.,	Parchment paper, Auto starters and dynamos, Glass tubing,	Red Bank. Passaic.
Old,	Old, July,	July,	Bosch Magneto Co.,	Rubber tubes (auto), Sweeping compounds, Handkerchiefs,	Plainfield.
New,	New, August,	August,	Durand-Koering Glass Co.,	Glass tubing,	Vineland.
New,	New, August,	August,	Armstrong Rubber Co., Inc.,	Rubber tubes (auto),	Newark.
New,	New, August,	August,	No Dust Mfg. Co.,	Sweeping compounds,	Newark.
New,	New, August,	August,	Kaiser Handkerchief Co.,	Handkerchiefs,	Newark.
New,	New, August,	August,	C. & C. Mfg. Co., The,	Celluloid novelties, Cloaks and suits,	Hoboken.
New,	New, August,	August,	Wilensky, Morris, Inc.,	Chemical Pump and Valve Co.,	Jersey City.
New,	New, August,	August,	White Tar Co. of N. J.,	Chemical Pump and Valve Co.,	Kearny.
New,	New, August,	August,	Shiller-Hermann Silk Co.,	Disinfectants, Broad silk,	West New York.
New,	New, August,	August,	Steel Equipment Corporation,	Steel commercial furniture,	Avenel.
New,	New, August,	August,	Butler Chemical Co.,	Drestuffs,	Butler.
New,	New, August,	August,	Downs, Slater Iron Foundry, Inc.,	Iron forgings,	Dover.
New,	New, August,	August,	Sussex Overall Co.,	Overclothes,	Dover.
New,	New, August,	August,	Star Silk Dyeing Co.,	Silk dyeing,	Paterson.
New,	New, August,	August,	Butler Chemical Co.,	Oil refining,	Smith's Mills.
New,	New, August,	August,	Stern & Spano,	Ladies' skirts,	Somerville.
New,	New, August,	August,	Sussex Overall Co., Inc.,	Overclothes,	Branchville.
New,	New, August,	August,	Plum, Inc.,	Pattern board,	Scotch Plains.
New,	New, August,	August,	Steeling Silk Glove Co.,	Silks, Gloves,	Oxford.
New,	New, August,	August,	Balbach Smelting and Refining Co.,	Smelting and refining,	Newark.
New,	New, August,	August,	Ballantine, P., & Sons, Carnegie Steel Co.,	Lager beer,	Newark.
New,	New, August,	August,	Columbus Crystal Co.,	Steel,	Newark.
New,	New, August,	August,	Green, C. E., & Son,	Sail socks,	Newark.
New,	New, August,	August,	Ferry Hat Mfg. Co.,	Brush ferrules,	Newark.
New,	New, August,	August,	Mather, Edward, Sons,	Hats,	Newark.
New,	New, August,	August,	Rockwell, W. S., Co.,	Gray iron castings,	Newark.
New,	New, August,	August,	Rubber and Celluloid Harness Trimming Co.,	Industrial furnaces,	Trenton.
New,	New, August,	August,	Simons, Black & Perlman,	Harness trimmings,	Passaic.
New,	New, August,	August,	Shirver, T. & Co.,	Millwork,	Plainfield.
New,	New, August,	August,	Whitlock Cordage Co.,	Filter presses,	Washington.
New,	New, August,	August,	Kellogg, M. W., Co.,	Piping,	Lodi.
New,	New, August,	August,	Standard Inland Mfr. Co.,	Inland linoleum,	East Orange.
New,	New, August,	August,	Roehling's, John A., Sons Co.,	Wire and wire rope,	Newark.
New,	New, August,	August,	Brighton Mills,	Auto tire fabric,	Newark.
New,	New, August,	August,	Niles-Benton-Pond Co.,	Machine tools,	Newark.
New,	New, August,	August,	Florey Bros.,	Grand pianos,	Harrison.
New,	New, September,	September,	Memforth Co.,	Filter presses,	Jersey City.
New,	New, September,	September,	Meyer, John H., Tire Duck Co.,	Piping,	Trenton.
New,	New, September,	September,	Universal Chemical Works,	Inland linoleum,	Passaic.
New,	New, September,	September,	Williams, C. R., Toy Co.,	Wire and wire rope,	Plainfield.
New,	New, September,	September,	Standard Glass Co.,	Auto tire fabric,	Washington.
New,	New, September,	September, .....	..	Machine tools,	Lodi.
New,	New, September,	September, .....	..	Grand pianos,	East Orange.
New,	New, September,	September, .....	..	Waterproofing cloth,	Newark.
New,	New, September,	September, .....	..	Tire duck,	Newark.
New,	New, September,	September, .....	..	Thickening oils,	Newark.
New,	New, September,	September, .....	..	Toys,	Newark.
New,	New, September,	September, .....	..	Glass,	Newfield.

* Cost of improvements not reported.

TABLE No. 4.—(Continued).

Character of Improvement.	New.	Old.	When Made.	Cost.	Name of Firm.	Kind of Goods Made.	Location of Works.	
							Month.	
New,	September,	\$10,000	Forsthoff Weaving Co.,	Narrow fabrics, etc.,	West Hoboken.			
New,	September,	18,000	Trio Embroidery Co.,	Embroideries,	West Hoboken.			
New,	September,	4,500	Crescent Pattern Works,	Pattern making,	Trenton.			
New,	September,	40,000	Cosmic Chemical Co., Inc.	Cutting oils and greases,	New Brunswick.			
New,	September,	30,000	Potter, Fred J., & Co.,	Needles,	Perth Amboy.			
New,	September,	15,000	Goodman, Cohen & Co.,	Men's suits,	Passaic.			
New,	September,	3,000	Simpson & Verveet,	Winding and warping,	Paterson.			
New,	September,	35,000	Victory Silk Dyeing and Finishing Co.,	Silk dyeing and finishing,	Garywood.			
New,	September,	60,000	Conditions Casting Corporation,	Brass rods,	Edgewater.			
Old,	September,	4,500	Bulls Ferry Chemical Co.,	Drayments and chemicals,	East Orange.			
Old,	September,	1,500	Nitram Mfg. Co.,	Bags,	Irvington.			
Old,	September,	225,000	Gould & Eberhardt,	Machine tools,	Newark.			
Old,	September,	14,000	American Metal Bed Co.,	Metal beds,	Newark.			
Old,	September,	2,600	Calumet Iron Works,	Structural steel,	Newark.			
Old,	September,	8,000	Celluloid Co.,	Celluloid,	Newark.			
Old,	September,	37,500	Davis, Martin Co., The,	Tanners' chemicals,	Glassboro.			
Old,	September,	5,600	Hanson-Van Winkle Co.,	Electric plating supplies,	Jersey City.			
Old,	September,	2,000	Naldis, M., & Co.,	Leather goods,	Jersey City.			
Old,	September,	5,000	Patent Spring Bed Co.,	Fed springs,	Jersey City.			
Old,	September,	17,500	Positive Lock Washer Co.,	Lock washers,	Perth Amboy.			
Old,	September,	82,000	Edison, Thos. A., Inc.,	Motion picture films,	New Brunswick.			
Old,	September,	300,000	Whitney Glass Works,	Glass bottles,	Milltown.			
Old,	September,	5,000	Davey, W. O., & Sons,	Gelatin and binder boards,	Maurer.			
Old,	September,	2,500	Proctor Bros. & Co.,	Cooperage,	Bartley.			
Old,	September,	19,000	Wooley, C. A., Paint and Color Co.,	Paints and colors,	Morristown.			
Old,	September,	6,000	Koeasier & Hasslacher Chemical Co.,	Chemicals,	Hawthorne.			
Old,	September,	60,000	Johnson & Johnson,	Surgical dressings,	Elizabeth.			
Old,	September,	8,500	Michelin Tire Co.,	Auto tires,	Phillipburg.			
Old,	September,	30,700	Barber Asphalt Paving Co.,	Asphalt refining,				
Old,	September,	3,500	Bartley, Wm. & Sons,	Machinery,				
Old,	September,	40,000	Electrical Alloy Co.,	Resistance wire material,				
Old,	September,	10,500	Wagstaff, B. & F., Co., Inc.,	Bleaching cottons,				
Old,	September,	42,500	Peerless Push Co.,	Plush and velvet,				
Old,	September,	9,000	Bronze Powder Works Co.,	Bronze powder,				
Old,	September,	17,000	Reynolds & Turrell Silk Co.,	Broad silks,				
					\$20,640,763			
221	268							

TABLE No. 5.

Damage to Manufacturing Plants by Fire, for the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1916.

This table contains the reports of manufacturing corporations and firms whose factory and workshop property was damaged by fire during the twelve months ending September 30th, 1916. The dates on which the fires occurred, names of the firms involved, locations of the properties, character of the industry, and the money loss occasioned by the fire are given for each of these occurrences separately, each being entered in their chronological order.

There were 121 factory fires in all, resulting in a total loss of \$2,807,520. During the next preceding twelve months there were 89 fires reported which involved a total loss of \$4,163,234. It will therefore be seen that although the number of fires was 36 per cent. greater in 1916 than in 1915, the money loss which they caused is 48 per cent. less.

The loss on buildings, as nearly as could be determined, was \$469,002; on machinery and tools, \$542,167; on material for manufacture, \$604,501; and on finished goods stored in the factories when the fires occurred, \$334,808.

The most destructive fire of the year, involving as it did a loss of \$600,000, occurred in the wire rope branch of the John A. Roebling's Sons Co. works at Trenton. Besides this, there were six other fires which caused losses of \$100,000 and over, but under \$200,000; two caused losses of over \$50,000, but under \$100,000. Forty caused losses ranging from \$10,000 and over to under \$50,000, and all the remainder show losses below \$10,000, a majority of them being less than \$5,000.

As might be expected, the greater number of fires occurred in the principal centers of industrial activity, that is to say, in the manufacturing districts of Hudson, Essex, Union, Passaic Bergen and Mercer Counties, but fires occurred in a wide area and few places having any considerable number of industries escaped without some losses. Forty-five municipalities, large and small, reported fires, the most numerous being in Newark, where there were 23, involving a total aggregate loss of \$586,490; Jersey City had 15, the losses on which aggregated \$279,895; and Trenton had 8, with a total loss of \$713,835, of which sum \$600,000 was caused by one fire alone—the John A. Roebling's Sons Co. plant in that city.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY

TABLE No. 5.
Manufacturing Plants Damaged by Fire, from October 1, 1915, to September 30, 1916.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY OF NEW JERSEY.

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Mechling Bros. Mfg. Co.,	Dec.	10	Chemicals,	7,495	3,122	2,849	2,849
Canden Lime Co.,	Dec.	10	Lime,	1,138	2,500	600	1,738
Obert, John,	Dec.	10	Mirrors,	4,000	3,200	1,400	4,400
Cunningham Bros.,	Dec.	10	Cast iron,	908	1,310	1,087	7,200
Somerset Rubber Reclaiming Co.,	Dec.	12	Rubber reclaiming,	50,815	92,023	15,000	8,300
Borden Shoe Mfg. Co.,	Dec.	15	Shoes,	3,000	2,000	.....	157,838
Magnolia Metal Co.,	Dec.	17	Metal refining,	12,000	18,000	2,200	5,000
Corn Products Co.,	Dec.	21	Sugars, syrups, etc.,	18,000	4,800	500	32,200
American Rubber Co.,	Dec.	22	Rubber,	14,000	4,800	45,000	50,000
Gerdan, Otto, Co.,	Dec.	22	Clothing,	35,000	6,200	9,000	37,800
Fords Porcelain Works	Jan.	1	Porcelain specialties,	5,000	4,500	350	.....
Taibel, Wm. F. Inc.,	Jan.	2	Hosiery,	1,500	1,500	20,350	.....
Lake, Ruth, Mfg. Co.,	Jan.	4	Rubber goods,	35,000	15,000	5,000	75,000
Bell Mead Sweetmakers, The,	Jan.	5	Confectionery,	4,500	18,000	20,500	.....
Dunham, D. B. & Son, Inc.,	Jan.	8	Carriage and auto bodies,	5,500	5,350	3,000	.....
United Plaster Board Co.,	Jan.	8	Plaster board,	2,025	1,000	1,000	11,850
Edison, Thos. A. Inc.,	Jan.	9	Chemicals,	1,464	1,500	4,800	4,727
Ley & Charin,	Jan.	17	Milkwark,	1,786	1,800	800	7,594
Hollander, A., & Son,	Jan.	17	Fur skin dressing,	1,200	1,600	2,800	7,383
Empire Leather Co.,	Jan.	17	Leather,	1,700	1,500	.....	.....
Babbach Snelling and Refining Co.,	Jan.	18	Refining gold, silver, etc.,	1,700	1,500	500	500
Poth, F. A., & Sons, Inc.,	Jan.	19	Lager beer,	1,700	2,400	1,500	7,100
Phelps & Sons, Mfg. Co.,	Jan.	22	Metal novelties,	1,800	1,800	3,700	5,300
Automobile Leather Mfg. Co.,	Jan.	22	Automobile leather,	854	852	1,418	2,799
Webb Mfg. Co.,	Jan.	22	Wire shorts and belts,	2,000	6,000	6,500	2,673
Barber Asphalt Paving Co.,	Jan.	23	Board binders, etc.,	9,000	20,000	1,500	32,000
Matawan Tile Co.,	Jan.	26	Brick,	2,000	2,000	1,500	12,000
De Voe Snuff Co.,	Feb.	4	Snuff,	1,700	2,500	300	.....
Midvale Chemical Co.,	Feb.	8	Chemicals,	3,000	1,000	1,700	6,000
New Jersey Chemical Co.,	Feb.	8	Chemicals,	250	80	500	350
Johnson & Johnson,	Feb.	16	Surgical dressings,	600	.....	.....	1,000
Essex Specialty Co.,	Feb.	16	Fireworks,	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Allen, George T.,	Feb.	17	Paint,	.....	.....	500	5,000
Middlesex Antiile Chemical Co.,	Feb.	19	Oil,	1,700	2,500	650	6,350
Kellogg, Spence & Sons,	Feb.	21	Lined oil,	1,500	1,884	4,000	34,905
National Radiator Co.,	Feb.	28	Radiators,	3,200	300	300	3,500
Ryan Leather Co.,	Feb.	29	Leather,	8,000	4,500	10,000	12,000
Cook's Linoleum Co.,	Mar.	5	Linoleum,	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Sonnier Co.,	Mar.	16	Piano woodwork,	.....	.....	.....	45,000
Barber Asphalt Paving Co.,	Mar.	17	Asphalt refining,	28,846	52,141	40,000	42,886
Durham Duplex Razor Co.,	Mar.	18	Safety razors,	40,000	80,000	56,000	163,973
Edison, Thos. A. Inc.,	Mar.	20	Photographs, etc.,	2,896	1,468	8,000	193,000
Robinson-Borders Co.,	Mar.	22	Feathers,	656	687	8,153	20,617
Lister Agricultural Chemical Co.,	Mar.	25	Fertilizer,	.....	.....	1,323	140,310
Union Brewing and Bottling Co.,	Apr.	18	Bottling,	28,000	79,000	1,810	30,000
Greenwood Pottery Co.,	Apr.	20	Vitrified china,	600	.....	.....	880
Canden Foundry Co.,	Apr.	27	Iron forgings,	6,097	2,257	360	8,354
Consolidated Color and Chemical Co.,	Apr.	29	Chemicals,	6,500	3,000	16,000	44,500
						20,000	.....

TABLE No. 5.—(Continued).

NAME OF FIRM.	Month.	When Fire Occurred.	Date.	Kind of Goods Made.	Location of Works.	Amount of Loss, On			
						Buildings.	Machinery and Tools.	Material.	Total.
N. J. Fertilizer and Chemical Co., ...	May	1	Fertilizer, ...	\$150	Jersey City, ...	.....	.....	.....	\$1,120
A. Gross & Co., ...	May	2	Candles, ...	10,000	Newark, ...	\$2,000	\$1,500	1,500	7,000
Chandler Oilcloth Co., ...	May	2	Oilcloth, ...	442	Yardville, ...	254	100,000	15,000	15,000
Rossier & Hasslacher Chemical Co., ...	May	2	Chemicals, ...	.....	Perth Amboy, ...	.....	427	1,123	1,123
Bearbon Flax Spinning Co., ...	May	8	Threads, yarns, etc., etc.,	.....	Patterson, ...	.....	100,000	100,000	100,000
Delton Tire and Rubber Co., ...	May	10	Automobile tires, etc.,	6,000	Trenton, ...	7,000	3,000	1,500	17,500
Levinson, Benj., ...	May	10	Cloaks, ...	650	Jersey City, ...	300	400	150	1,500
Fries Bros., ...	May	11	Chemicals, ...	.....	Bloomfield, ...	.....	.....	42,000	42,000
Munning-Loch Co., ...	May	12	Electro-plating	1,000	Matawan, ...	2,000	500	500	4,000
Edison Chemical Works, ...	May	13	Chemicals, ...	3,000	Silver Lake, ...	1,400	150	150	4,700
Nevine-Church Press Co., ...	May	13	Colored labels, ...	810	Bloomfield, ...	1,300	1,358	5,472	7,472
Drezn & Gaberlow, ...	May	16	Cloaks, ...	.....	Clifton, ...	.....	.....	10,000	10,000
Boyd, George, & Sons, ...	May	18	Confectionery, ...	.....	Camden, ...	.....	.....	31,942	31,942
Bartley, Wm. & Sons	May	19	Machinery, ...	3,000	Bartley, ...	700	1,000	600	9,600
Gropp & Gedney, ...	May	25	Rubber goods	.....	Trenton, ...	700	1,200	300	2,200
Standard Oil Co., ...	June	11	Petroleum products, ...	.....	Bayonne, ...	5,762	343	343	7,741
Stinwell Chemical Co., ...	June	16	Chemicals, ...	.....	Irvington, ...	1,598	1,598	1,598	1,941
Wasson Piano Co., ...	June	16	Pianos, ...	18,000	Matawan, ...	3,500	3,500	3,500	28,500
Synthetic Chemical Co., ...	June	16	Chemicals, ...	.....	Matawan, ...	.....	.....	5,000	5,000
Perth Amboy Shirt Waist Co., ...	June	23	Shift waists, ...	15,000	Perth Amboy, ...	12,000	50,000	45,000	122,000
Magnolia Metal Co., ...	June	28	Metal refining, ...	.....	Matawan, ...	.....	.....	500	500
Wilson Bros. Iron Works, ...	June	30	Foundry, ...	1,600	Hoboken, ...	1,000	.....	250	2,750
Clark Mile-End Spool Cotton Co., ...	July	1	Spool cotton, ...	.....	E. Newark, ...	.....	7,500	7,500	15,000
Standard Underground Cable Co., ...	July	5	Insulated wire and cable, ...	.....	Perth Amboy, ...	.....	.....	300	300
American Metal Bed Co., ...	July	19	Metal beds, ...	19,300	Newark, ...	4,050	10,000	18,723	52,076
Hercules Powder Co., ...	July	21	Dynamite, ...	5,000	Kenilworth, ...	1,065	1,065	11,400	17,468
Wilson Vulcanizing Works, ...	July	25	Vulcanizing, ...	1,500	Morristown, ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,460
Bleck Surgical Mfg. Co., ...	July	26	Surgical instruments, ...	.....	Jersey City, ...	.....	.....	10,000	10,000
Murphy & Conlin Handkerchief Co., ...	July	26	Handkerchiefs, ...	.....	Jersey City, ...	.....	.....	10,000	10,000
Plant Lace Co., ...	July	28	Lace, ...	.....	Jersey City, ...	.....	.....	15,000	15,000
Du Pont, E. I. de Nemours & Co., ...	July	28	Smokeless powder, ...	1,500	Haskel, ...	.....	1,013	1,013	2,513

**Trade and Labor Unions Organized During the Twelve
Months Ending September 30, 1916.**

During the twelve months ending September 30th, 1916, there were 19 new labor unions organized in New Jersey, as shown by the following table:

OCCUPATIONS.	Where Union Was Organized.	When Organized.
Independent Excavators—Laborers' Union,	Bayonne,	October 12.
Turners' and Throwers' Union (Pottery),	Trenton,	November 6.
Silk Weavers' Local, No. 980,	Paterson,	December 4.
Jewelry Workers' Union, Local No. 2,	Newark,	January 12.
International Ladies Garment Workers' Union,	Newark,	January 15.
Garment Workers' Union,	Bayonne,	February 14.
Waist Workers' Union (Goldberg's),	Newark,	February 15.
Ivory Button Workers' Union, Local No. 14,978,	Newark,	February 18.
Box Makers' Union, Local No. 446,	Trenton,	March 18.
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers' Union, Local No. 183,	Jersey City,	March 24.
Journeymen Barbers' Union,	Paterson,	March 31.
Fuse Workers' Union, Local No. 18,042,	Bordentown,	April 7.
Textile Council,	Paterson,	April 17.
International Embroidery Workers' Union,	Passaic,	May 1.
Retail Clerks' Protective Association, Local No. 630,	Jersey City,	May 29.
Butchers' Union,	Paterson,	June 8.
Journeymen Barbers' Union,	Passaic,	June 13.
Retail Clerks' Union,	Trenton,	June 17.
Milk Distributors' Employees' Union,	Jersey City,	September 2.

With a few exceptions the unions named on the above table were formed in emergencies following the inauguration of strikes, or as measures of preparation for embarking on such struggles. In either case the lives of the unions did not extend much beyond the passing of the circumstances in which they originated. Paterson and Newark had 4 of these organizations each; Trenton and Jersey City, 3 each; Bayonne and Passaic, 2 each, and Bordentown, 1. Three of the unions were of women's garment workers of retail store clerks, and one was composed of "fuse makers" employed in the munitions plant.

One of these organizations, the "Textile Council," represents a well considered effort on the part of silk mill workers to establish a federation of the unions representing the several branches of the silk industry including the dye houses.

This council proposes to establish a minimum price list and endeavor to secure its adoption in all the mills of the Paterson district, and to take such steps as may be necessary toward end-

ing the small disturbances that are so detrimental to the orderly and efficient operation of the mills. The preamble to the rules adopted for the government of the council says: "We believe the time opportune for the establishment of a textile council for the various unions of textile workers of the city of Paterson, for the protection of the best interests of all branches of textile workers. We recognize herein the principles of coöperation in the adjustment of grievances, and the right of every local union to the support and recognition of all locals to the end that the best possible conditions may be secured for all."

The plan of organization of the council provides for a general board consisting of five members of the executive boards of the local unions affiliated with the council, together with their respective business agents who are ex-officio members.

The rules of the council require that all affiliated unions shall, in the event of a dispute arising between any of its members and their employers, endeavor to adjust the same, and failing to do so, shall submit the entire matter to the council, which shall have full power to make adjustment. Strikes can be entered on only by a two-third vote of all members of the council, but such action is subject to approval or disapproval by the National Executive Council of Textile Workers. Mills, 75 per cent. of the working forces of which are members of local unions affiliated with the council, are regarded as union shops.

The local unions of the silk industry that voluntarily placed themselves under the jurisdiction of the Textile Council immediately after it was organized are: Loom Fixers, Horizontal Warpers, Broadsilk Weavers, Ribbon Weavers, Warpers, Quillers, Dyers and Finishers, and Twisters.

**Strikes and Lockouts in New Jersey for the Twelve Months
Ending September 30, 1916.**

October 1, 1915.—One hundred and fifty-eight girls, employed in the Elizabeth plant of the American Cigar Company, struck for an increase in wages. The demand was for an advance in price of two and one-half cents per hundred on one brand of cigars and three cents on another. The management offered one cent more per hundred for both varieties, but the girls refused and stopped work. About two hundred and fifty girls are employed in the factory, fully eighty per cent. of whom are foreigners. The American girls refused to go out with the others, and remained at work during the strike. A local magistrate summoned a number of the strikers before him and warned them against molesting such of the factory help as had remained at work, which they had been doing while these were passing to and from the factory morning and evening, at times escorted by policemen. The strike ended on October 7th, with the unconditional submission of the strikers who all returned to work on that date. The wage loss, as reported by the company, was \$1,000.

October 1, 1915.—Five hundred employees of the bleach and dye department of the Millville Mfg. Co., at Millville, made a demand on the firm for an eight-hour day, a wage increase of 20 per cent., time and a half for overtime, and double time for work on Sundays and holidays, and struck when the firm refused to grant the same. Several hundred employees of the spinning and weaving departments of the works joined the bleachery strikers after having submitted similar demands on their own behalf. The bleachery workers returned to their places on October 4th after abandoning all their demands, and on October 8th the spinners and weavers returned also. In the discussions which took place at the strikers' meetings, statements were made that only in very rare instances did wages in any of the departments of the mills exceed \$7 per week.

The number involved in the strike was 575 males and 375 females. The entire plant was shut down for four days, and some of the departments were closed for eight days. The strike was a total failure, and the wage loss, as reported, was \$2,952.

October 1, 1915.—Forty-seven men, employed as kilnmen in the works of the National Fireproofing Company, at Keasbey, struck for an addition of one hour per day to their ordinary working time. The men work by the piece and wished to have the additional time for earning more money.

The strike lasted three days, and the men returned to work under the same conditions as before. Wage loss, \$270.

October 12, 1915.—Twenty-four men, employed in the yards of the A. W. Booth & Bro. Lumber Co., at Bayonne, struck for nine hours per day and a wage increase which would enable them to earn \$2 per day. Earnings, it

was stated by the strikers, ranged from \$1.42 to \$1.75 per day. The strike was partly successful and the men returned to work after two days' idleness. Wage loss, \$70.

October 13, 1915.—Fifteen electrical linemen, employed by the Watson-Flagg Engineering Co., contractors, at Perth Amboy, quit work to enforce a demand they had made for an agreement on the part of the company that they should be paid full time for all rainy or otherwise stormy weather, whether they worked or not. The matter was settled by a compromise under which it was agreed that in case linemen should work not less than two hours on a stormy day they should be allowed one-half day's wages. The strike lasted two days and the estimated wage loss was \$125.

An incident of this strike was the stoppage of work for several days on the municipal light plant, the union masons and iron workers having quit because of the refusal of the Watson-Flagg Company to comply with the demands of the electrical union. After the compromise referred to above, all returned to work on the building.

October 18, 1915.—Eight men, employed as wagon drivers by the Dillistin Lumber Company, at Paterson, struck for an increase of wages, which the company agreed to give if, after investigation, it was shown that employees of other firms in the same line of business were receiving higher wages than the Dillistin Company were paying, the men agreeing to remain at work for a few days until the facts could be ascertained. This agreement was not kept by the drivers, and all quit work the same day. After the men had been out for a few days, word was sent by them to the firm that they were willing to return if given one-half of the advance at first demanded. This offer was refused, and a few days later all returned on the old basis. After further consideration of the matter the company decided to advance wages one dollar per week, and also to allow full wages for holidays such as New Year's Day, Christmas, Labor Day, Memorial Day, Fourth of July and Thanksgiving Day. The drivers had been receiving \$10 a week, which was raised to \$11.

The strike lasted ten days, and the wage loss was \$120.

October 18, 1915.—Seventy-nine employees of the McEwan Bros., Inc., paper boxboard mill at Whippanny, almost all foreigners, quit work together without communicating with the mill manager or assigning any reason for their action. Almost immediately after quitting an orgy of intoxication began, accompanied by outbreaks of petty violence, which required the presence of the sheriff and a force of deputies to suppress. The mill superintendent asked that a committee of sober and reliable men be appointed by the strikers to explain the purpose of the strike and a means of bringing it to an end. On a request for more wages being presented by the committee, an advance of the full amount demanded, 10 per cent., was at once granted. The men, when forced by the sheriff to cease rioting, returned to work. The strike lasted one week, and was successful in that a wage increase of 10 per cent. was gained. The wage loss was \$1,000.

October 18, 1915.—One hundred and eighty-five laborers, employed in the plant of the Camden Iron Works, struck against a reduction of one day a week in working time and also for an increase in wages. There were several assaults by the strikers on men who refused to go out with them, and two men who were found guilty of that offense were committed to prison for twenty days. The strikers were all foreign laborers, and the men whom they assaulted were of their own race. The strike lasted six working days, when all returned under the conditions which prevailed before they quit. The wage loss was \$3,000.

October 21, 1915.—Seventy men, employed by the United Paperboard Company, at Whippany, struck for an increase of wages and a reduction of working hours. The strike lasted four days; the wage increase, 10 per cent., was given, but the reduction in working time was refused. The wage loss was \$500.

October 21, 1915.—One hundred men, employed in the pressroom of the Essex Rubber Company's works at Trenton, inaugurated a strike on this date, which lasted with a diminishing number of participants until December the first, when it died out without any formal action toward that end by either party to the contest. The strike was started as a protest against alleged abuses on the company's part in the imposition of unjust fines, and also against sanitary conditions alleged to be below the standards established by the State factory laws and the rules of the State Board of Health. Other demands advanced during the progress of the strike were for an increase of wages and the unionization of the plant.

The case of the strikers was taken up by the Central Labor Union, of Mercer County, and a long statement containing charges against the fairness of the management was issued under authority of officers of that body. The union charged in effect that wages in the pressroom of the works in consequence of frequent readjustment of prices for piecework had gone down to less than \$1.50 per day. That toilet and lavatory facilities were insufficient and to a large extent of an improper character also. The company answered through its president, denying all charges, and stating that men without experience were started to work in the pressroom at \$2 per day; that not more than one or, at the most, two weeks' training was required to make them as expert as the average man at the work when he received 22½ cents per hour; any time thereafter he was at liberty to work by the piece when, with the liberal bonuses allowed for the encouragement of the men, \$3 or \$4 a day could be earned. The imposition of fines for spoiled work or damaged machinery was admitted, and the company offered to abandon that system, substituting in its place a personal record plan, under which an account should be kept of wasted material, spoiled work and damaged tools, this record to be taken as determining the fitness of the man to hold his place. This offer was negatived by the union.

The president of the company answered the charge of unsanitary conditions in the works by addressing letters to the State Board of Health and to the State Department of Labor, requesting that the plant should receive

a thorough inspection by representatives of both these departments and that their findings should be made public forthwith. These inspections were made, and the plant was also visited by a committee representing several sociological organizations of women, who reported that conditions were as good as could reasonably be expected.

The company employed men and girls to take the places of the strikers, and these were so frequently mobbed on their way to and from work that all available police had to be called upon for their protection. Representatives of the Federal Department of Labor volunteered their services as arbitrators and did succeed in bringing about something in the nature of a tentative agreement between the strikers and the company, but misunderstandings over the interpretation of terms completely upset their work. The point that caused the rupture was the determination of the company to exclude from the agreement to re-employ the strikers, about ten or twelve of the men who had, in the firm's judgment, been unduly active in the strike and the agitation which led up to it. These men it positively refused to take back. The strikers, excepting these and a few who had found other employment, were all back at work about December 1st. The strike lasted about thirty working days, and the wage loss was \$4,000.

October 28, 1915.—Twenty-four men and 7 women, employed in the broad silk mill of Miller & Keltz, at Paterson, struck for an increase of one cent a yard in piece price, which, after the strike had lasted three days, was granted. The wage loss was \$300.

✓ October 29, 1915.—One hundred and fifty male and fifty female silk weavers, employed in the Summit Silk Mill, at Summit, all employed on the day shift, struck for an increase of one cent a yard on all classes of goods woven. These same weavers were given an increase of one-half a cent per yard about six weeks before, after a strike which lasted two days, but based their present demand on the fact that the night shift of weavers were being paid the price (8 cents per yard) which they demanded. The strikers were requested by the mill manager to remain at work until the president of the company, who was absent at the time, could be communicated with. This they refused to do, and the entire number walked out. The movement very badly crippled the operation of the mill, many of the looms being idle at the time for want of weavers.

A delegation of the strikers visited the mayor of the town, who, at their suggestion, appointed a committee of citizens to endeavor to prevent trouble and to end the strike. Through the instrumentality of this committee a conference was arranged for between the mill superintendent and a committee of the strikers, at which the company representative endeavored to impress the committee with the difficulty or rather impossibility of meeting the demands of the weavers, in view of the fact that many large contracts had been entered into at figures based on the wage rates which prevailed at that time. In view of this and other statements by the superintendent, the committee of weavers agreed to recommend the strikers to withdraw their demand and return to work. This, however, they refused to do, and

the strike went on with increasing bitterness on both sides, notwithstanding the efforts of the mayor's arbitration committee and others to bring them together in agreement. A number of the male weavers were transferred from the night shift, and new operatives from outside were employed, but these were attacked and some of them beaten on the way to and from the mill. The situation became too much for the small body of local police to handle, and order was restored by the sheriff of the county with a force of deputies.

On December 31st a notice was posted in the mills and distributed among the strikers, to the effect that unless all union cards were surrendered on a certain near date, weavers who occupy company-owned houses would be dispossessed. The notice stated that severance of all union affiliations was a fundamental requirement for remaining at work. Other matters, it was stated, would be considered later.

An agreement was finally reached, under which the mill officials withdrew the demand for the withdrawal of the weavers from the union; consent was given to their retention of membership on condition that no effort should be made to coerce other employees into joining the organization. All returned to work on a service schedule of 60 hours per week. The mill will hereafter be run as an "open shop." The strike lasted about 50 working days, and the wage loss was approximately \$18,000.

November 2.—Eighty men, employed by the H. F. Taintor Mfg. Co., wagon builders, at Bayonne, struck for an eight-hour workday at wages equal to the amount paid at that time for ten hours or, as an alternative, an advance of 15 per cent. in wages without reduction of time. The strikers returned to work next day under an agreement to accept ten per cent. as a compromise. The strike lasted about 5 working hours, and the wage loss was approximately \$90.

November 2.—Five hundred checkers and longshoremen, employed on the Holland-American Line pier, at Hoboken, quit work because some non-union men had been employed. These were discharged on demand of the strikers, who all returned to work after two hours' idleness. The wage loss was estimated at \$400.

November 9.—Three hundred painters, decorators and paperhangers of Orange, East Orange and South Orange, struck for a twenty-five cent increase in daily wages, which the master painters refused to grant. Two days later, the master painters agreed to pay the advance demanded on and after January 1st, 1916, but this proposal was rejected by the men, who insisted on the increase taking effect immediately. On or about November 15th, thirty of the employers agreed to pay the advance at once, and their employees, numbering about 150 men, returned to work. Two days later, practically all the bosses gave in and the strike was ended. The strike lasted four working days for 150 of the participants, and six working days for the remainder. The wage loss, estimated on the basis of \$3.50 per day, was \$5,200.

November 10.—Twenty-five laborers, employed in the asphalt mixing-house of the Continental Public Works, at Ewing, Mercer County, struck for

an increase of forty cents a day in wages. They had been receiving \$2 and demanded \$2.40 per day. The strikers returned to work under an agreement to accept an increase of twenty-five cents, but after working one hour, struck again after renewing their original demand for \$2.40 per day. Unsuccessful attempts were made by the strikers to induce others of the company's working force to join them, but these were persisted in to such an extent that the employees finally turned upon the strikers and drove them from the vicinity of the plant. The places of the strikers were gradually filled and none of them were re-employed.

November 10.—On the evening of this date a meeting of union machinists, employed in Trenton shops, ordered a notice sent to the various firms employing its members to the effect that a strike would take place on the following Monday, if, in the meantime, notices were not posted in the various shops, announcing a reduction of the working time to eight hours per day. A unanimous vote of the Employers' Association decided against granting the demand, declaring at the same time that they, the employers, would never make any concession.

The machinists, according to the terms of the notice served upon the employers, quit work on the appointed day, November 15th. The shops chiefly affected were The De Laval Steam Turbine Co., Crescent Belting & Packing Co., J. L. Mott Co., American Steel & Wire Co., William R. Thropp's Sons Co., and the John E. Thropp Sons Co. Several firms not in the Trenton Machinists Employers' Association granted the eight-hour day, and their employees therefore remained at work. About two hundred machinists joined in the strike, among them the employees of the Swift Company, at Bordentown, a suburb of Trenton.

Several of the shops whose men had joined in the strike offered compromise proposals regarding working hours, most of them providing for a working schedule of fifty hours per week. The largest of the concerns wished to fix on fifty-four hours, fifty to be regarded as the standard time, and the extra four hours to be considered as overtime, to be paid for according to rules of the machinists' union. These offers were all refused by the union. The strike was so extended that several of the rubber works became involved, the comparatively few machinists employed in them having joined their fellow craftsmen in the strike. On the other hand, a considerable number of the men returned to work, their employers having signed an agreement granting the eight-hour day. Practically all the machinists concerned in the strike had, before February 1st, found employment outside of Trenton. There was, therefore, practically no wage loss in consequence of the strike.

November 12.—Twenty-five laborers, employed on new road building between Perth Amboy and Keyport, struck for a reduction of working time from ten hours to nine per day and a half holiday on Saturday. The laborers had been receiving two dollars per day. The demand was refused by the contractor and other men were employed in the laborers' places.

November 12.—About two hundred teamsters, employed by Newark suburban express companies, struck for a wage increase of \$2 per week.

The strikers were all members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, employed in traffic between Newark and outlying towns. The employing concerns refused the increase, but offered an advance of one dollar per week, which the teamsters refused. Drivers employed to take the places of some of the strikers were, in several instances, threatened by friends of the teamsters. The Employers' Association reiterated the determination of its members to refuse the advance demanded, and issued a notice to the strikers to the effect that any of them proven to have assaulted, threatened or in any way interfered with the newly-engaged drivers would not be re-employed when the strike ended.

On November 29th practically all the teamsters returned to work on the terms offered by the employers before the strike began, that is to say, an increase of one dollar a week in wages. The question of whether this proposition should or should not be accepted was decided in the affirmative by a meeting of the local union of which the men concerned were members. The strike lasted seven working days, and the wage loss was approximately \$2,800.

November 15.—Forty steamfitters, electricians, masons and others, employed on the new factory building of the James A. Bannister Co., at Newark, quit work because the firm from which the steam boilers had been purchased had sent non-union workmen to install them. The Essex Trade Council ordered the withdrawal of all union men from the building when it learned of the presence of the non-union steamfitters. The men refused to resume work until the few non-union employees of the boiler firm were withdrawn. This was done and the union men returned to their places after having been idle two days. The wage loss was estimated at \$350.

November 18.—About 150 union mechanics, employed by the George A. Fuller Company on a new office building at Camden, struck because a few men having no union cards were found working on the job. The strikers notified the contractor that they would not return until the non-union men had been discharged. The larger number of the strikers were residents of Philadelphia and members of a union in that city. The non-union men were discharged, and the strikers returned to work after having been idle one day. Wage loss estimated at \$500.

November 20.—Fifteen employees of the New Jersey Tube Co., at Harrison, quit work because a demand they had made for a wage increase of about one dollar per day had been refused. All returned on the following day after having withdrawn the demand.

November 20.—Thirty-five men, employed in the licorice plant of McAndrews & Forbes, at Camden, struck for an increase in wages. The men had been receiving from \$1.75 to \$2 per day, and wanted an increase of about three cents an hour. The strike lasted twelve working days and ended with the return of the men at the old rates. Wage loss, as reported, \$900.

November 20.—About thirty girls, employed in the spinning department of the Johnson & Johnson Company, at New Brunswick, struck for an increase

of wages, which was refused by the management. The strikers, who were employed in the day and night shift of the spinning department, all returned to work after three days, having gained nothing. The wage loss could not be ascertained.

December 3.—Sixteen men, employed by The Hoagland & Ligety Embroidery Works, at Weehawken, struck on this date for an increase of wages. On being promised one cent per yard over former prices, all returned to work. The following day two of their number who had been conspicuous in pushing the demand for an increase were discharged, whereupon the others dropped their work again and left the mill. New men were employed in their places.

December 8.—One hundred employees of the Superior Thread and Yarn Company, near Pluckemin, struck for an increase of wages. An advance of \$1 per week was given them, and all returned after having been idle two days. The wage loss was \$400.

December 9.—Sixty freight handlers, employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, at Hoboken, struck for an increase of twenty cents a day in wages. They had been receiving \$1.60 and wanted \$1.80 per day. The demand was refused by the yard superintendent, and the strikers were ordered off the company's property. Other laborers were employed to take their places.

✓ December 15.—Three hundred employees of the Hercules Powder plant, at Kenvil, struck because the prices charged to them for food at the company's stores were, they claimed, excessive. The matter was adjusted to their satisfaction and all returned to work. There was practically no lost time. The strikers were all non-English speaking foreigners.

December 15.—Sixty coal handlers, employed on the docks of the Central Railroad Company of N. J., at Elizabethport, struck for an increase in wages from 21 cents to 25 cents an hour. The demand was refused, and steps were taken by the superintendent of the docks to fill the places vacated by the strikers. Anticipating trouble, the railroad police were summoned to the docks and a force of Elizabeth police was assigned to duty at the same place. The strikers were all non-English speaking foreigners, mostly Poles. A committee of the strikers, who visited the dock superintendent, were informed that no raise would be granted, but that the men were at liberty to return, if they wished to do so, at the old wage rate. The committee reported back to the strikers, who took no notice of the superintendent's offer to receive them back. The dock officials thereupon proceeded to fill the places of the strikers with new men, but in this they were only partly successful. Fifty of the original number who quit work on December 15th returned on the old wage terms on January 8th. The strike lasted three weeks and the wage loss was \$1,700.

December 16.—Six men employed by the Merchants' Refrigerating Company, of Jersey City, struck for an increase of \$1 per week in their wages, which was granted to them after they had been idle one and one-half days. There was no wage loss.

December 18.—Twelve laborers, employed in the works of the Franklin H. Kalbfleish Chemical Co., at Elizabethport, struck for a wage increase of $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour. They were receiving $21\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour and demanded 25 cents, which was given to them the following day. The strike lasted one day, and the wage loss was, as reported, \$24.

December 20.—Eleven pattern makers, employed in the Singer Mfg. Co.'s works, at Elizabethport, quit work because of some causes which they believed they had for dissatisfaction, the character of which they did not explain. Other men were employed in their places, and the men who quit found immediate employment elsewhere.

December 29.—Fourteen men, employed in the machine fleshing department of the fur dyeing department of A. Hollander & Sons, at Newark, quit work because of the discharge of a fellow workman. They all returned to work the following day.

December 31.—About 100 employees of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, at Jersey City, went out on strike for a reduction in working time and an increase of wages. The men were performing clerical duties and were working $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours per day for a wage of \$2. The strikers had organized a union under the American Federation of Labor, and twelve days later a compromise of their demands was agreed upon under which all returned to work. The strikers gained some part, but not all, of their demands. The strike lasted twelve working days, and the wage loss was estimated at \$2,000.

January 1.—Forty-eight men, employed at the proving grounds of the Eddystone Ammunition Corporation, at Lakehurst, quit work because of the discharge of one of their foremen. Others were employed in their places as rapidly as they could be secured, and the strikers left the place without making any effort for re-employment. The wage loss was approximately \$600.

January 1.—Twenty-five men, employed by the Guth Electrical Company, at Perth Amboy, struck for an increase of 50 cents a day in wages and also to prevent the bosses doing any work themselves. The striking electricians were all members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The strike ended on January 11th, the Guth Company and other employers having agreed to the full wage increase demanded, and also that bosses thereafter shall act as supervisors only, and shall not do work themselves.

January 4.—Eight drivers, employed on the coal and hardware trucks of the John G. Merkel Co., coal dealers, of Newark, struck because of dissatisfaction over their working schedule, which required them to make five round trips daily regardless of the time they were obliged to lose while waiting at the coal pockets. The men returned to work unconditionally after having been idle nine days. The wage loss was \$180. As a result of the strike the yard will hereafter be run on the "open shop" plan.

January 5.—The day shift of employees of the Crucible Steel Co., at Jersey City, quit work on account of dissatisfaction with both working hours and wages, demanding a reduction of one and an increase of the other. The

✓ strikers gathered about the works as the night shift was beginning to arrive and induced the men composing it to join them. Both day and night shifts numbered about seven hundred, and as a result of their joint walkout all work was suspended in the plant. A majority of the strikers were Germans or Hungarians, and they complained of long working hours—ten and a half per day—for which they were paid \$1.75. On January 15th the strike was settled, through the efforts of a city commissioner, and the entire force returned to work under an agreement that wages should be advanced 15 per cent., and that fifty-five hours should thereafter constitute a week's work, overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter. The strike lasted nine working days, and the wage loss was estimated at \$12,600.

January 5.—Fourteen truck drivers, employed in the general trucking business of A. Kachler, Jersey City, refused to work with several old employees of the business because they were not members of the union to which the others belonged, and asked that they be discharged. This was refused, and the dissatisfied ones went out on strike. Two days later the strikers returned and asked for reinstatement. All were allowed to resume work. The wage loss was \$104.

January 10.—Thirty drivers and other employees of the Adams Express Company, at Trenton, demanded either a reduction of working hours or an increase of wages. The matter was settled without loss of time, the men being given an increase of \$5 a month.

January 11.—Sixty employees of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co., at Hampton, struck for a reduction of working hours and an increase of wages. The wage increase, from \$1.75 per day to \$2, was granted, and after withdrawing the demand for shorter working hours the men returned to work. The strike lasted two and one-half working days, and the wage loss was \$275.

January 11.—One hundred and fifty girls, employed in the cigar factory of Seidenberg & Company, Inc., at Newark, struck for an increase in wages. The strike lasted nine weeks, and was a complete failure; the girls returned at the old rate. The wage loss, as reported by the company, was \$12,000.

January 15.—One hundred and forty girls, employed in the factory of the Tronville Garment Company, at Newark, struck for a reduction of working time and an increase in wages. At a meeting held for the purpose of endeavoring to induce the strikers to join the union which had been organized some time previous to the strike, the assertion was made that the average earnings in the garment factory were less than four dollars per week.

The demands of the strikers were for a forty-eight-hour working week and prices which would insure minimum earnings of \$5 per week. Pending settlement of the strike the factory was closed. On February 23d practically everything demanded by the strikers was agreed to by the firm. A working schedule of 49 hours per week was provided for in the settlement agreement, as was also full recognition of the Ladies Garment Workers' Union, with full permission for the employees to join the same if so disposed, and an arrange-

ment was made for the settlement of wage rates at a conference of representatives of the firm and the employees.

The strike lasted thirty working days and the wage loss was \$3,500.

January 16.—Twenty-six operatives in the Barbour Flax Spinning Company's Mill, at Paterson, quit work because they were not included in an increase of wages which had been voluntarily given by the company in various of the lower paid departments of the plant. This voluntary increase affected primarily the female help. None of those who quit the company's employ has since been or will be re-employed.

January 19.—One hundred and forty girls, employed by the Union American Cigar Company, at Newark, struck for an increase in piecework prices, which the managers of the company had refused to grant. The strike lasted fourteen days and ended on February 1st. During the progress of the strike several of the girls were arrested for distributing circulars on the streets and for "picketing" the factory, but all were discharged in the custody of their counsel. The girls returned to work at the old wage date. The wage loss was \$1,500.

January 19.—Two hundred coal handlers, employed at the coal pockets of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, at West New York, struck for a ten-hour workday at 25 cents an hour. The strikers had been working eleven hours for 22 cents an hour. The demand was refused, and the company officials brought a gang of fifty men from New York to take the strikers' places. On the 25th, the men began applying for reinstatement on the old terms, and two days later all but a few who had gone elsewhere returned to work. The strike lasted six working days, and the wage loss was \$2,000.

January 21.—About seventy section laborers, employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad between New Brunswick and Elizabeth, struck for an increase from 17½ cents to 20 cents an hour in their wages. No violence attended the strike. The men notified their respective foremen and withdrew to their homes. Apparently the strike had been expected, as new men were promptly put to work in the places of those who had quit.

January 22.—Seventy-five men, employed in one of the boiler houses of the Roebling Mills, at Roebling, quit work because a demand they had made for an increase of five cents an hour in their wages had been refused. About 100 other employees were forced into idleness by the strike, which lasted several days. No report on the result of the strike or the consequent wage loss could be obtained.

January 23.—Fifty-three employees in the shoe department of the United States Rubber Company, at New Brunswick, struck for an increase of wages. The strike lasted three days, and was settled by a compromise which gave the men about one-half of the advance demanded. The wage loss was \$371.

January 25.—Five hundred and fifty girls, employed in the works of the New Brunswick Cigar Co., at New Brunswick, struck for an advance in wages amounting to three cents a hundred. An offer of an increase of two

cents was accepted after the strike had been on for ten days and all returned to work. The wage loss was \$13,000.

January 26.—Between 500 and 600 union men of various building trades, who had been employed on the Robert Treat Hotel and the Public Service Terminal Building at Newark, were forced to suspend work because of a dispute between a contracting firm and a local union of plasterers. The strike was ordered for the purpose of enforcing a resolution adopted by the State Federation of Trades at its last convention, to the effect that all contractors coming from outside the State must employ fifty per cent. of men required for the job from the local unions in the jurisdiction in which the work is to be done.

The strike was inaugurated by the plasterers, but these were joined by all the other workmen on orders from the delegates of the several trades to which they belonged. The strike was settled and work resumed on the hotel and the terminal building, and a compromise which compelled all the New York men employed on these jobs to take out cards of membership in the local union. The strike lasted four days, and the wage loss was estimated at \$8,000.

January 27.—Thirty men, most of them employed as "packers" in the packing and refining plant of Armour & Co., at Jersey City, struck for an increase in wages and recognition of a union which they desired to form. The wage increase was conceded, but recognition of the proposed union was refused. The strike lasted three days, and the wage loss was \$200.

January 28.—Twenty boiler firemen, employed in the Roebling Mills, at Trenton, struck for an increase from 21 cents to 25 cents per hour, which was granted two days later. The wage loss was \$80.

January 28.—About 100 men, employed in one of the foundries of the Warren Foundry and Machine Company, at Phillipsburg, asked for an increase in wages of 10 per cent. Company officials explained to a delegation of the men by whom the demand was presented that in a short time a bonus system would be put into effect, which it was believed would enable earnest, capable men to earn more than was demanded. Without giving any notice, the men struck, and the others who had made no complaint stayed out with them. The strike lasted two days, and was settled by the men receiving an advance of one cent an hour. The wage loss was \$450.

January 28.—Fifty-one men, employed in the works of the Hoyt Metal Company, at Perth Amboy, struck for an increase of 2½ cents per hour in wages. The strike lasted two days, after which work was resumed on the old terms. The wage loss was \$250.

January 29.—Fourteen men, employed as metal polishers by the Votey Organ Co., at Garwood, presented a request for an increase in their piece prices and hourly wage rates, which, having later taken on the appearance of a demand, was refused by the company, who thereupon closed that department of the factory and had the work done outside. At a conference with their committee the men were informed that they would be allowed

to return to work if they would leave the matter of the readjustment of piecework rates to be straightened out and corrected where faulty at the company's convenience. This was agreed to, and all returned to work. The result of price readjustment, which was made without delay, was that the workmen were enabled to earn more money, while the cost of doing the work was materially reduced. The strike lasted six days, and the wage loss was \$308.

February 1.—Track walkers and section men, employed on the lines of the Central Railroad of New Jersey from Jersey City to Bayonne, struck for an increase of wages which would give them 25 cents an hour for a ten-hour workday, instead of \$1.75 which they had been receiving. The men were almost all Poles and few among them understood or spoke English. The strike lasted 30 days, and ended with the unconditional return to work of all the strikers. The number of men who took part in the strike varied from day to day; the greatest at any time was 675. The wage loss was, as reported, \$25,375.

After the strikers had returned to work, an increase of from one cent to one and one-half cents an hour was voluntarily given to them.

February 1.—About 60 laborers, employed in the foundry of the J. L. Mott Company's plant at Trenton, quit work because, it was said, of dissatisfaction regarding wages. Only a few days before their wages had been advanced from 17 cents to 20 cents an hour. The cessation of work by the laborers obliged the molders to stop also. The strike was settled next day, and practically all returned to work on satisfactory terms, the details of which were not reported.

February 1.—One hundred and twenty-five men, employed in the foundry department of the National Radiator Works, at Trenton, quit work without, as claimed by the company manager, making any demands or assigning a reason for doing so. The men worked by the piece and earned, it was claimed, from \$18 to \$22 per week. Later it developed that the strikers were desirous of organizing a union, with a view to making of their department of the works a "closed shop." They also asked for a weekly pay day instead of semi-monthly, which had been the custom.

The strikers finally abandoned all demands and returned to work on February 14th, after having been idle 12 working days. The wage loss was \$3,800.

February 1.—Twenty-six men, employed in roll and furnace department of the International High Speed Steel Co., at Rockaway, asked for an increase of 20 per cent. in their wages. The manager of the works offered a 10 per cent. advance, with the assurance that if wages were not as high with this increase as were paid in any steel mill in the eastern section of the country, enough would be added to make up the difference. Without waiting for a full explanation the men quit work, but returned next day and asked permission to resume work on the 10 per cent. advance which had been offered to them. This was readily given. The strike lasted one and one-half days, and the wage loss was \$91.50.

February 1.—One hundred and ninety-one section men, employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad between Trenton and Manunka Chunk, struck for an increase in wages. They had been receiving \$1.66 per day and wanted \$2. A gradual return of the men to work began about a week after they had gone out, and on March 1st all who had not taken employment elsewhere, about 75 per cent. of the original number, returned to work on the old terms. The strike lasted 24 days, and the wage loss was \$5,000.

February 1.—On this date 10 male and 25 female employees of the Enterprise Embroidery Works, at West New York, struck because of the firm's refusal to recognize the Garment Workers' Union, of New York; on February 2d, 15 men employed by the Hoagland Embroidery Co., of Weehawken, quit work for the same reason; on February 7th, seven men employed at embroidery work by Max Hefti, of West Hoboken, also quit; and on the same date the employees of the following-named firms joined the strikers, for the purpose of forcing the employers to consent to the organization of a union of embroidery workers with the usual "closed shop" thereafter. These firms were, the Swiss Novelty Embroidery Co., of West New York, employing 7 men and 50 women; Newberger Embroidery Works, 12 men; and M. Gordon, West New York, 100 men and 150 women. On February 14th, 17 men, employed in the Hoagland & Ligety Embroidery Works, also joined the strikers. In all these factories there were 394 persons on strike, 169 of which number were girls.

The strikes—there were seven of them—lasted from two weeks in the case of the Hoagland & Ligety Co., to twelve weeks at the Boulevard Lace and Embroidery Company, which employed 250, or 63 per cent. of the total number of strikers, where the struggle lasted twelve weeks. The entire movement was a failure, and the wage loss, as reported, was \$51,900.

February 2.—Three hundred employees of the wholesale grocery firm of Butler Brothers, at Jersey City, quit work because the company's managers declined to recognize a union which they were about to form, and the places of all were filled by new men. None of those who quit made any attempt to return.

February 5.—Thirty laborers, employed by the Levering & Garrigues Company of builders, struck for an increase in wages while engaged on some buildings in the S. L. Moore Sons Company's machinery plant at Elizabethport. They had been receiving \$1.75 per day for nine hours' work, and wanted \$2.50 per day of ten hours. A compromise was effected under which all returned to work next day. The wage loss was approximately \$53.

February 5.—About one hundred men, employed by the Castle Kid Company, at Camden, struck for an increase of wages (amount not reported). The strike lasted two days and was settled by a compromise, under which the men received a part of the increase which they had demanded. The wage loss was approximately \$400.

February 6.—Sixteen painters, employed by the Mountain Lake Improvement Association, at Dover, struck for an increase of 25 cents per day in wages. The strike lasted two days, and was settled by a compromise. Wage loss, \$98.

February 7.—Fifteen male and 56 female operatives, employed in the embroidery works of Rudolph Kehr, at Jersey City, struck for a reduction of working hours and for recognition by their employer of a New York Garment Workers' Union with which they had become affiliated. The strike lasted eleven weeks, having ended on April 24. The shorter working time was gained, but the strikers were forced to abandon the demand for recognition of the union. The wage loss reported was \$11,000.

February 9.—Ninety-five men employed in one of the departments of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, at Perth Amboy, struck for an increase of wages. The strike lasted 28 working days and was a failure, although a wage increase was given voluntarily to all employees of the road on April 18th.

February 10.—Forty iron workers and eight rivet boys, employed in the yard of the New Jersey Dry Dock Co., at Elizabethport, went on strike for an increase of 25 cents per day in their wages. The men had been receiving \$3.25 a day and the rivet boys \$2.25 a day. The iron workers were offered the wage demanded, but refused to resume work until the demands of the riveters were granted also. Other workmen employed in the yard announced their intention to join in the strike in sympathy with the rivet boys if their wage increase was not granted, and the firm thereupon yielded and agreed to pay the wages demanded. The strike lasted one and one-half days, and the wage loss was estimated at \$350.

February 11.—Two hundred and fifty girls, employed in the Acheson Harden Handkerchief Factory, at Passaic, struck for an increase of wages. Only a short time before the strike an increase of twenty-five cents a day had been given to the same operatives voluntarily. The strike lasted four days, and was settled by a compromise under which all returned to work. The wage loss was approximately \$1,500.

February 11.—Three men and 24 women, employees of the Mercer Pottery Co., at Trenton, struck for an increase of wages. The strike lasted 14 working days, and was settled by a compromise under which a part of the advance demanded was secured by the strikers. The wage loss was reported at \$550.

February 11.—Eighty men, employed as stokers and boiler tenders in the wire and rope mills of the John A. Roebling's Sons Company, at Trenton, struck for an increase of wages. Only a short time previous to this strike the same men quit work when a demand they had made for an increase was refused. They were being paid 20 cents an hour, and wanted an increase of three cents. Some time later the increase was granted. This was followed by a demand for an eight-hour workday and \$2.50 per day for both the day and night gang of stokers and boiler tenders; both demands were refused by the company. A large number of workmen not directly concerned in the stokers' movement were forced into idleness by the strike. On February 14th the strikers submitted the following statement to the company:

"To the John A. Roebling's Sons Co.:

"SIRS—We, your workmen, employed as boiler and fire attendants at your mills, request that you give the following demands your fair consideration:

"First—That our work requires the greatest of human energy. Therefore, hereafter we consider that an eight-hour day is sufficient for our class of work.

"Second—We consider that wages for such work should at least be \$2.50 per day of eight hours, or 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per hour.

"Third—That there shall be no discrimination of any kind, and that working time and conditions shall be the same for all.

"Fourth—That we are willing to return to work immediately, pending arbitration on the following lines:

"The company and the men to choose one arbitrator each and these two to agree upon and select a third arbitrator, the findings of the three to be final and binding on both parties.

"Very truly yours,

"COMMITTEE OF WORKERS INVOLVED."

The company took no notice of the above proposal, having regarded the strikers as no longer in its service. Other men were employed in their places and most of the strikers found employment elsewhere. The mills were in full operation again about February 28th, and the strike ceased to have any disturbing effect about that time. The strike lasted 13 working days, and the wage loss of those who returned to work was approximately \$2,000.

February 14.—Two hundred and eighty-five girls, employed in the handkerchief factory of Heller & Long, at Passaic, struck for an increase of wages, which was granted after the strike had lasted four days. The wage loss was \$1,710.

February 14.—Fifteen girls, employed by Burchadsky & Goldstein, manufacturers of children's garments, at Bayonne, struck for a reduction in working time, increase of wages, and recognition of a union which some outside agitators were urging them to form. On the same date, and for the same purpose, the employees (girls) of two other firms carrying on similar lines of garment manufacture at Bayonne joined the strikers; these firms were Brooks Bros., employing 35 girls, and Shurman & Son, employing 4 men and 2 girls. Fifty-two girls and four men were involved in the strike. The employees of the Burchadsky & Goldstein concern were on strike for 39 days and gained nothing. Their wage loss was \$655. The strike of Brooks Bros. employees lasted eleven working days, and was a success in that it was settled by a compromise which was satisfactory to both sides. The wage loss was \$400. The Shurman & Son Co. employees were idle twelve working days, but their strike was successful. The wage loss in their case was \$154.

February 14.—One hundred men, employed by Evensen & Levering, at Camden, struck for an increase of wages and reduction of working hours. The firm carries on the business of scouring, carbonizing and combing wool.

The strike was amicably settled on the day it started, and all differences were adjusted in a manner satisfactory to both sides. The wage loss was \$300.

February 15.—Eighty girls, employed in the women's waist factory of Meyer Goldberg & Sons, at Newark, struck for a working week of forty-nine hours instead of 53 hours per week, an increase in wages, and full recognition of a union formed by the employees after the commencement of the strike. The strike lasted until March 3d, about 14 working days, and resulted in a complete victory for the girls. All the demands were conceded by the firm. The wage loss was \$850. Other firms whose female employees struck for the terms demanded by the Meyer Goldberg concern were the Elb Waist Co., of Newark, and the Trouville Waist Co., also of Newark. These factories are branches of larger concerns in New York City, whose employees were on strike, and the strike in the Newark shops were brought about as a means of preventing the transfer of work from one city to the other. The number of girls who took part in the strike was about 400, and the wage loss (14 days) was estimated at approximately \$5,000.

February 15.—Five male and fifteen female employees of the West Shore Embroidery Co., at West New York, struck for a reduction of working hours and an increase of wages. The strike lasted about 10 weeks, and was unsuccessful. The wage loss was \$3,500.

February 16.—Twenty-three moulders, employed by the McFarland Foundry and Machine Company, at Trenton, struck for an increase of wages on this date which amounted to 14 per cent. They had been receiving \$3.50 per day of eight hours, and demanded \$4 for the same working hours. Almost an equal number of laborers were forced to suspend work in consequence of the strike, which was not yet ended at the time of making the report (March 19th). On the same date, about 30 moulders employed in the foundries of the John E. Thropp's Sons Co. and the Duncan McKenzie's Sons Co. went out after having made the same wage demands. These were joined, on February 23d, by 20 moulders employed by the William R. Thropp's Sons Co. The total number engaged in the strike was 73, and the number of laborers forced into idleness by the action of the moulders was reported to be about 40. Early in the strike the firms concerned offered an advance of 25 cents per day, which would make the daily wage \$2.75 for eight hours, but this concession was refused.

The strike was settled on July 27th by an agreement under which the moulders were to receive \$3.85 per day. It was practically impossible to determine the actual wage loss to the strikers and the laborers, as most, if not all, of them had after about a week of waiting for a settlement of the strike obtained employment elsewhere. The strike lasted 130 days, and had all remained idle the wage loss would have approximated \$30,000. The wage loss to the laborers, more than half of whom were idle during the strike, and had nothing to gain, was estimated at \$5,000.

February 17.—One hundred and fifty girls, employed in the cigar factory of Seidenberg & Co., Inc., at Camden, struck for an increase in wages. The

strike lasted ten days, and was settled by a compromise which gave the girls about one-half the increase demanded. The wage loss was \$3,000.

February 18.—One hundred and nine girls, employed in the rug mill of the Falriz Reno Co., at Jersey City, struck for an increase in wages. The strike lasted a little less than one-half a day, and was successful. The wage loss was \$52.

February 21.—Thirty men, employed as freight handlers in the Union Terminal Cold Storage Co.'s plant, at Jersey City, were induced to quit work by agents of a teamsters' union, of which they had just become members, because the firm had refused to recognize the organization. The strikers advanced no complaints about either working conditions or wages. All the strikers were replaced by new men.

February 25.—Seventy men, employed in the Phenal Division of Thomas A. Edison, at Belleville, struck for an increase of wages. The strike lasted nine days, and was unsuccessful. The wage loss was \$2,000.

February 25.—Twenty-four girls, employed in the works of the Bayard Chemical Co., at Woodbridge, struck for an increase of wages. The strike lasted three days, and all returned to work at the old rates. The wage loss was \$144.

February 29.—Two hundred laborers, employed in the works of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, at Carteret, struck for an increase in wages and a reduction in working hours. The strike lasted six days, and was partly successful. The wage increase was granted, but the reduction of working time was refused. The wage loss was \$2,000.

February 29.—Two hundred and eleven men, employed in the works of the American Sugar Refining Company, at Jersey City, struck for a reduction of working hours from 10 to 8 per day and an increase of wages ranging from 5 to 10 per cent. The strike lasted two and one-half days and was successful. The wage loss reported was \$1,000.

March 1.—Five hundred and sixty employees of the Forstman & Huffman Co., manufacturers of woolens and worsted, at Passaic and at Garfield (two plants), struck for an increase of twenty-five per cent. in wages. The strike ended on April 17th with a compromise under which an increase in wages of ten per cent. was conceded by the firm. Special guards were employed by the company for the protection of both mills, but the strike was conducted without violence. The strike lasted seven weeks, and the wage loss was \$52,500.

March 1.—Four hundred and fifty laborers, employed on the freight piers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at Hoboken and Jersey City, struck for 25 cents per hour and 30 cents per hour for Sunday work. Their scale of wages had been 20 cents straight. The company refused any increase and replaced the strikers with new men. All but a few of them lost their places.

March 1.—Two hundred and eight men, employed in the Raritan plant of the National Fireproofing Co., and three hundred men employed in the

Standard plant of the same company, both located at Keasbey, struck for a wage increase of 4 cents per hour. They had been receiving 19 cents and wanted 23 cents per hour. The strike at both plants lasted five and one-half working days, and was settled by a compromise which gave the laborers 20½ cents an hour. Wage loss, \$6,174.

March 6.—One hundred and thirty-seven men employed by the Hemming Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of insulators, of Wallington, struck for a 20 per cent. advance in wages and time and a half for overtime. This was refused. In the discussion which followed it was shown that owing to trade conditions a general reduction of salaries and wages had been made throughout the entire plant about a year previous, and that while this had not been restored in the way in which it was taken off, that wages had been so advanced from time to time since then that when the strike took place they were considerably more than before the 10 per cent. reduction was made. The strike lasted six working days, and, so far as its main purpose was concerned, was a failure. All but the leaders among the strikers returned to work on the old terms. The company refused to re-employ those whom they regarded as responsible for the strike. The wage loss, as reported, was \$1,277.

During the progress of the strike efforts were repeatedly made by representatives of the I. W. W. to bring the strikers into their organization, but without effect.

March 8.—One hundred and twenty-eight employees of the Magon Car Company, at Athenia, struck for an increase of 25 per cent. in their wages; the elimination of all piecework; overtime on week days to count as time and a half, and on Sundays double time; no work on legal holidays; Saturday half holiday; a newly employed man to be paid the same wages as the one whose place he takes; pay to be distributed during working hours instead of noon; the placing of a new clock in the engine room which will keep correct time, and a nine-hour work day.

These demands were formulated by a committee of the strikers, who declared that "in case a man is discharged after returning to work as a result of the strike, everyone will go out."

About 50 employees of the company refused to join the strike movement and remained at work. These men were subjected to more or less annoyance by some of the strikers while going back and forth between their homes and the works. Several of these offenders were arrested by the police and fines of five dollars were imposed by the court in each case.

About a week after the beginning of the strike, numbers of men began returning to work each day, and by March 28th all were back in their places. No promises or concessions were made to induce them to return. The employees who did not join the strikers were given a voluntary increase of 10 per cent., and after all had resumed work the same advance in wages was made general throughout the plant. The strike lasted 20 days, and the wage loss was \$3,500.

March 8.—Seventy-five male and 350 female operatives of the Passaic Worsted Spinning Co., at Passaic, struck for an increase in wages ranging

from 40 to 50 per cent. The management closed down the mill, the number of employees willing to remain at their posts being too small to keep the mill running. The wage demand of the strikers was for an increase of two cents per hour, or \$1.10 per week. The mill superintendent offered one cent per hour, or 55 cents per week, which, he stated, taken with the voluntary increase of 25 cents per week given a short time before, was all that the business could afford under prevailing conditions. No disorder of any kind marked the progress of the strike which lasted 19 working days, and ended when the company's terms of 55 cents per week, amounting to an average of about 10 per cent. on wages paid before the strike, were accepted by a majority of the operatives. The wage loss, as reported, was \$9,000.

March 8.—Twenty-three men, employed by the Neverslip Manufacturing Co., at New Brunswick, manufacturers of horseshoe calks, struck to force the company to recognize a union of which they had a short time before become members. On May 20th, when this report was made, the strike was still on. Up to that time the wage loss was \$6,000. The places of the strikers were filled soon after they quit work, and the company's report stated that their return was not desired.

March 9.—Twenty-four machinists, employed by the Brunswick Refrigerating Co., at New Brunswick, struck for a reduction of working time from 54 hours, the established schedule, to 48 hours per week. This the company refused, and new men were employed to take the strikers' places. At the time of making this report, May 20th, the wage loss of the strikers was \$4,865.

March 9.—Seventy-four glaziers, employed by the Keystone Leather Company, at Camden, struck for an increase in wages of 60 cents a day. The men had been earning an average of \$18 per week, which, the firm claimed, was more than similar labor was paid elsewhere. The strike lasted 24 working days, and was settled by the firm agreeing to pay the increase demanded. The wage loss was \$4,340.

March 10.—Ninety-seven men, employed by the Mattson Rubber Co., at Lodi, struck for an increase of wages amounting to about 15 per cent. The strike lasted 2½ days, and was settled by the company's proposal to take up the question of wages on an individual basis, which was agreed to. The wage loss, as reported, was \$400.

March 10.—Thirty men, employed in the chemical manufactory of Gabriel & Schall, at New Market, quit work because of dissatisfaction over the appointment of a new foreman. The strike lasted two days and ended with the resignation of the foreman. The wage loss was \$150.

March 13.—One hundred and fifty men, employed in the trunk manufactory of L. Goldsmith & Sons, Newark, struck for an increase in wages. The decision to strike was reached after the men had joined the Trunk-makers' International Union, and the demands as formulated included an increase of 50 per cent. in piece prices, which it was claimed by the men

would yield only \$14 per week of 59 hours. Wages had previously been much below that amount. The demand was agreed to by the firm after the strike had continued for six working days. The wage loss was \$1,500.

March 13.—Ninety-two male and 35 female employees of the Millbank Bleachery, at Lodi, struck for a wage increase of 15 per cent., time and a half for overtime and a Saturday half holiday with pay. The strike lasted two days and was settled by a compromise which gave the operatives 10 per cent. increase of wages and time and a half for all overtime. The Saturday half holiday demand was withdrawn. The wage loss was \$430.

March 13.—Seventy-three moulders, employed in the works of the Robins Conveying Belt Co., at Passaic, quit work to force the observance of the "closed shop" upon the firm. The question of whether the demand should be granted was submitted to all the employees for decision and voted down by a large majority. The strike lasted two days, and the wage loss was \$273.

March 13.—Thirty-one male and 255 female employees of the Gera Mills, at Passaic, struck for an increase of 25 per cent. in wages for both day and pieceworkers. The strike lasted 11 working days, and ended with the company's conceding an advance of 5 per cent. in wages for all classes of labor in the mills. The wage loss reported was \$7,000.

March 13.—Two hundred male and 150 female operatives in the clothing manufactory of Wolf & Abraham, at Passaic, struck for a reduction of working hours and an increase of wages. The strikers claimed that wages heretofore paid were so low that living upon them honestly was practically impossible for 90 per cent. of the factory help. This was denied by the firm in a statement which claimed that efficient and industrious operatives could and were earning from \$17 to \$20 per week. The demands of the strikers were: Full recognition of the union; forty-nine working hours a week; all work to be made on the premises, or sent out to union shops only; a flat raise of \$3 per week for all; time and a half for overtime, and pay to be given on the last day of each week. It was also stipulated that "finishers" working by the piece should have their prices advanced to correspond proportionately with the flat wage increase.

Public meetings were held by the strikers for the purpose of raising funds and creating sentiment in their favor. Subscriptions of money were sent to them by the Garment Workers' Union of New York and by other bodies of organized workers. The strike lasted 26 working days and ended in a victory for the operatives in so far as the wages and working hours were concerned. The firm, however, refused to recognize the union. The wage loss was reported to be \$12,000.

March 14.—Fifteen truck drivers, employed by the Newark Paving Co., scavenger contractors for certain districts in Newark, struck because the superintendent had been discharged. After quitting work, the men joined the Teamsters' Union, and formulated demands for union wage rates of \$2.25 a day for drivers and \$1.75 a day for helpers. The strikers' places

was filled by the company, and all but a few of those who had gone out lost their employment.

March 14.—Two hundred and twenty-five male and 175 female employees of the Welsbach Company, manufacturers of gas appliances at Gloucester, quit work because a girl operative in one of the departments had been laid off for the balance of a day after she had reported for work late. Men from other departments left their work and threatened the foreman who had laid the girl off for the day if he failed to send for her at once. This he refused to do, and the members of the delegation that visited him were in their turn laid off for the day by their foreman for having left their work and threatened another foreman. When leaving the works, the number of men and girls given above went out with them. Later on a demand for an increase of ten per cent in wages was made, which was refused by the management. After having been idle for four days, practically all those who quit work had returned to their places unconditionally. The wage loss was \$3,000.

The company employs upward of 1,600 persons in its plant, and only 400 of that number were concerned in the walkout, or strike.

March 15.—One hundred and eighty men, employed in the Goldschmidt Detinning Co.'s works, at Chrome, struck for an increase of wages. The demand was for an advance of three cents per hour. The strike lasted two days and was settled by a compromise which gave an additional two cents to those receiving less than 25 cents an hour and one cent to those receiving 25 cents and over. The wage loss was \$780.

March 20.—Five hundred employees of the Waclark Wire Co.'s works, at Elizabeth, struck for a reduction of working hours and an increase of wages. A compromise was effected after the strike had lasted three weeks, under which an increase of wages was given in some of the departments, but no change was made in working hours. The strike lasted 18 working days, and the wage loss, as reported, was \$18,000.

March 21.—One hundred and sixty-seven laborers, employed on the New York & Long Branch Railroad, struck for a reduction of working hours from 10 to 9 per day and an increase of wages from \$1.75 to \$2 per day. The strike was unsuccessful in both respects, and after 9½ days' idleness all returned on the old terms. The wage loss was \$2,971.

March 25.—Forty girls, employed by the Kerner-Freedman Co., manufacturers of "brassieres," at Newark, struck for an increase of wages. The strike lasted 14 working days, and was settled by a compromise satisfactory to both sides. The wage loss was \$720.

March 27.—Ninety laborers, employed in the works of the H. F. Taintor Mfg. Co., manufacturers of whiting, at Bayonne, struck for an increase of wages and a reduction of working time. They had been receiving from 21 to 23 cents an hour, and wanted an eight-hour day with 25 cents an hour. The strike lasted four days, and was a failure both as to working hours and wages. The wage loss was \$600.

April 1.—One hundred laborers, employed in the fire-brick plant of M. D. Valentine & Bro., at Woodbridge, struck for an increase of wages and a reduction of working hours. They had been receiving 20 cents per hour and were working ten hours per day. The demands submitted to the management called for an eight-hour day and 25 cents per hour. The strike was abandoned after four days, and all returned at the old scale. The wage loss was \$1,000.

April 2.—One hundred laborers, employed by the Public Service Gas Co., at Marion, Jersey City, quit work because an increase of wages as a condition of going to work on their regular shift at the Marion Power Station had been refused. They were all replaced within a day by other men. The wage loss for the day was \$200.

April 3.—About 300 laborers, employed in the brick works of the Sayre & Fisher Co., at Sayreville, quit work shortly after starting in the morning, and, without assigning any reason for their action, walked out of the plant in a body. All were employed in the common brick department. Only a week before a raise of wages was given voluntarily by the firm to employees of all departments. A meeting of the laborers, held after leaving the plant, decided on presenting a demand for an increase of 50 cents per day in wages. When presented to the company, this proposition was rejected. On the fourth day of the strike a compromise was effected, under which the laborers received an advance, amounting to \$6.50 per month, in their wages. Other departments of the works were necessarily closed in consequence of the strike, so that between 300 and 600 men were idle for between two and four days. The wage loss was estimated at \$2,000 for the strikers, and \$1,200 for those who had to suspend work in consequence of the strike. The total wage loss was \$3,200.

April 3.—Twenty-six male and 10 female employees of the Peerless Silk Co., at Paterson, struck for an increase of 15 per cent. in wages. The strike lasted six working days, and was settled by a compromise which gave the operatives an advance of 7½ per cent. The wage loss was \$450.

April 3.—Eight truck drivers, employed by the Pennsylvania Cement Co., at Hoboken, struck to compel the reinstatement of three drivers who had been discharged for stealing cement. After a struggle to replace the strikers, which lasted four weeks, the firm had to accede to the demand that the dishonest drivers be reinstated as the only means whereby it could continue in business. "At the present time," an official of the company writes, "the union is running our business and we are paying the bills. We apparently have no authority to discharge a man even though he should kill one of our horses through neglect." The strike lasted eighteen working days, and the wage loss was \$400.

April 3.—Two hundred laborers of the Midland Linseed Products Co., at Edgewater, struck for shorter working hours and an advance in wages. The strike lasted five days and was settled by a compromise. Wages were increased, but the working hours were not changed. Wage loss, \$3,600.

April 4.—Four hundred and sixty weavers (females), employed in the Garfield Worsted Mills, at Garfield, struck for an increase of 25 per cent. in their wage scale. The strike appears to have been brought about largely through the influence of people from neighboring mills already on strike, as the mill management had since December, 1915, given a voluntary increase in wages ranging from 10 to 15 per cent. An offer of the management to grant a further increase of 10 per cent. was refused by the weavers, after which an offer of 20 per cent. increase of the scale of December, 1915, was made and accepted. The strike lasted 24 working days, and the wage loss was \$25,000. During the progress of the strike there were several outbreaks of mob violence, mainly in connection with efforts of the strikers—practically all foreigners—to prevent others from entering the mills. Six of the women were arrested and fined in a local magistrate's court for disorderly conduct.

April 4.—Twenty-six male and 20 female employees of Paul Guenther, Inc., manufacturer of hosiery, at Passaic, went out on strike to force the firm's recognition of a union which they had formed and also for an increase of piecework prices. The strike, which ended in failure on September 20th, lasted 146 working days, and the wage loss was \$22,500.

April 6.—Eighteen laborers in the iron rolling mill of the Ulster Iron Works, at Dover, struck for a reduction of working time and an increase of wages, and their action caused the plant to close down, throwing 300 other employees out of work. The laborers had been working ten hours for \$2 per day, and the demand was for a nine-hour day at \$2.25. The strike lasted three days, and such of the laborers as had not been displaced by new men returned to work on the old terms. The wage loss to the strikers was \$122. That of the other employees who were forced into idleness by the strike was much greater.

April 8.—Fifty-five laborers, employed by Spencer Kellogg & Sons, manufacturers of linseed oil, at Hudson Heights, struck for an increase of wages and a reduction of working hours. The strike lasted four days, and resulted in a victory for the laborers. The working hours were reduced from 10 to 9, and an increase of wages, about one-half of the amount demanded, was given. The wage loss was \$600.

April 8.—Six truck drivers of the Zeigler Express Co., at Elizabeth, struck for an increase of \$2 a week in their wages and 25 cents an hour for all overtime. The men, whose ages ranged from 19 to 23 years, were receiving \$15 per week. After being idle two days the strikers withdrew their demands and returned to work. The wage loss was \$30.

April 8.—Twenty girls, employed in the factory of the Perth Amboy Cigar Company, at Perth Amboy, quit work because, as they claimed, the stock was not running good enough to enable them to earn a satisfactory day's wages. About fifty others walked out with them, and the factory was thereupon closed. On Monday, when the works were reopened, all returned to their places. The suspension, it could not be called a strike, lasted one day, and the wage loss was \$100.

April 9.—Twenty men, employed by the Castle Kid Co., of Camden, struck for an increase of wages, and were all discharged. Other men were employed in their places.

April 10.—One hundred and fifty girls, employed by the Perth Amboy Mfg. Co., manufacturers of waists, at Perth Amboy, struck for an increase of \$2 per week in their wages. They had been receiving an average of \$4 per week, and wanted \$6. The strike lasted 27 working days, and was settled by the firm granting the full amount demanded. The wage loss was reported to have been \$5,000.

April 10.—Three hundred and fifty-two male and 53 female employees of the Passaic Cotton Mills, manufacturers of automobile tire fabric, struck for an increase of wages which would make the minimum wage \$2.50 per day of ten hours, or fifty-five hours per week. The company had a short time before voluntarily increased the wages of the entire mill force 10 per cent., and offered another advance of a similar amount, which, after some delay, was accepted. The strike lasted 7 days, and the wage loss was \$4,783.

April 11.—Two hundred and fifty employees of the weaving, carding and spinning departments at the Brighton Mills, Passaic, struck for an increase in wages and the abolition of the task and bonus system in the production of goods. They also demanded recognition of the union, and the discharge of all employees, about two-thirds of the entire working force, who had refused to join in the strike. The mill management refused all the demands and proceeded to fill the places of the strikers by promoting to the spinning and weaving departments employees from other parts of the mill and filling their places with new help. Another demand of the strikers was payment for bad work equally with good. The firm claimed that to abolish the task and bonus system and return to piecework would increase the labor cost from 10 to 20 per cent.

The firm considered the strike as over, but the strikers themselves regarded it as still on at the time of reporting (July 10th). The wage loss could not be ascertained.

April 11.—One hundred and sixty employees of the Public Service Railway Company, in Newark, quit work because of dissatisfaction with the conditions of their employment, but without formulating any schedule of complaints or demands. The strikers were all motormen and members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The strike lasted until May 8th, a period of six weeks, when it was called off by the motormen. The wage loss was approximately \$11,500.

April 11.—Twenty-four "truck pushers" in the Botany Worsted Mill, at Passaic, refused to work unless an increase of wages was given to them. An advance was offered, which they refused, and all were discharged.

April 12.—One hundred and thirty girls, employed in the factory of the United Cigar Mfg. Co., at Chrome, struck for an increase in wages amounting to three cents per hundred cigars. After the strike had lasted 16 days the company granted an increase in price which amounted to about one-half the amount demanded. The wage loss was \$3,500.

April 13.—One hundred structural iron workers, employed by the Heddon Construction Co., at West Elizabeth, struck for a reduction of working hours from ten to eight per day. The strike lasted 11 days, and failed of its purpose. The wage loss was \$4,500.

April 13.—Seventy-five laborers, employed by the H. Koppers Co., at construction work on the Kearney Meadows, struck for an increase of wages and a reduction of working hours. They had been receiving 20 cents an hour and working ten hours per day, and demanded a nine-hour day at \$2.25.

The strike lasted one day and failed. The wage loss was \$150.

April 13.—Seventy-five men and 25 women, employed by Benjamin Moore & Co., manufacturers of whiting, wall finish and varnish, at Carteret, struck for an increase in wages amounting to 2 cents per hour for the men and \$2 per week for the women. The strikers also demanded fifteen minutes to wash up at quitting time in the evening. The strike lasted two full working days, and was settled by a compromise which gave the men an increase of one cent an hour, the women an increase of \$1 per week. The fifteen minutes' time for washing up was also conceded. The wage loss was \$450.

April 14.—Seventy laborers, employed by the New Jersey Terra Cotta Company, at Perth Amboy, struck for an increase in wages amounting to 25 cents per day. They had been receiving \$2.25 for ten hours' work and demanded that a minimum wage of 25 cents per hour be established for their particular branch of the work. The strike lasted 11 working days and was successful in every respect. The wage loss was \$1,733.

April 14.—Thirty men, employed by Shuster & Obert, makers of mirrors, at Hawthorne, struck for an increase in wages and reduction of working time. The strikers wanted a nine-hour day and an increase of one dollar per week in wages. The strike lasted two days, and was settled by a compromise which gave the men 50 cents a week increase, but left working hours as they were before. The wage loss was \$120.

April 15.—Fifty men, employed in the "phenol" plant of the Tennessee Copper Co., at Ridgefield Park, struck for higher wages. They had been receiving 27½ cents per hour and wanted 30 cents. The strike lasted one day and was a failure; the men returning at the old rate of wages. The wage loss was \$150.

April 15.—Eight hundred men and 55 women and girls, employed by the New York Belting and Packing Company, makers of mechanical rubber goods, at Passaic, struck for an increase of wages amounting to 25 per cent., and a reduction of working hours from ten to nine per day. The company offered an increase of 10 per cent., which the strikers refused to accept. The entire works were thereupon closed. Ten days later, on request of a large majority of the employees, the works were reopened and practically all the strikers returned. The 10 per cent. increase was accepted, and the demand for a nine-hour working day withdrawn. The strike lasted 10 days, and the wage loss was \$17,000.

April 17.—Five male and ninety female employees of the Koch Shirt-waist Co., at Perth Amboy, went on strike because of sympathy with a group of workers in the same line of business employed by the Perth Amboy Mfg. Co., who were on strike for an increase in wages. The strike lasted 18 working days, and did not appear to be of any assistance to those on whose behalf it was undertaken. The wage loss was \$900.

April 17.—Thirty male and 84 female employees of The Pitkin-Holdsworth Worsted Company, manufacturers of worsted yarns, at Clifton, struck for an eight-hour work day and an increase of ten per cent. in wages. As two increases had been given voluntarily since February 1st, the company declined to consider this demand. The main body of the working force took no part in the strike. On April 26th practically all the workers returned unconditionally, having abandoned all their demands. Those who did not return on that date were discharged. The wage loss was \$1,350.

April 18.—Twenty men, employed in the dye house of the Standard Bleachery Co., at Carlton Hill, struck for an increase in wages. The strike lasted five hours and was partly successful, having been settled by a compromise.

April 18.—One thousand two hundred and twenty-six male and 94 female employees of Henry R. Worthington, manufacturer of pumping machinery and meters, at Harrison, quit work on this date to enforce a demand they had made for an eight-hour day without reduction in wages. The strike lasted 36 working days, and resulted in a compromise under which working time was reduced from 54 to 50 hours per week without reduction of wages. The strike was, therefore, partly successful, and the wage loss reached to the enormous total of \$156,000.

April 19.—Eighty-four male and 19 female employees of the Leolastic Rubber Company, at Bayonne, manufacturers of elastic webbing, quit work to enforce a demand they had made for a reduction of working time from 55 to 50 hours per week, and also an increase of 15 per cent. in wages. The strike lasted ten weeks and was a complete failure as all returned at the former hours and rates. The strike lasted 60 working days, and the wage loss was \$20,000.

April 19.—Twenty-two employees of Hitchings & Co., manufacturers of greenhouse fittings and heaters, at Elizabeth, ceased work without assigning any reason therefor, although it came to the shop management indirectly that they wanted an increase of wages and a reduction of working time. They returned to work on the old terms after two days' idleness. The wage loss was \$96.

April 20.—Forty moulders, employed by the National Hoisting Engine Co., at Harrison, struck for a reduction of working hours from 50 to 45 per week, and a wage increase of 10 per cent. The strike lasted six working days, and was settled by a compromise with regard to both working time and wages. The wage loss was \$800.

April 21.—Fifty-five laborers, employed by the National Sulphur Co., at Constable Hook, Bayonne, struck for a 10 per cent. increase in wages. The strike lasted three working days, and was fully successful. The wage loss was \$325.

April 24.—One hundred and twenty-six men, employed in the works of the Crucible Steel Co., at Harrison, struck for an increase in wages. They were employed as "chippers" and had been receiving 22½ cents an hour; their demand was for 25 cents per hour. The strike lasted six working days and was a failure, as all returned under the old conditions. The wage loss was \$1,490.

April 25.—Seventy male employees of the Passaic Print Works struck for a reduction in working time and an increase of wages. The increase demanded was 20 per cent. The strike was successful so far as wages were concerned, but no change was made in working time. The wage loss was \$1,200.

April 27.—Eighty men, employed by the Elco Company, motor boat builders, of Bayonne, struck for an eight-hour day without reduction of pay. They had been receiving \$2 for a ten-hour day and wanted the same wages for eight hours. The strike lasted five days and was successful. The wage loss was \$800.

April 27.—Twenty-two employees of the Thompson Machine Co., manufacturers of bakers' machinery, at Belleville, struck for a reduction of working time from 9 to 8 hours per day, with an increase in wages. The strike lasted one and one-half days, and was settled by a compromise which gave the men a 48-hour week with the same pay they had been receiving for 54 hours. Wage loss, \$90.

April 28.—Eighty-five male and 25 female employees of the Thomas Oakes Company, woolen goods manufacturers, at Bloomfield, struck for an increase in wages. The strike lasted two working days and was entirely successful. The wage loss was \$600.

April 28.—Twenty-five men, employed by the Anderson Lumber Company, at Passaic, struck for a reduction in working hours, after having been given an advance in wages of 10 per cent. The employing concern declared itself unable to meet this demand, and the men returned to work unconditionally after being idle one week. The wage loss was \$450.

April 29.—About 450 laborers, employed by the Central Railroad of N. J., at Jersey City, struck for an increase of 25 cents per hour in wages. After the first few days the men began to return in considerable numbers, and continued to do so for about two weeks. The places of those who did not return were filled with new men until all the gangs were raised to their full strength. The wage loss was estimated at \$28,250.

April 30.—Thirty-five male employees of the Ward Baking Company, at Ampere, struck for a reduction of working time to eight hours per day and an increase of wages. The strike lasted 12 working days and was completely successful. The wage loss was estimated at \$1,000.

May 1.—One hundred male and 200 female employees of the Eureka Fire Hose Company at Jersey City demanded a reduction in working hours from ten to nine per day, and also a 10 per cent. increase in wages. On the presentation of these demands the company decided to suspend work and close the factory, which they accordingly did. After remaining closed for six working days a compromise was effected under which the plant was reopened with the same working hours as formerly prevailed, but the 10 per cent. wage increase was granted. The wage loss was \$2,126.

May 1.—Ninety-eight male and 12 female employees of the Trustees of T. Beck & Co., wall paper manufacturers, of Hoboken, struck to compel the payment of overdue wages. The strike lasted seven hours and resulted in the money being paid. There was no wage loss.

May 1.—Sixteen laborers, employed by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, at Bayway, struck for an increase in wages. The strike lasted seven days and was unsuccessful, as the men returned at the old wage rate. The wage loss was \$200.

May 1.—Three hundred employees of the New Jersey Tube Works, at Harrison, struck for a working schedule of 54 instead of 59 hours, and a wage increase of 7½ per cent. The strike lasted 12 working days, and was settled by a compromise which conceded the wage increase but not the reduction in working time. The wage loss was \$10,000.

May 1.—Three hundred male and 150 female employees of the Mengel Box Company, makers of wooden boxes and cases, at Jersey City, quit work because the firm was making for and delivering packing boxes to the P. Lorillard Company, of Jersey City, a number of whose employees were on strike. There were several riotous outbreaks by the strikers and their sympathizers, a majority of whom were foreigners, during the progress of the strike, and the police reserves had to be called out to preserve the peace and protect the factory buildings from threatened destruction. The strike lasted 18 working days and ended with the unconditional return of such of the strikers as the company would consent to take back. The wage loss was \$12,000.

May 1.—Thirty-five lasters, employed by the Johnson & Murphy Co., shoe manufacturers, at Newark, struck for an increase of wages. The firm declared that they were then paying the highest wages of any similar concern in the United States, and would not treat with the strikers, but would fill their places as soon as possible, which they accordingly did. The strike was not formally called off until July 1st, at which time the company began to re-employ the old hands as fast as their services could be used. The wage loss was \$5,000.

May 1.—Three hundred and fifty-nine freight handlers, employed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, on its Jersey City docks, struck for an increase of wages. These men had been receiving 22½ cents an hour, and the demand was for 25 cents. The company refused to make any concessions and the strikers returned to work unconditionally after having been idle 7½ days. The wage loss was \$6,318.

May 1.—Two hundred and fifty employees of the Athenia Steel Company, at Athenia, struck for a reduction in working time. In response to demands of the men, an offer was made by the company to close the mills down at 12 o'clock on Saturday instead of 1:30 P. M., as heretofore, and also to recognize the union of its employees. This proposal was accepted by the men and all returned to work. The demands submitted by the men when the strike began were for an eight-hour shift for the night gang, and nine hours for the day gang. Closing the mills on Saturday was also demanded. The strike lasted 10 working days, and the wage loss was \$6,000.

May 2.—One hundred laborers, employed by the Magnus Company, Inc., at Jersey City, struck for an increase in wages amounting to 50 cents a day. The strike lasted one and one-half days, and was a failure. The wage loss was \$375.

May 2.—Fifty men, employed in the National Synthetic Company's works, at Perth Amboy, struck because they objected to working with nonunion men. The strikers secured jobs elsewhere, and the company employed new men in their places.

May 2.—Nineteen male employees of the Thermoid Rubber Company, at Trenton, struck to obtain certain changes in working conditions, the character of which could not be learned. The strike, which was a failure, lasted eight days, and the wage loss was \$380.

May 2.—Three hundred freight handlers on the piers of the Furness & Whitley Company, at Jersey City, struck for an increase in wages, which was granted by the shipping agents. The strike lasted 2 days, and the wage loss was \$1,800.

May 3.—Twenty employees of the Armstrong Cork Co., manufacturers of cork insulation, at Camden, struck for an eight-hour workday. The strike lasted ten working days, and was unsuccessful. The wage loss was \$420.

May 4.—Thirty-nine live cattle handlers of the Jersey City Stock Yards Company, at Jersey City, struck for an increase of wages, which was given them after the strike had lasted 1½ days. The wage loss was \$122.

May 4.—One thousand three hundred male and 300 female operatives of the Standard Underground Cable Company, at Perth Amboy, struck for an increase in wages and a reduction of working hours. They also demanded time and one-half for all overtime worked in excess of eight hours per day. As only a comparatively few remained at work after the walk out, the plant was shut down the following day. The company announced its purpose to keep the plant closed until the strikers were ready to resume work on the terms and under the conditions which prevailed before the strike.

The company issued a statement in justification of its attitude which showed that in August, 1915, a voluntary increase of wages had been given of 5 per cent.; in October, 1915, another increase of 10 per cent. had been given; in March, 1916, the working hours per week had been reduced from 52½ to 50 without reduction of pay; in April, 1916, to all workers whose wages were less than 30 cents per hour an advance of 2½ per cent. was vol-

untarily given, and at the same time, a bonus of 5 per cent. was given to all employees. The strikers demanded an increase of 5 cents per hour, which, the company stated, would make their wage rate for unskilled labor 29 cents per hour, while their competitors were paying only 20 or 22 cents for the same grade of service.

There was practically no rioting or disorder of any kind during the progress of the strike, which ended in the unconditional return of the employees. The strike lasted thirty working days, and the wage loss was \$100,000.

May 4.—Fifty male employees of Loeb & Co., skin dressers at Newark, struck for an increase in piece prices per skin; union agreement; fifty-six hours work for floor workers and fifty hours for shavers and bench men. The strike lasted 11 working days and resulted in a complete victory for the strikers. The wage loss was \$1,850.

May 6.—Thirteen employees of the Haussling Soda Apparatus Mfg. Co., at Newark, struck as a protest against the discharge of an employee, whom the company refused to take back. The strike lasted two days and was unsuccessful. The wage loss was \$73.

May 6.—Forty employees of the Bayonne Steel Casting Co., at Bayonne, struck for a reduction of working time to 10 hours per day, and an increase of 15 per cent. in wages. The company refused to concede anything whatever in the matter of wages or hours, and all returned to their places after having been idle six working days. The wage loss was \$850.

May 8.—Nineteen girls, employed by the Osborne Company, manufacturers of calendars, at Newark, struck for an increase of wages. Piece-workers asked for an advance ranging from 15 to 50 per cent., and day workers demanded an increase of \$1 per week. The strike was a total failure, and all returned on the terms which prevailed at the time it started. The strike lasted six working days, and the wage loss was \$155, approximately.

May 8.—Seventy-five machinists, employed by the American Saw Mill Machinery Co., at Hackettstown, quit work to enforce a demand they had made for a reduction of working time from 10 to 9 per day, a Saturday half holiday and a ten per cent. increase of wages.

The strike lasted 1½ days, and failed of its purposes completely. The wage loss was estimated at \$250.

May 8.—Forty male and 40 female employees of the Reynolds & Tirrell Silk Mills, at Phillipsburg, struck for a nine-hour workday, and 10 per cent. increase in wages. The strike, which lasted only one day, was successful in so far as the wage increase was concerned, but working hours remained the same. The wage loss was about \$200.

May 8.—Seventy-seven laborers, employed in the warehouse of the National Storage Company, at Jersey City, struck out of sympathy with others in the vicinity who were engaged in a strike. The company offered an advance in wages before the laborers quit work, which they refused, and in doing so, presented a demand for a wage increase of 10 per cent.

The strike lasted four days, and the men returned at the rate offered them before they quit work. The wage loss was \$675.

May 9.—One hundred and seventy male and 10 female weavers of the Johnson & Cowdin Co., at Paterson, went on strike for an increase in wages. In consequence of the action of the weavers, 150 girls and women and 25 men not concerned in the strike were forced into idleness. The strike lasted 23 working days, and was settled by a compromise which gave the weavers a part of the advance claimed. The wage loss to the strikers was \$13,340; that of the non-participating help who were forced to stop work by reason of the strike was \$8,000. The total was therefore \$21,340.

May 10.—Thirteen teamsters, employed by the P. Lorillard Co., manufacturers of tobacco, at Jersey City, struck for an increase of \$1 a week. The strike lasted 15 working days, and was settled by a compromise, under which an understanding was reached that after the men had returned to work the company would consider the wage question. The loss in wages was \$565.

May 10.—One hundred and fifty boys, employed by the J. L. Mott Company, makers of plumbers' supplies, at Trenton, struck for an increase in wages. All were working piecework, and some of them were earning as much as \$15 per week. The strike lasted one week, and was altogether unsuccessful. The wage loss was \$2,700.

May 11.—Forty male and four female employees of the Roxylite Company, at Elizabeth, manufacturers of imitation leather, struck as a protest against the discharge of a foreman. The management refused to reinstate the man, and all returned to work after having been idle for four days. The wage loss was \$352.

May 15.—Thirty machinists, employed by the Robt. J. Emory Co., at Newark, struck for a reduction of working time from ten hours to eight per day, without reduction of pay. After 10 days' idleness, the men returned on the same terms as when they left. The wage loss was \$1,000.

May 15.—Eighty-eight men, employed by the Valvoline Oil Co., refiners of petroleum, at Edgewater, struck for a reduction of working time from 10 to 8 hours, and a ten per cent. increase in wages. The strike, which lasted seven working days, was entirely unsuccessful. The wage loss was \$800.

May 15.—One hundred and ten employees of the Ziegel, Eisman Co., leather manufacturers, at Newark, struck for a reduction in the hours of labor from 10 to 8 and an increase in wages. The matter was settled by a compromise which gave the strikers $52\frac{1}{2}$ hours instead of 55 hours, and an increase of \$1 in weekly wages.

May 16.—One hundred and ten male and 30 female employees of The Specialty Handle Mfg. Co., makers of handles and straps, at Newark, struck to compel recognition of the union, a reduction of working hours and an increase of wages. The strike lasted 42 working days, and resulted in a

compromise, under which the firm conceded the wage increase but refused both the closed shop and the reduction of working time. The wage loss was \$9,800.

May 18.—Fifty men and 15 women, employed by the Continental Leather Goods Co., at Newark, struck for an increase of wages and recognition of the union. The strike lasted 36 days, and was ended by a compromise which gave the strikers an increase of wages but no union recognition. The wage loss was \$4,000.

May 18.—Three hundred and seventy motormen and conductors, employed by the Trenton and Mercer County Traction Co, struck to compel the reinstatement of men who had been discharged, and also because the company had refused to sign a new employment agreement before the old one had expired. The strike last $1\frac{1}{2}$ working days and was unsuccessful. The wage loss was \$867.

May 18.—Seventy men, employed in the leather works of Hess & Hamburger, Newark, struck to force the firm to make the plant an exclusively union shop. The strike lasted twelve working days and failed of its purpose. Wage loss, \$2,500.

May 24.—Eight hundred laborers, employed by the Sayre & Fisher Co., at Sayreville, struck for an increase of \$13 a month in wages. Upwards of 200 workmen were unwilling to strike, but were frightened into quitting the works by threats of those who had gone out. Encouraged by a knowledge of this circumstance and believing that a large proportion of the men had joined the strikers under compulsion, the company opened the works the second day after the strike was begun, and 90 per cent. of the entire number returned to their places at the old wage rates. The wage loss was estimated at \$4,000.

May 25.—Eighty-five laborers, employed in the works of the Bowker Chemical Co., at Bayway, struck for an increase in wages, amounting to 5 cents an hour. The superintendent of the works promised to take up the question of an advance for them with the company authorities and urged them to remain at work pending the decision. This they refused to do, and all left the works in a body. The strike lasted 26 working days, and the laborers returned on the old terms. The wage loss was \$4,250.

May 27.—Fourteen employees of the Globe Porcelain Co., at Trenton, struck for a nine-hour day and a Saturday half holiday, without reduction of pay. The strike lasted two working days, and was settled by a compromise. Wage loss, \$100.

May 29.—Sixty-five laborers, employed by the Warner Quinland Asphalt Company, at Warners, quit work to enforce a demand they had made for an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour in wages. They had been receiving 25 cents and wanted $27\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour. After the strike had lasted 6 working days, the company agreed to the demand. The wage loss was \$875.

May 29.—Sixty firemen and their assistants, employed by the Mutual Chemical Company, at Jersey City, struck for \$3.50 and \$3.25 a day, respectively. The strike, which lasted eight days, was settled by a compromise

which gave the firemen \$3.25 and the assistants \$3 a day. The wage loss was \$1,400.

June 1.—On this date the union employees of the Orange hat manufactories submitted new bills of prices to their employers, which called for several changes in the established scale. There are twenty-nine establishments engaged in the trade in Newark, the Oranges and Belleville, which together employed an average of 4,840 persons in 1915. The changes in shop rules and wage scales were comparatively slight, and with a few exceptions all the employers agreed to them without any trouble. The employees of the Ferry Hat Mfg. Co.'s two plants in Newark, 385 men and 125 women, were called out by the officers of the union because of a difference between the company and the employees of a factory which it operates in Newburgh, N. Y. There was no dispute or friction of any kind between these groups of workmen and their employers. After two weeks' idleness, the idle men and women demanded strike benefits from the officers of the union, and largely because of that fact the demands of the union for the Newburgh shop were so far modified as to permit coming to an agreement, after which the workmen of the Newark plants were at once ordered back to work. The strike lasted twelve working days, and the wage loss was \$13,000.

June 5.—Fifty-one employees of the Keystone Leather Company, at Camden, struck for an increase of wages, which was granted by the company after the strike had lasted eleven days. The wage loss was \$1,700.

June 5.—On this date the union machinists employed in the machine shops and foundries of Elizabeth, Plainfield, Rahway and other parts of Union County, presented to their respective employers a demand for the establishment of the eight-hour day without reduction of wages, time and a half for overtime not exceeding four hours in any one day, and double time for work performed on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and regular holidays. All the men concerned in the movement were members of Phoenix Lodge, No. 135, International Association of Machinists. Only a small proportion of the workmen in the trade were connected with the union, as was shown by the fact that not more than 350 of the upwards of five thousand employed in the county responded to the call to strike. In no instance did the entire force of any of the plants concerned join the strikers, and none of them were forced to close down in consequence of the strike. Only four factories, the Watson-Stillman at Aldene, the Woodward Company of Elizabeth, the Samuel L. Moore Sons' Company, and A. & F. Brown Company, also of Elizabeth, employed machinists as the main part of their working force. Twenty-four plants in all were affected by the strike, and of these six yielded to the demands of the union, as these employed only a comparatively small number of machinists. The record of the strike, as reported by the various plants affected, was as follows:

June 5.—Seventeen machinists, employed by B. & Z. Tool Co., of Elizabeth, struck for 48 hours per week at the same wages they had been receiving for 55 hours. The strike lasted three days, and was successful. The wage loss was \$240.

June 5.—Forty machinists of the night shift employed by the Hall Signal Company, at Garwood, struck because the foreman had been denied an increase of wages. The strike, which lasted two nights, was unsuccessful. The wage loss was \$250.

June 5.—Eighteen machinists, employed by the Watson-Stillman Co., manufacturers of hydraulic machinery, at Aldene, struck for an eight-hour day without reduction of wages. They were all discharged and the company declared that they will not be re-employed.

June 5.—Four machinists, employed by the Samuel L. Moore Sons' Corporation, engineers, founders, and machinists, at Elizabeth, struck for an eight-hour day without reduction of wages. The corporation refused to grant the demand and regarded the men as no longer in its service. One man of the four that quit work returned about July 15th, the others found employment elsewhere. The wage loss of the man that returned was about \$120.

June 5.—Five machinists, employed by Hickey & Schneider, at Elizabeth, struck for an eight-hour day without reduction of pay. The strike lasted twelve working days and was successful. The wage loss was \$192.

June 15.—Eighty employees of the Mehl Machine Tool and Die Co., machinists, at Roselle, struck for an eight-hour day at the same wages as were being paid for ten hours. The strike lasted twenty-six working days and was a failure. The wage loss was estimated at \$5,000.

June 15.—One hundred and forty employees of the Wheeler Condenser and Engineering Co., at Carteret, struck for an increase of 25 cents a day in wages. The strike lasted 12 working days and was successful. The wage loss was \$3,500.

June 5.—The machinists' strike in Essex County began to develop on June 5th, when meetings of the several lodges were held at which the decision was reached to demand an eight-hour workday, with 10 per cent. increase in existing wages, time and a half for overtime, and double time for all work performed on Sundays and holidays. Failure to comply with these demands was to be followed by a strike in the establishments of all employers refusing. The estimated number of machinists, tool makers, die sinkers and machinists' assistants in the jurisdiction of the unions was 15,000, and of these it was believed 75 or 80 per cent. would be affected by a strike order. While a majority of the shops employing machinists were working 54 hours a week, a considerable number were running on a 55-hour basis.

A second meeting of the union held on June 7th decided by a practically unanimous vote to order strikes on June 15th in all shops that had not on or before that date complied with the demands in full. The unions claimed a membership of 8,000 in the shops of Essex County and West Hudson.

Those of the manufacturers affected by the machinists' demands who were connected with the Manufacturers' Association, declared that they could not grant the eight-hour day, and gave as the principal reason that competitive cities such as Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Hartford, Worcester,

and many others had a nine-hour workday, and local manufacturers could not compete with concerns if they were to grant an eight-hour day.

With a view to bringing about a settlement of differences and reaching a compromise satisfactory to both sides, a large number of shop owners arranged for a conference with their workmen from which union officials should be barred, but nothing came of the movement. The attitude of the employers was generally so opposed to granting the union demands that strikes were called in most of the shops one week ahead of the time originally set for that purpose. As a means for improving their power of resistance, sixty firms employing machinists and tool makers, all of whom were members of the National Metal Trades Association, held a meeting and organized the Newark Metal Trades Association. The members of this association pledged themselves not to accede to the demand for eight hours, and appointed various committees to assist in carrying on the struggle against the union. A labor bureau was organized to procure workmen in case of need. The machinists had started a similar bureau several days before to direct union machinists to where employment might be found in shops which were not on strike.

On account, as alleged, of discrimination against union men in their employ for taking an active part in the eight-hour movement, the employees of A. Ramelspacher & Co., the Automatic Weighing Machine Company and the Sloan & Chace Mfg. Co., all of Newark, quit work on June 12th, three days in advance of the date set for the general strike. At a mass meeting of machinists on the 13th, the National Organizer of the International Machinists' Union said in part: "We will fight for economic preparedness, which means the eight-hour day and ultimately the six-hour day. It will mean some little sacrifice at first for the men, but when the employers see we are in earnest, they will also see it is to their best interest to accede to our demands. Only by organization can we get what we want."

The business agent of the International Machinists' Union, Lodge 340, of Essex County, addressing the machinists of the Splitdorf Electrical Co. at a noon meeting in the street before the company's office, said: "If I were your employer, and I knew you were contented, I would not give you the eight-hour day either. I won't blame them if they don't. If you want the eight-hour day, and this is the time to ask for it, let a committee wait on your employer and demand the eight-hour day. European conditions have given between 400,000 and 500,000 machinists work, but there must be a reaction, and when it sets in, half of you will be out of work, unless you get the eight-hour day, for then there will be enough work for all."

"Men who work too long keep others out of work. Now is the time, when your employers can't refuse the eight-hour day if you demand it."

The machinists' organizers promised the men unlimited support by the American Federation of Labor, which, they said, "was in an enviable position financially." Others promised that employment would be promptly found for all idle men in the machine shops of the eastern district of the country "where union conditions prevail."

On June 15th, when the general strike order became operative, about 3,500 machinists, tool makers, and "specialists," meaning thereby men who

work on screw-making machines, milling machines and other automatic or semi-automatic machinery, quit work. Previous to the strike, eleven shops, employing about 600 men, had signed an agreement to work its employees eight hours at the same wages they had been paying formerly for nine and ten hours per day. These were: De Camp & Sloan Mfg. Co.; A. Ramel-spacher & Co.; J. E. Mergott Company; the Sillcox-Miller Company; Regnier & Co.; Arlington Machine Co.; Alexander Traud & Sons; Skinner & Leary Company; Western Tool Company; Monroe Clark Company, and Schneibel Bros. Co. Some of the largest shops affected by the strike were: The Crocker-Wheeler Company; Splitdorf Electrical Company, of New York; Otis Elevator Company; Beaver Machine Company; L. Weiskopf & Co.; W. B. Kerr & Co.; C. Carrier & Sons; Ellis Adding Machine Company; Sloan & Chace Mfg. Co.; Duranoid Mfg. Co., and Mehl Machine Tool and Die Company. Machinists employed in all breweries were ordered out also, although the eight-hour day and an increase of wages had been given them previous to the strike. This was due to the determination of the International Association to force the brewery machinists to join that body. In no instance was any of the establishments involved in the strike closed for want of help, and the sixty-eight employers who formed the membership of the Newark Metal Trades Association, at a meeting held on June 17th, reaffirmed their determination to stand together in resisting the demands of the union, and a tender of his services as arbitrator by the mayor of Newark was unanimously rejected by them. In explaining why the employers believed arbitration or a conference with that end in view would be futile, Edward Weston, of the Weston Electrical Instrument Company, wrote to the mayor in part as follows:

"In conclusion, and to be perfectly frank, I desire to state to your honor that I am not in harmony, nor can I be induced to harmonize, with any persons or organizations one of whose objects in life seems to be that of devising and putting into operation schemes for adding to the wealth, prosperity and happiness of nations which do not involve persistent, continuous and therefore efficient personal effort. It is my firm belief that no individual and no organization can add anything to the wealth, prosperity or happiness of nations by devising and putting into operation ways and means of curtailing or more or less completely obliterating efficient personal effort.

"My whole life has been spent in founding and earnestly striving to establish industrial enterprises on an absolutely equitable, but also efficient and successful basis. It seems to me that the lines laid down and pursued by the members of the International Machinists' Union are in a large measure diametrically opposed to those I have consistently followed; consequently it would be wasting your honor's and my time to attend the proposed meeting.

"If your honor desires to render an invaluable service to this community in connection with this and similar strikes, I recommend for your careful consideration the plan of obtaining and studying full and accurate stenographic reports of the harangues that are daily made in various sections of

this city to the employees of this company and other concerns by the leaders of the aforesaid union."

From the very commencement of the strike it was apparent that only a small proportion of the skilled machinists and tool makers were really interested in the movement and that it was only half heartedly supplied by the "specialists" and other branches of the trade. The determined resistance of the employers also had its effect, but the circumstance that accounted most for the failure of the strike was that a large majority of the men were not really dissatisfied with either working hours or wages. With few exceptions, the shops were run from 50 to 54 hours a week and wages were higher than at any time in the experience of this generation of machinists.

The eight-hour day, without corresponding reduction of wages, might have been won, had not the demand been loaded down with punitive rates for overtime. The following condensed reports from the several firms whose workmen took part in the strike will show the extent of the movement and also its results in lost time and wages. As a matter of fact, the wage loss was much less than the figures show, because practically every man who quit work in the Essex County shops had only to apply for employment in outside places in order to obtain it, and a large majority of the men availed themselves of these opportunities.

The Meisselbach-Catucci Mfg. Co., of Newark, had 20 men on strike for 46 working days. The wage loss was estimated at \$3,500.

Sun Typewriter Co., of Newark, had 14 men on strike for 23 days. Wage loss, \$905.

The W. B. Kerr Co., of Newark, had 6 men on strike for 46 days, up to August 1st (strike regarded as still on). Wage loss, \$1,134.

A. F. Meisselbach & Bro., of Newark, had 100 men and 15 women on strike for 15 days. Wage loss, \$5,000.

Crocker-Wheeler Co., of Ampere, had 120 men on strike for six days, and 200 were out with permission for 3 days (these latter were not strikers). Wage loss approximately \$15,000.

Arrow Motor and Machine Co., Inc., of Newark, had 30 men on strike for 15 days. Wage loss, \$2,500.

The Duranoid Mfg. Co., of Newark, had 16 men out from June 16th to the date of reporting (August 15th), when they were still out. Wage loss, \$2,500.

Zeh & Hahnemann Co., of Newark, had 30 men out for 18 days. Wage loss, \$2,500.

Automatic Weighing Machine Co., of Newark, had 34 men on strike. These demanded 60 cents an hour for toolmakers, and 50 cents for machinists. Regarding these wage rates as prohibitive, the company let the strikers go and employed new men.

Ellis Adding Typewriter Co., of Newark, had 50 men on strike for 12 days. The wage loss was \$2,500.

The T. C. M. Mfg. Co., of Harrison, had 25 men on strike for 26 working days. The wage loss was \$1,300.

Empire Cream Separator Co., of Bloomfield, had 140 men on strike for 5 working days. The wage loss was \$2,100.

Otis Elevator Co., of Harrison, had 175 men on strike for 24 working days. The wage loss was \$15,000.

The General Steel Treating Co., of Harrison, had 42 men on strike for 6 working days. The wage loss was \$808.

Boeger-Meyer Machine and Tool Co., of Newark, had 11 men on strike during 6 working days. The wage loss was \$265.

The Watts, Campell Co., of Newark, had 28 men on strike for 42 working days. The wage loss was \$4,500.

S. P. Townsend & Co., of Orange, had 125 men on strike for 6 working days. The wage loss was \$1,600.

Cyrus Currier & Sons, of Newark, had 13 men on strike, who were still out on August 17th. Up to that date they had been idle 48 working days. The wage loss up to that time was \$2,308.

Weston Electrical Instrument Co., of Newark, had a strike of 300 employees, of whom less than 100 were women. On the day of the strike, June 15th, the works were closed down, but were opened up four days later, when about half of the force reported for work. The factory ran continuously thereafter, and by the end of the first week the normal force was at work. It was practically impossible to determine the wage loss accurately, as some workers were going out, and coming back, and then going out again to return later. The wage loss for the three days the works were closed was estimated at \$2,500.

Simms Magneto Company, of East Orange, had a sympathetic strike of 450 male and 165 female employees, which lasted 12 working days. The wage loss was \$17,500.

Seaton Leather Company, of Newark, had 35 men on strike for 6 working days. The wage loss was \$550. These workmen gained the nine-hour work-day with ten hours' pay.

From June 15th to August 17th, the date of the reports, there were 2,174 persons took part in the machinists' strike. These were divided among 28 establishments, employing from 4 to 615 wage earners who participated in the struggle as principals. As the estimated number of machinists in the shops and factories of Essex County is about 12,000, it will be seen that less than 18 per cent. of those engaged in the trade took any part in the movement for an increase of wages and a reduction of working time.

In three shops, employing 4, 19 and 34 men, respectively, the strikers were discharged and new men employed in their places. In six establishments, employing a total of 232 men, the strikers won the shorter workday without reduction in wages, but at a cost in wages lost of \$6,940.

In 22 establishments, employing 1,942 men, the strike was a total failure, and the wage loss was \$74,850. The wage loss of both the unsuccessful and the successful strikes together was \$81,790, a heavy loss to the men concerned, and one which they can never recover.

June 13.—Three hundred laborers, employed by the Barber Asphalt Paving Co., of Maurer, struck for a wage increase of 30 per cent. The strike lasted nine working days, and was ended by the men returning to work at the old wage rates. The wage loss was \$5,000.

June 13.—Two hundred and twenty male and 563 female employees of Paul Guenther, Inc., manufacturer of silk hosiery, at Dover, quit work in sympathy with employees of the Passaic mills of the same firm who were on strike against the introduction of the "two machine system." The strike originated with the "knitters," who were joined later by a number of employees of other departments so large that the mills could not be operated, and were therefore forced to close. The firm had not attempted to introduce the two-machine system in the Dover mill, and the strike was therefore without cause or reason, and purely sympathetic.

The strike terminated on September 13th, and was unsuccessful in that the Passaic employees of the firm accepted the two-machine system. The time idle was 78 working days, and the wage loss was \$150,000.

June 14.—Twenty-five weavers of the Lewis Silk Co., at Paterson, struck for an increase of wages because the firm had put on a night shift. The strike lasted 4½ working days, and the demand was compromised by the firm agreeing to an increase of 7 per cent., which was to continue until such time as the night shift was laid off, when the old scale of prices should be restored. The wage loss was \$350.

June 15.—Two hundred and fifty laborers, employed by the Warner Chemical Company, at Carteret, struck for a reduction of working hours and an increase of wages. The strike, which was partly successful, lasted six working days, and the wage loss was \$4,000.

June 15.—Twenty-four employees of the hat manufacturing firm of E. V. Connell & Co., at Orange, struck for an increase in piece prices. The strike lasted 12 working days, and was partly successful. The wage loss was \$750.

June 19.—Twenty teamsters, employed by Trexler Lumber Co., of Kearny, struck because the firm had refused to discharge two men whom they disliked, without assigning any reason therefor. The men were both members of the same union as the men who took this vindictive stand against them. The yardmen (about 200) were induced to join in the strike, but these resumed work in two days. The strike ended on July 25th with the resignation of the two men on request of the company. The wage loss was \$2,500.

June 20.—Twenty-six employees of the Independent Lamp and Wire Co., at Weehawken, struck for the reinstatement of an incompetent workman who had been discharged, and also for an increase in wages. The strike lasted two working days, and failed of both purposes. The wage loss was \$156.

June 21.—One hundred and seventy-five employees of R. Neumann & Co., at Hoboken, struck because the firm, to quote its own statement, refused to run its business on I. W. W. and other socialistic principles. The strike, which was a complete failure, lasted 36 working days. The wage loss was \$15,000.

June 22.—One hundred and forty men, employed by the A. P. Smith Mfg. Co., at East Orange, manufacturers of water works supplies, struck for an eight-hour day without reduction of wages. They were incited to strike partly by sympathy with the machinists, many of whom were at the time

engaged in a strike for an eight-hour workday throughout Essex County. The strike, which was a failure, lasted 6 working days. The wage loss was \$2,750, approximately.

June 23.—Eighty employees of the Nevins-Church Press, at Glen Ridge, struck for a reduction of working time from 54 to 48 hours per week without reduction of wages. As the company had just prior to the strike advanced the wages of the entire working force, this demand was refused. The strike, which was a failure, lasted 5 working days, and the wage loss was \$1,500.

June 26.—Fifteen men and 15 women, employed by the Munson Supply Company, manufacturers of rubber key covers for typewriters at West Orange, struck for a reduction of working time. The strike lasted 10 working days, and was successful. The wage loss was \$600.

July 1.—Twenty laborers, employed by the Bamberger-Chapman Co., in a stone quarry, at Baltusrol, N. J., struck for an increase of wages. The strike lasted one day and was successful. The wage loss was \$50.

July 1.—Thirty-five laborers, employed in the retort house of the Public Service Gas Co., at Newark, struck for an increase of wages. The strikers were given three days in which to return to their places. Failing to do so, all were discharged.

July 9.—Fifteen male and 75 female employees of the Whitehouse Novelty Mfg. Co., makers of celluloid novelties, at Newark, struck for an increase of wages amounting to about 15 per cent. The strike, which was a failure, lasted 15 working days. The wage loss was \$2,000.

July 11.—Two hundred and fifty laborers, employed on Port Reading docks, of the Port Reading Railroad Co., at Port Reading, struck for an increase of wages. The strike lasted three working days and was successful. The wage loss was \$2,064.

July 12.—One hundred employees of L. Goldsmith & Son, manufacturers of trunks, at Newark, quit work because the firm had engaged three apprentices, which, it was claimed, could not be done without violating a rule of the union. After four days' idleness the strikers were ordered back to work by the officers of their organization. The wage loss was \$1,500.

July 13.—Thirty foundry laborers, employed by the Elevator Supply and Repair Co., of Hoboken, struck for an increase of wages and also time and a half for all overtime, including work on Sundays and holidays. The strike lasted 5 working days and was partly successful. The wage increase was granted, but not the extra overtime pay. The wage loss was \$300.

July 14.—One hundred employees of the Wheeler Condenser and Engineering Company's machine shop and foundry, at Carteret, struck for an increase of wages. The strike lasted 12 working days and was successful. Wages of the strikers were advanced from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day. The wage loss was \$3,000.

July 17.—Forty employees in the diamond disc department of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., at West Orange, struck because a demand they had made for an increase of wages was refused. The strike lasted only six hours and twenty of the strikers were permitted to resume work the following night (it was the night gang); the others were discharged. The wage loss was about \$40.

July 17.—Seven firemen, employed in the three plants of the National Silk Dyeing Co., at Paterson, struck for a reduction of working hours and an increase of wages. All were discharged and their places promptly filled by new men.

July 17.—Two firemen in the works of the Gaede Silk Dyeing Co., at Paterson, struck for shorter hours and increased wages, and were still out at the time of this report (August 23). The wage loss up to that date was \$225.

July 18.—Three firemen, employed in the Union Hill Silk Finishing Co.'s works, on Hackensack Plank Road, Jersey City, struck for an increase in wages. The strike lasted one working day and was a failure. The wage loss was \$6.

July 18.—Thirty laborers, employed in the shipping gang of the United Lead Co., at Maurer, struck for the privilege of working overtime. The strike lasted six working days, and failed of its purpose. The wage loss was \$450.

July 18.—Twenty-two kiln drawers, employed in the Maddock & Sons' Co. pottery, at Trenton, struck for an increase of wages. The strike, which lasted 6 working days, was partly successful, as a small increase, not nearly so much as asked for, was given. The wage loss was \$500.

July 19.—Ninety-two laborers, employed by the Mexican Petroleum Corporation, at Roosevelt, struck for an increase of five cents an hour in their wages. They had been receiving 25 cents and the demand was for 30 cents per hour. The strike lasted 3 working days and was settled by a compromise which gave the laborers $27\frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour. The wage loss was \$621.

July 20.—One hundred laborers, employed at the Armour Fertilizer Works, at Chrome, struck for an increase of wages from 25 cents to $27\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour. The strike lasted 10 working days and was successful. The wage loss was \$2,500.

July 21.—Seventy laborers, employed by the United States Metal Refining Co., at Chrome, refused to work unless they were paid 30 cents per hour. The company employs about 900 men at these works, and the strikers were in what is called the yard department. Many of the men who engaged in the strike had given the management trouble because of their unsteady habits. When remonstrated with by the foreman for being absent from work, the answer was usually "Four days a week enough to work." Under the pressure of scarcity of help, the company voluntarily increased wages to 27 cents per hour throughout the entire plant. It was then that the strike was started

by these men, who declared they would not work unless the basic rate was raised to 30 cents per hour.

All other employees were content and manifested no sympathy with those who had quit. The strike lasted six working days and ended with a petition from the strikers to be permitted to resume work at the same rate and conditions that prevailed when they went out. The wage loss was \$931.

July 21.—Four weavers employed by Miegel & Blum, manufacturers of broad silk, at Paterson, struck for an increase of wages (piece prices). The strike lasted 1½ days and was unsuccessful. The wage loss was \$12.

July 22.—Ninety men, employed by the Vulcan Detinning Co., at Sewaren, quit work because the firm refused a demand they had made for an increase in wages. The strikers returned to work on the old terms, after two days' idleness. The wage loss was \$381.

July 24.—Fifty male and three female weavers of the Jersey Silk Mill, at Plainfield, struck to force the re-employment of four men who, they claimed, were unjustly discharged. The strike lasted 18 working days and was a failure in every respect. The wage loss was \$3,100.

July 25.—On this date the Prudential Insurance Company of America discharged fifty of its agents for causes that were not stated, and this action was followed by a strike of about five hundred men holding similar positions, most of them employed in New Jersey.

The strikers on their part asserted that the discharge of the agents was due altogether to their being active in the formation of a union in which it was intended to enroll all industrial insurance agents throughout the country.

At a meeting of the strikers held at Jersey City a committee of three was appointed to lay their demands before the authorities of the company. The demands were:

1. That agents be released from responsibility for surrendered and paid-up policies, so that they will no longer have to pay fines and assessments for paid-up or cash surrender policies.
 2. That commissions be paid on industrial policies equal to those paid for ordinary life insurance.
 3. That new as well as old agents be paid a commission of 15 per cent. for collections.
 4. That agents be released from responsibility for lapsed policies which have been in force three years and paid up for that length of time. At present, agents must get a new policy without compensation for every lapsed one.
 5. That all heads of the strikers' organization be given their old places back again.
- No concessions whatever were made by the company and the strike was a total failure. About one-third of the number that joined the strike were taken back on their own request. The management refused to re-employ the others. No information could be obtained regarding the loss of time or wages.

July 25.—Eighteen laborers, employed by the Summit Division of the Commonwealth Water Co., at Summit, struck for an increase of wages and a reduction of working hours. The strikers were all paid off and discharged on August 1st, and new men employed in their places.

July 29.—Fifty employees of the Continental Paper Co., at Bogota, struck for shorter hours and higher wages. The strike, which was a failure in both respects, lasted 52 working days, and the wage loss was \$8,000.

July 29.—Fifty laborers, employed on the Central Railroad of New Jersey between Elizabethport and Jersey City, struck for higher wages. The abandoned places were all filled by new men.

July 29.—One hundred and seventy-five employees of the Safety Car Heating and Lighting Co., at Jersey City, struck for an eight-hour day with nine-hours' pay. The strike, which was a total failure, lasted 12 working days. The wage loss was \$4,000.

A short time previous to the strike a request by the employees of the firm for an increase of wages was granted.

July 31.—Two hundred and forty-three laborers, employed in the foundry of the Richardson & Boynton Co., at Dover, struck for an increase in wages, which was granted after two days' idleness. The loss of wages to the laborers was about \$1,000, but as the moulders were unable to work during the strike and a total of 600 employees were in enforced idleness during the continuance of the strike, the actual wage loss amounted to \$3,500.

August 1.—Eight hundred laborers, masons, carpenters and electricians, employed by the American Synthetic Dyes, Inc., at Newark, struck because of the employment of a few non-union men. The men were employed on the erection of new shops on the meadows. The strike lasted 1½ days and resulted in the discharge of the non-union workmen. The wage loss was \$6,000.

August 1.—Thirty male and five female employees of the men's soft hat manufacturing firm of Klein & Co., at Newark, struck because the work was too hard and the ordinary wages could not, as alleged, be earned at the prices being paid. The strike lasted 6 working days, when all returned on the old terms. The wage loss was \$600.

August 1.—Thirty female employees of Weingarten Bros., Inc., of Newark, manufacturers of corsets, struck for an increase of wages. The strike lasted one day and all returned at the old rates. Wages loss, \$40.

August 2.—Twelve employees of the silk goods firm of Pelgram & Meyer, at Boonton, struck for pay for the noon hour, and, on its being refused, left the employ of the firm.

August 8.—Forty-five male operatives in the Michelin Tire Company's works, at Milltown, struck for a reduction in working hours. The strike, which was a failure, lasted five working days, and the wage loss was \$600.

August 9.—One hundred and eighty freight handlers quit work on the docks of the Erie Railroad Company at Jersey City, because the weather was,

they said, too warm to work, and demanded an increase of wages as a condition of returning. This the company officials refused. The strike lasted four working days, after which all returned at the old rates. The wage loss was \$1,584.

August 9.—Twenty-three female employees of Brooks Bros., contractors on children's dresses, at Bayonne, struck because the firm refused to discharge several girls who would not join the union which had been newly formed. The strikers returned to work after an absence of one day, having given up the attempt to force the discharge of the non-union girls. The wage loss was \$32.

August 10.—Three hundred employees of Edward V. Hartford, Inc., at Jersey City, struck for a reduction of working hours from 53 to 48 per week. The strike lasted three working days and was successful. The wage loss was \$1,000.

August 14.—Sixty-nine male and two female operatives of Royle & Pilkington, upholstery manufacturers, at Mount Holly, were locked out as a punishment because some of them had absented themselves without permission to attend the town's annual "picnic." The lockout continued for 12 working days, when all resumed work. The wage loss was \$2,000.

August 14.—Ten drivers, employed by J. Cisir & Sons, dealers in coal, wood and ice, at East Rutherford, struck for an increase of wages and recognition of a union which they had recently formed.

The strike lasted 12 working days and was partly successful in that a wage increase was granted, but the union recognition demand was withdrawn. The wage loss was \$260.

August 15.—Twenty-two male and 9 female weavers, employed by the Pearl Silk Co., of Paterson, struck for an increase in wages and recognition of the union. The strike lasted 11 working days and was partly successful. The firm conceded an increase in piece prices, but refused recognition of the union. The wage loss was \$750.

August 18.—Three hundred employees of the Dairymen's Mfg. Co., at Jersey City, struck for shorter working hours, increased wages and recognition of the union. The strike, which was a failure in all its purposes, lasted 30 working days, and the wage loss was \$24,000.

August 21.—Two hundred and thirteen male and 25 female employees of the Summit Silk Mills struck for higher wages, and also for an allowance of 20 cents an hour while waiting for proper filling material to be used on the looms. The strike lasted 26 working days, and was settled by a compromise which gave the strikers most of what they had demanded. The wage loss was \$15,000.

Several outbreaks of violence occurred during the course of this strike, which the entire police force of the town was required to control.

August 21.—Three hundred girls, employed in the cigar factory of Bayak Bros., New Brunswick, struck for an increase of wages. The strike, which was partly successful, lasted 10 working days, and the wage loss was \$3,000.

August 22.—Four hundred and fifty men, employed in the Camden works of the Keystone Leather Company, struck because a demand which they had made for a wage increase of 20 per cent. had been refused. The company had granted three separate demands for increases in wages made since the preceding February, amounting in the aggregate to a 50 per cent. increase. At the time the record was made up (October 23) the strike was still on, but the company having employed a new force regarded the matter as closed. The factory was practically closed for four weeks, and the wage loss averaged \$10,000 weekly, or \$40,000 in all.

August 23.—A number of ironworkers, employed by the American Concrete Steel Co., on a new factory building at Newark, struck when the firm refused to submit to demands they had made which were contrary to an agreement entered into with them several months previous. This caused a suspension of work on the structure for five days, when operations were resumed with metal lathers in the places of the ironworkers. Seventy men in all were involved in the strike, most of them involuntarily, and the wage loss was \$1,800.

August 23.—Two hundred and seventy laborers, employed in the plant of the National Fire Proofing Company, at Keasbey, quit work without notice to their employers or assigning any reason for their action. The strikers proceeded to the Perth Amboy plant of the same concern and induced the employees there, with the exception of the office force, to join them. This brought the number on strike up to about 500. The next day a committee of the laborers presented demands for a minimum wage of 25 cents per hour and the redress of some alleged grievances, consisting principally of arbitrary conduct on the part of foremen.

The company managers offered an advance in the minimum wage rate of one cent per hour, which, after some discussion by the strikers, was accepted. The minimum rate had been established at 23 cents, and increase allowed by the company raised this to 24 cents per hour. The strike lasted four days, and the wage loss was approximately \$4,600.

August 24.—Fifty men, employed by the National Synthetic Co., manufacturers of chemicals, at Perth Amboy, struck for an increase of wages, but abandoned the demand after one day's idleness, and returned to work. The wage loss was \$150.

August 28.—Two hundred male and 100 female employees of the firm of Wolf & Abraham, manufacturers of clothing, at Passaic, struck because the management refused to discharge one employee who declined to join a union of which they were members. The strike, which lasted six working days, was ended by the discharge of the non-union workman. The wage loss was \$3,000.

August 28.—One hundred and fifty girls, employed by the "44" Cigar Company, Inc., at New Brunswick, struck for an increase in price per thousand. The strike lasted four days, and resulted in the girls securing a part of the increase demanded. The wage loss was \$1,700.

August 28.—Two hundred and seventy track laborers, employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the vicinity of New Brunswick, asked for an increase from 20 cents to 30 cents per hour, and double time for Sunday work. On being refused they quit work, but returned from time to time in groups until about September 15th, by which date all but 77, who had secured employment elsewhere, had returned to work at the rates that prevailed when they quit. The strike lasted 19 working days, and the wage loss was \$7,556.

September 1.—Seventy-five employees of the Oil Seeds Company, at Bayonne, made a demand on their employers for an increase of wages and a reduction in working hours, which they, regarding it as unreasonable, were unable to meet. The firm thereupon closed the works up for one week; operations on part time were resumed and continued for another week, after which the plant was placed on full time. The workmen concerned lost one week's full pay and part of their wages for the following week. The total wage loss could not be ascertained.

September 1.—One hundred and two laborers, employed on grain elevators of the N. Y. C. R. R. Co., at Weehawken, struck for an increase in wages. They had been receiving 22 cents per hour and wanted 25 cents. The strikers returned to work on the old terms after 6 days' idleness. The wage loss was \$1,400.

September 2.—Twenty-five clerks or managers of the chain stores of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., at Jersey City, struck for the right to organize, which apparently was refused to them by the corporation officers. The strike lasted two working days, and was a failure. There was no deduction of wages for the lost time.

September 5.—Thirty-six male and 9 female employees of Herper Brothers, manufacturers of jewelry settings, at Newark, struck for a working week's time of 48 hours. They had been working 50 hours per week, and on the refusal of the firm to grant the two-hour reduction, all walked out, after having been notified that if they did so none of them would be re-engaged. New men were employed in their places, and at the time of making this report the wage loss was \$2,646.

September 5.—Sixteen male and 52 female employees of the Pioneer Overall Co., at Paterson, struck for an advance of 10 per cent. in wages and piece prices. The strike, which lasted 6 working days and was partly successful, an advance of 5 per cent. having been conceded by the firm. The wage loss was \$1,000.

September 5.—Sixteen male and 28 female employees of the Jacob Levi Co., manufacturers of overalls, at Newark, struck for a 10 per cent. increase of wages. The strike lasted 6 working days, and was settled by a compromise which gave the workers 5 per cent. advance on the old prices. The wage loss was, as reported, \$350.

September 5.—Forty-seven workmen, employed by the Schoellkopf Tanning Co., at Newark, struck to force the recognition by the firm of the union

which they had recently formed. The strike, which lasted 7 working days, was a failure. The wage loss was \$650.

September 11.—Twenty employees of the American Can Company, manufacturers of war munitions, at Kenilworth, struck for an increase in wages. The men worked in a night gang, and were out only one night when they announced their willingness to return at the old rate, which they were allowed to do. The wage loss was \$55.

September 12.—Fifty laborers, employed by the Stratford Oakum Co., at Jersey City, struck for a reduction of working hours and an increase in wages. The strike, which was a failure, lasted two working days, and the wage loss was \$300.

September 19.—Twenty-six men, employed by the American Ammunition Co., Inc., at Bordentown, quit work to force an increase of wages, which was refused by the firm. Two hours after leaving the strikers asked to be permitted to return to work on the old terms. All were allowed to do so except one man, who was regarded as chiefly responsible for the strike. There was practically no wage loss.

September 20.—Two hundred laborers and helpers, employed in the works of Richardson & Boynton Co., manufacturers of stoves, ranges and furnaces, at Dover, struck for a reduction of working time and an increase of wages. The strike, which lasted ten working days, was a failure, and the wage loss to the strikers alone was \$5,000. The laborers involved in this strike had, as appears from a statement of the firm, made a verbal agreement to work 9 hours per day for one year. About a month later they made the demand, which resulted in the strike referred to above. The demand was for \$3 a day for eight hours, with time and a half for overtime.

The strike of the laborers made it necessary to shut down the works, as without such men a foundry cannot run. The amount lost by the men in wages, including the strikers, was about \$20,000. Some of this will, however, be recovered in time, as depleted stock must be renewed, but about one-half of it is a permanent loss.

September 21.—Fifty of the 100 men, employed by L. B. Coddington, grower of choice roses, at Murray Hill, struck for an increase of wages; the trouble, it was claimed, was caused by a few new men who had been started to work late in the summer. After the strike had been on two days, the strikers were paid off, and those among them who were known to be loyal, but were driven to join the strike through fear of violence if they refused, were invited to return to work, which they did. The others went away. Wage loss was not reported.

September 25.—Sixty-one male and 49 female employees of the New Jersey Wire Cloth Co., at Roebling, struck for an advance in wages. The strike lasted six working days and was unsuccessful. The wage loss was \$1,000.

September 25.—Three hundred male and 13 female employees of the American Cotton Oil Co., at West New York, struck for an increase of 5

cents per hour and a reduction of working time from 10 hours to 8 hours per day. The strike lasted 15 days, and was settled by a compromise which increased wages to the extent of 3 cents an hour and reduced working time from 56 to 54 hours per week. The wage loss was estimated at \$9,500.

September 29.—Two hundred and ninety ferry and tug boatmen, employed in the Marine Department of the N. Y. C. R. R. Co., struck for an increase in wages. The strike, which was a failure, lasted three working days, and the wage loss was \$2,100.

**Strikes and Lockouts in New Jersey for the Twelve Months
Ending September 30, 1916.**

The compilation of strikes, which follows, records the largest number of these interruptions of the relations normally existing between wage earners and their employers that has occurred during recent years. The number directly involved is larger, as is also the averages representing the time lost from work per capita, and the consequent loss of wages.

Table No. 1, which follows, gives the strikes by counties and municipalities, with full details showing for each place the number that occurred, persons involved, number of days lost from work, and the wage loss incidental to each strike. The results of strikes are also shown on this table classified as "wholly successful," "partly successful," and "failures."

TABLE No. 1.

**Strikes and Lockouts by Localities for the Twelve Months Ending
September 30, 1916.**

LOCATION.	Number of Strikes.	Number of Persons Involved.	Aggregate Number Days Idle.	Loss in Wages.	Result of Strikes.		
					Successful.	Partly Successful.	Failure.
Bergen County—							
Bogota,	1	50	2,600	\$8,000	.....	1	1
Carlton Hill,	1	20	10	25	.....	1	1
Edgewater,	3	343	1,836	5,000	1	1	1
Garfield,	2	740	22,800	51,250	.....	2	.....
Lodi,	2	223	494	830	.....	2	.....
Ridgefield Park,	1	50	50	150	.....	1	.....
Wallington,	1	137	822	1,277	.....	1	.....
Burlington County—							
Mount Holly,	1	71	852	2,000	.....	1	.....
Roebling,	2	185	1,115	1,910	.....	2	.....
Camden County—							
Camden,	11	1,835	16,837	54,689	3	3	5
Gloucester City,	1	400	1,600	3,000	.....	1	.....
Cumberland County—							
Millville,	1	950	3,800	2,952	.....	1	.....
Essex County—							
Baltusrol,	1	20	20	50	1	.....	.....
Belleville,	2	92	668	2,090	.....	1	1
Bloomfield,	2	250	920	2,700	1	.....	1
East Orange,	2	755	8,220	20,250	.....	2	.....
Glen Ridge,	1	80	400	1,500	.....	1	.....
Newark,	56	5,504	69,098	145,573	14	9	33
Orange,	3	449	2,538	7,600	1	1	1
West Orange,	2	70	320	640	1	.....	1
Hudson County—							
Bayonne,	12	626	9,288	25,476	3	3	6
Harrison,	8	2,043	57,233	185,428	.....	3	5
Hoboken,	7	1,833	7,339	17,316	3	1	3
Jersey City,	29	5,719	71,959	140,444	7	7	15
Kearny,	2	95	795	2,650	1	.....	1
Weehawken,	4	159	860	1,998	1	.....	3
West Hoboken,	1	7	168	350	.....	1	.....
West New York,	8	1,137	38,381	80,695	.....	1	7

TABLE No. 1.—(Continued)

LOCATION.	Number of Strikes.	Number of Persons Involved.	Aggregate Number Days Idle.	Loss in Wagons.	Result of Strikes.		
					Successful.	Partly Successful.	Failure.
Hunterdon County—							
Hampton,	1	60	150	275	.....	1	.....
Mercer County—							
Ewing,	1	25	25	50	.....	1	1
Trenton,	17	1,508	22,295	54,127	1	9	7
Middlesex County—							
Carteret,	6	882	6,056	13,571	2	4	.....
Chrome,	4	480	3,860	7,711	1	2	1
Kearny,	3	825	2,491	8,929	.....	2	1
Maurer,	2	330	2,880	5,450	.....	.....	2
Milltown,	1	45	225	600	.....	1	.....
New Brunswick,	9	1,470	17,839	36,717	.....	4	5
New Market,	1	30	60	150	.....	.....	.....
Perth Amboy,	18	2,526	58,687	116,969	3	2	8
Port Reading,	1	260	750	2,064	1	.....	.....
Sayreville,	2	1,100	2,800	6,000	.....	1	1
Sewaren,	1	90	180	381	.....	.....	1
Woodbridge,	2	124	472	1,144	.....	.....	2
Monmouth County—							
Long Branch,	1	168	1,596	2,971	.....	.....	1
Morris County—							
Boonton,	1	12	12	30	.....	.....	1
Dover,	5	1,260	63,646	156,220	1	1	3
Rockaway,	1	26	39	92	.....	1	.....
Whippany,	2	149	774	1,500	1	1	.....
Ocean County—							
Lakehurst,	1	48	240	\$800	.....	.....	1
Passaic County—							
Athenia,	2	378	4,420	9,500	.....	1	1
Clifton,	1	114	1,026	1,350	.....	.....	1
East Rutherford,	1	10	120	280	.....	1	.....
Hawthorne,	1	30	60	120	.....	1	.....
Passaic,	15	3,924	72,362	141,714	2	8	5
Paterson,	11	419	5,504	16,803	1	7	8
Somerset County—							
Pluckemin,	1	100	200	400	1	.....	.....
Union County—							
Aldine,	1	18	18	68	.....	.....	1
Elizabeth,	17	1,168	14,992	31,233	4	2	11
Garwood,	2	54	164	558	.....	1	1
Kenilworth,	1	20	20	55	.....	.....	1
Murray Hill,	1	50	100	250	.....	.....	1
Plainfield,	1	53	954	8,100	.....	.....	1
Roselle,	1	80	2,080	5,000	.....	.....	1
Summit,	3	456	16,299	33,216	.....	2	1
Warrens,	1	65	390	875	1	.....	.....
Warren County—							
Hackettstown,	1	76	114	250	.....	.....	1
Philipsburg,	2	180	280	650	1	1	.....
Total,	805	41,446	623,198	\$1,426,589	58	88	159

The above table shows the total number of strikes, including one "lockout," to have been 305. The number of wage earners directly involved as participants, and indirectly as being forced into idleness in consequence of the strikes, was 41,446; the aggregate number of days lost from work was 623,198, or a small fraction more than an average of 15 days each. The aggregate wage loss was \$1,426,589, or an average of \$34.42 for each person involved in the strikes.

The table shows that 58, or a small fraction more than 19 per cent., were wholly successful in achieving the purposes for which they were undertaken; 88, or 28.6 per cent. were partly successful, and 159, or 52.4 per cent., were absolute failures.

Table No. 2, which follows, gives the strikes by counties, with numbers involved, wage loss, etc.

TABLE No. 2.
Strikes and Lockouts by Counties.

COUNTY.	Number of Strikes.	Number of Persons Involved.	Loss in Wages.	Result of Strikes.		
				Successful.	Partly Successful.	Failure.
Bergen,	11	1,563	\$86,532	1	6	4
Burlington,	3	256	3,910	.....	1	2
Camden,	12	1,735	57,689	3	3	6
Cumberland,	1	950	2,952	.....	.....	1
Essex,	69	7,220	180,403	18	11	40
Hudson,	71	11,119	454,355	15	15	41
Hunterdon,	1	60	275	.....	1	.....
Mercer,	18	1,533	54,177	1	9	8
Middlesex,	45	8,152	199,686	8	15	22
Monmouth,	1	168	2,971	.....	.....	1
Morris,	9	1,447	157,842	2	3	4
Ocean,	1	48	600	.....	.....	1
Passaic,	31	4,875	169,547	3	18	10
Somerset,	1	100	400	1	.....	.....
Union,	28	1,964	74,350	5	5	18
Warren,	3	256	900	1	1	1
Totals,	305	41,446	\$1,426,589	58	88	159

As shown by the above table, Hudson leads all the counties of the State, with 71 strikes, participated in by 11,119 wage earners at a total aggregate wage loss of \$454,355. Essex County, with 69, comes next in the actual number of strikes, but the number involved, 7,220, and the loss of wages, \$180,403, are much less in these respects than the figures reported for Middlesex County, where there were 45 strikes, in which 8,152 persons were involved with an incidental wage loss of \$199,686. Cumberland, Hunterdon, Ocean and Somerset Counties had one strike each during the year, and only one of these—that at Somerset—was successful.

Table No. 3, which follows, gives a classification of the strikes of the year by causes, or the purposes sought to be attained by those concerned in them.

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 3.
Strikes and Lockouts by Causes, from October 1, 1915, to September 30, 1916.

CAUSES OF STRIKES.		Number of Strikes.	Number of Persons Involved.	Average Days Idle per Employee.	Average Number of Days Idle.	Loss in Wages.	Average Loss per Employee.	Wages in Millions.	Successful.	Partly Successful.	Failure.	Result of Strikes.
Number of Strikes.	Number of Employees.											
For increase in wages,	189	17,758	214,007	12.0	115,231	\$451,916	\$25.45	\$0	50	59	21	Failure.
For increase in wages and reduction in working hours,	46	8,825	32,292	23.5	23,5	233,483	27.59	5	20	5	4	Failure.
For increase in wages, reduction in working time and recognition of union,	9	1,376	7	353	17,283	50.0	42,710	32.49	8	5	2	Failure.
For increase in wages and recognition of union,	1	250	1	250	17,500	70.0	35,000	140.00	....	5	1	Failure.
For increase in wages, abolition of bonus system and recognition of union,	1	185	1	110	6.0	3,000	16.22	....	....	1	1	Failure.
For increase in wages and against reduction in working time,	2	77	2	77	321	4.2	720	9.35	....	2	1	Failure.
For increase in working time,	1	1,014	1	1,014	8,000	8.9	24,631	24.29	2	1	6	Failure.
For reduction in working time,	9	3,654	1	73,277	20.0	20,0	25,319	64.40	10	8	28	Failure.
For reduction in working time without corresponding reduction in wages,	12	1,186	1	37,983	12.0	12,0	35,865	72.40	....	12	12	Failure.
For recognition of union,	1	550	1	550	2,200	4.0	8,000	14.55	....	1	1	Failure.
Disputes between unions,	1	1,577	1	1,577	1,656	1.0	7,256	4.60	....	3	3	Failure.
Against employment of non-union labor,	7	1,656	4	568	4,286	7.5	9,573	16.86	....	4	4	Failure.
To establish the closed shop rule,	4	142	4	142	654	4.6	2,185	16.89	....	1	3	Failure.
Protest against shop regulations,	4	142	1	30	60	2.0	150	5.00	....	1	1	Failure.
To force the discharge of objectionable foreman,	1	1	1	20	720	36.0	2,500	125.00	....	1	1	Failure.
To force the discharge of objectionable employees,	1	1	1	107	506	4.7	1,177	11.00	....	1	1	Failure.
To force the reinstatement of discharged foreman,	3	107	3	884	3,345	3.8	7,638	8.64	....	1	1	Failure.
To force the reinstatement of discharged employees,	7	884	5	2,463	84,384	34.4	163,400	78.84	....	1	1	Failure.
Sympathy with striking employees of other plants,	6	366	6	6,491	17.7	15,357	41.96	....	1	1	3	Failure.
No specific reason assigned—general dissatisfaction,	4	71	1	71	852	12.0	2,000	28.17	....	1	1	Failure.
Lockouts,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	....	1	1	Failure.
Totals,	305	41,446	823,198	15.0	\$1,426,589	\$24.42	58	88	88	109	109	Failure.

The above table shows that of the 305 strikes reported for the twelve months covered by the record, 139, or 45.5 per cent., were simply for increases of wages uncoupled with other demands. The number of persons reported as taking part in these strikes was 17,758; the average loss of time per capita for this group was 12 days and the average loss of wages per capita was \$25.45. Only 30 of these strikes were wholly successful; 50 were partly so, having been settled by compromises whereby part of the increases demanded were allowed, and 59 were total failures. Demands for increases of wages, coupled with reductions of working hours, caused 46 strikes involving 8,825 wage earners whose average loss of working time per capita was 13.1 days with an average per capita wage loss of \$27.59. Five of these strikes were wholly successful; 20 were partly so, and 21 were absolute failures.

Other combinations of demands of which wage increases form a part were: Increase of wages, decrease of working hours, and recognition of unions, 9 strikes involving 1,376 persons; increases of wages and recognition of unions, 7 strikes in which 353 persons were involved; increase of wages, abolition of bonuses, and recognition of union, one strike involving 250 persons, and one strike for increase of wages and to prevent a reduction of working time.

There were 41 strikes involving 3,654 persons for reductions in working hours without corresponding lowering of wages. Ten of these were successful, 3 partly so, and 28 utterly failed of the purposes for which they were undertaken. Recognition of unions unassociated with other demands, was the cause of 12 strikes involving 1,168 members of trades unions, not one of which, as shown by the table, was successful in whole or in part. Against the employment of non-union labor, there were 7 strikes in which 1,577 members of several unions took part; 4 of these were wholly successful and 3 failed. There were 5 "sympathy" strikes entered on to assist employees of other firms who were on strike, in which 2,453 workmen took part; the average loss of working time in this group was a small fraction less than 34 days, and the wage loss averaged \$78.84 per capita. Only 1 "lockout" occurred during the year and this resulted in a compromise which was a partial victory for the employer. As illustrating how little desire there is on the part of employers to use this method of offense or defense against their employees, it may be worth while stating that this lockout is the only one that has occurred in New Jersey during the past five years. Table No. 4, which follows, gives a classification of the strikes by occupations.

TABLE No. 4.

Strikes and Lockouts by Occupations, for the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 1916.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of Strikes.	Number of Persons Involved.	Aggregate Number Days Idle.	Average Number of Days Idle Per Employee.	Loss in Wages.	Average Loss in Wages Per Employee.	Result of Strikes.		
							Successful.	Partly Successful.	Failure.
Operatives in manufacturing plants,	248	32,922	552,449	16.8	\$1,278,853	\$38.84	45	75	128
Laborers, street, railroad, etc.,	19	3,172	52,349	16.5	93,769	29.56	2	1	16
Building and construction workmen,	10	2,131	6,717	3.1	26,701	12.53	4	3	3
Freight handlers,	13	2,455	6,694	2.7	15,762	6.42	4	2	7
Teamsters,	13	726	4,700	6.5	10,454	14.40	2	6	5
Electrical workers,	2	40	280	7.0	1,230	31.25	1	1	....
Total.	305	41,446	623,198	15.0	\$1,426,589	\$34.42	58	88	159

As shown by the above table, 248 strikes, or 81.3 per cent. of the total number, originated among the operatives of manufacturing plants; 32,922 persons, or 79.3 per cent. of the total number involved in all strikes, were included in this group. The average per capita loss of working time and wages was 16.8 days and \$38.84 respectively. Of this group of strikes, 45 were wholly successful, 75 were partly so, and 128 resulted in absolute failure. The next largest number of strikes, 19, originated among laborers on streets and railroads; the number involved in these strikes was 3,172, the average number of days idle per capita was 16.5, and the average per capita loss of wages was \$29.56. Of these strikes only 2 were wholly successful, 1 partly so, and 16 were utter failures.

Building and construction workmen were engaged in 10 strikes in which 2,131 craftsmen of the several trades included under that designation took part; the average number of days idle for this group was 3.1; and the average wage loss per capita was \$12.53. Of these strikes, 4 gained fully the purposes for which they were undertaken, 3 succeeded partly and 3 were absolute failures. Freight handlers, to the number of 2,455, engaged in 13 strikes; their average loss of working time was 2.7 days, and the average wage loss was \$6.42 per capita. Four of these strikes were wholly successful, 2 partly so, and 7 were failures. Teamsters had 13 strikes involving 726 men; the average number of days idle was 6.5, and the wage loss per capita averaged \$14.40. Two of these strikes were entirely successful, 6 partly successful, and 5 were absolute failures. Last of the classification of strikes by occupational groups is the electric workers, who were engaged in two struggles with their

employers. Only 40 men were involved in these strikes; the loss of working time averaged 7 days, and the wage loss was \$31.25 per capita. One of these two strikes was wholly successful, and one, which was settled by a compromise, was partly successful.

The following table, the last of the series, shows the strikes of the year classified under the months in which they were begun.

October,	.....	12
November,	.....	12
December,	.....	9
January,	.....	21
February,	.....	42
March,	.....	24
April,	.....	43
May,	.....	37
June,	.....	48
July,	.....	24
August,	.....	21
September,	.....	12



